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Justice (Vol. 27, Iss. 15)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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**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*.

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British Labor Is Victor—An Editorial

The stupendous victory of the British Labor Party has electrified the forces of labor and democracy all over the world. Conversely, it has stunned the stand-patters and reactionaries in every corner of the globe. By every token and measure, the electoral record of England in one of the most astounding sur- prises in the history of political democracy.

The British Labor victory is no fluke. Labor comes to power in England not on the basis of a "united front" of an assortment of varied political groups. It picks up the reins of government not as a minority party tolerated for a transition period by its opponents. It is prepared to fulfill its mandate and program by the will of a two-to-one majority.

Let it also be noted that the British Labor Party has won out by virtue of an election that was practically forced upon it by the Tories with a liberal purpose of catching it off-guard and thus un- prepared for an arduous electoral campaign. The Prime Minister, Churchill, England's towering war leader, would not permit a postponement of the voting until fall. The Tories, obviously, reckoned they could "blitz" the Laborites in a quick campaign and throw them back for fully a decade to come.

They reckoned, as it appears, without their true host—the British electorate. The Tories had wish- fully read into the nation's enthusiasm over the con- quest of the Nazis an endorsement of their domestic policies. But the wartime record of Britain, the great war effort in which every party and every citizen was deeply and equally involved, was not an issue in the campaign. Churchill was decisively re- pudiated by the voters of England not as a war leader but as a peacetime leader, as the head of the Conservative Party.

The Tories never suspected—or perhaps they chose to disregard—the fact that while the British masses, the men and women in the factories as well as the millions in the armed forces, were suffering, bleeding and dying for a half-dozen years to save their nation from Hitler and his cohorts, they were also thinking and dream- ing of a better and happier England to live in after the carnage was over. They were dreaming of jobs for all employable workers, of wider social security, of better housing and medical care, and they were also determined to weaken the control of the capitalists and monopolists over the destiny and life of their country through the nationalization of its basic industries and financial combines.

The Tories, of course, likewise promised the Brit- ish voters, in the course of the campaign, a liberal dom- estic program. They also talked of better housing, improved social services and a brighter life for the workers. But the English people, who have watched the Tories at the helm of government for ten years, would not trust them to carry out any far-reaching domestic reforms. For the post-war era they preferred to have as their national adminis- trators Clement Attlee, Ernest Bevin and Herbert Mor- ison rather than Winston Churchill, Brendan Bracken and Lord Beaverbrook.

Millions of other Englishmen, who were tired and embittered by the attitude of the Tory government during the tragic fight of the Spanish Republicans for the preserva-
British Sea Union Urges Murder Trial of Doenitz

The British National Union of Steam

ers is demanding that Admiral Grandi,

and other German naval leaders be brought to justice for war crimes

because of their responsibility for the injury of life on the British

merchant seamen during the war. The

union has compiled fully detailed re-

cords to be submitted as evidence at the trial of Doenitz. It is also seeking

permission for the families of such seamen to appear as major witnesses at the trial.

German trade unions are now autho-

rized in the zone occupied by the American forces. The most important Ger-

man workers have been joined by the

Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (German

Trade Union Council) which has 1,200

packages of soap and clothing for the

Nazi prisoners in Germany. The DEMK

nations have been invited to send

wages and apparel workers re-

sulting in their better-paid jobs in the

United States. The trade union move is

in full gear when the demand for democ-

racy depended on getting the goods across.

Weat Paul Watson, party chairman of

the National Union of Seamen, joined a

press conference today and put forward

an appeal for the release of all political

prisoners. The appeal was delivered on the

behalf of the International Seamen's

Union. Mr. Watson then called a ball to

the pressmen of the press, reading a study

of its results.

in the forthcoming councils of the world

erase. The resolution also calls for ade-

quate compensation for the "just demands" of the government, but that Switzerland "may con-

vene in adequate part in the future world

organization."
ILGWU Chief Voices Joy On Victory of British Labor

The officers and members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union rejoice in the magnificent election victory of the British Labor Party. The Labor Party triumph strengthens immensely the guarantees of international peace and world cooperation at this crucial hour. But it is a accomplishment no less than that. This political victory in England is all the more significant because it was achieved by free and independent democratic labor, and because it sustains the faith of laborites and true liberals the world over in the process of democracy in the vitality of the democratic principles. The victory of labor in Great Britain, therefore, also the victory of the common people in America—the victory of all those who are struggling to work for the goals of social and industrial democracy in our own country.

—DAVID DUBINSKY, President, ILGWU

Illegible text: "Koopman" 
Baltimore ILGWU Families Proud of Their Servicing

Members of the ILGWU in the Maryland-Virginia area have given their share in the "blood, sweat and tears" of winning the war. Under their efforts, a new ILGWU is being formed on the home front—producing the goods, buying bonds, donating money. Many of them are serving in the armed forces or locally, raising some of the members of their families in uniform. Here are a few typical examples.

Two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dushkin, manager of the Baltimore 4th of July Board, are in the Navy. One is Abraham, 16, who is a cook in the destroyer escort U.S.S. "Cassan" in the Pacific, and the other, a private in the Army, is in the Mediterranean.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dushkin, of 208 East 83d Place, Baltimore, 2, are the parents of a brother who is serving in the Army and a sister, who is a Red Cross nurse. Mr. Dushkin is a dress manufacturer and his wife is the former Minnie Feinberg. Young Dushkin, who is a clerical worker in the Dushkin sons' department store, is at Camp U.S.S. "Cassan" in the Pacific. Young Dushkin is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Dushkin. Mr. Dushkin has been in the clothing business for 40 years and his wife has been a Red Cross nurse for 15 years.

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**Local 22's Race Equality: Seen as FEPC Laboratory**

In its campaign for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee, "Labor Vanguard" published an article that showed the activities of the local in support of the FAEC. The article was titled "Local 22: A Challenge for Equality." It discussed the history of the committee and how its work had been instrumental in promoting fair employment practices in the area.

Local 22's commitment to equality is evident in its support for the FAEC, which is working to ensure that all employees, regardless of race, are treated fairly in the workplace.

**French Labor Hails Bas'90 Day**

Local 22, the French Labor organization, has expressed its support for Bas'90 Day. The organization has been active in promoting equal rights and opportunities for all workers, and Bas'90 Day is a key event in this effort.

Local 22's members have been working tirelessly to ensure that all workers, regardless of race, are treated fairly in the workplace. The organization has been instrumental in securing fair wages and working conditions for all workers, and Bas'90 Day is a key event in this effort.

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**Putting Liberal Party on the Ballot**

The Liberal Party has announced that it will be running candidates in the upcoming election. The party has been working to ensure that all citizens have the opportunity to participate in the democratic process, and it has been active in promoting equal rights and opportunities for all workers.

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ILGWU Annals Show Dividend of $5,000,000 to All Causes

The ILGWU needs no introduction as an organization which has always regarded itself as part of the general labor government. The garment workers have never felt themselves to be the employees of any one company, but as members of a family. They have lived and acted constantly and consistently as a link in the general advance of labor and civil rights, and it is due to their heroism throughout all of the years of their union affairs. Encouraged by this precedent, and with Nitschke's help, we have organized our own local Italian. It was founded on Nov. 13.

Modern Bastilles

For the newly born local we chose the number 89 to commemorate the spirit of the French Revolution. Bastille Day, which on July 14, 1789, had caused the fall of the French monarchy, Signor Nitschke regarded the gloomy history of tyra, because this also recalls the heroism of the Italian proximate Fascists who turned Italy into a large Bastille, because they made it to sell a newspaper.

"The Voice of Local 89"

"The Musical Belgian, Italian Radio Hour, Symphony Orchestra and Opera Singers of International Fame"

Luigi Antonini

First Vice President, ILGWU, and one of the world's famous labor and political leaders

EVENY SUNDAY MORNING

From 10 to 11

on EASTERN HOUR

WNYD (1330 AM) New York

WHAT (1340 AM) Philadelphia

WINS (1370 AM) New York

In the name of all members of the Italian-American Labor Committee, we wish to extend our thanks to the Italian-Americans for their kind offer of a large sum of money to help defray the expenses of the celebration of the Italian-American Labor Committee. The Italian-Americans have always been our staunch supporters and they have always been ready to assist us in every way possible. Their generous offer is a further indication of their loyalty and devotion to the cause of labor and social justice. We are deeply grateful for their kind offer and we will do our best to see that the money is used in the best possible manner.

August 1, 1945

The Council Plea Sent to Potsdam Palace

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N. Y. State Sets Up New Workman Bank

Homework in all New York State industries is restricted, under a general order to employers who now hold permits under the State Housework Law, according to Instruction Commissioner Edward Cora. The order became effective last week.

The order freezes homework at the present level, which is that the use of homeworkers has increased 22% in the last 20 months of the base period of the 1934-42 work. The order is to be enforced by the Commissioner, and the Commissioner has the power to revoke his order if the demand for homeworkers increases in any industry.

The ILGWU's recommendations for a new workman bank are approved by the Commissioner, and the Commissioner has the power to revoke his order if the demand for homeworkers increases in any industry.

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ILG Shows Conn. Insurance in Error on Vacation Fund

Evidence has been submitted to the ILGWU Research Department by Harry Silverstone, Assistant Attorney General of the union's continuation that the Connecticut unemployment compensation law has been wrongly interpreted. The result of this is that the ILGWU has been to deprive thousands of union members of their first week of unemployment compensation by improperly interpreting their paid vacation as an "unusual light." The data include ILGWU agreements and local I.B.L.O.'s dealing with vacation funds and show that the test which makes members eligible for vacation benefits is based on conditions of membership as well as vacation agreements.

The Connecticut Unemployment Compensation Commission has interpreted the state law to mean that an employee who is paid vacation benefits for a week of vacation and has therefore been deprived of an unemployment compensation for his first week of joblessness.

The plan to revolve day by day is now a decision as the Asst. Attorney General has pointed out that the Connecticut Commission has ruled that strikers prevailing during "strike"-time. Commission has interpreted the state law to mean that an employee who is paid vacation benefits for a week of vacation and has therefore been deprived of an unemployment compensation for the first week of joblessness.

Postwar Dues Rising in EOT

Since July 1 the locals of the Unemployment Compensation Department with few exceptions, have been operating with an average of 13.95 for the 10th week at the DeGanello shop, Red Bank.

Vacations Won For Workers at Toback

About 255 workers at the shop of Charles Toback and Son, Newburgh, N.Y., have received a week's vacation, pay with -away of $30 per week, of the union's determined efforts to secure the benefit for them it is re-ported by Vice Pres. George H. Otis, head of the ILGWU Clothing Department.

When Business Agent James Miller was in negotiation with the firm on the matter of vacation and a settlement was reached, the pay was refunded. The union then took the ILGWU and the & Certification Service, whose representative per-sonnel were present, and a strike was threatened. However, the War Labor Board re-ported the application in May, 1940. Miller then reported that the firm offered to pay July 6, when the ILGWU granted upon the firm's offer. The workers of Local 144, therefore, succeeded to more than $2,000 in vaca-tions.

Union Asks Parleys For Renewal At Kay Dunhill

The Kay Dunhill Co., Long Branch, N.J., has been notified that its lease to the ILGWU is to expire July 21, 1945. It is stated that arrangements are now being made to renew the lease, with changes in the contract.

Pacts Are Renewed At Sherman Plants

Agreements covering more than 1,500 workers employed in two New York plants have been renewed, it was reported by the EOT office. Both firms manufacture home dressers.

In the agreement with J. Sherman Co., East Orange, which was renewed the agreement with Manufacturers Co., Orange, which employs 700 workers.

An application has been sub-mitted to the War Labor Board for in-crease in the cuts at the Sherman Manufacturing Co.

South Norwalk Local Leaders

At a recent meeting of officers and executive board members of Local 167, South Norwalk, Conn., Standing: Rose Simon, Louise Kohlmann, Carl Morgan, local vice president; Meyer Schumaker, Shirley Blauvelt, Irene Aweda, Julia Engelder and Lena Langnes.
WASHINGTON, D.C. — The defeat of Churchill and the fact that "staid, conservative" Britain has gone socialistic in the most radical and unexpected change from official and diplomatic Washington. This capital has not in many years been caught so flat-footed as it has been by what has happened in the British Isles. The extent of the surprise is indicated by the fact that the British results were announced high. Administration leaders here believed that Churchill might be defeated and admitted that they had not even con

pected any possible changes of policy in the event of a Labor Party victory in Great Britain.

Washington now faces the task of finding the ways and means to adjust itself and its international position. For even the people in the capital are now aware that the British elec-

tions are going to have far-reaching results, not only in London but in Washington and the policies of Great Britain.

From our purely domestic viewpoint, the British elections will serve to determine whether we should maintain the present ten
dency of the Truman Administration in foreign policy direction. The first domestic issue faced here was the fight between the Republican and Democratic parties. The result of the second was the new strongest evidence against the United States labor movement being shown by most of the Labor Party leaders. One such ex-

ample was the Great Lakes Labor Party of Warren, Republi
can of Ohio. The latter is an organization of the United States of America, that the world is com-

pared to the American labor movement, and that the British results show how necessary it is for us to maintain our international position and its reconstruction program, it is not to our advantage to be unprepared for the next few years. The British results have a direct bearing upon our domestic position and upon the whole of our foreign policies.

Another immediately noticeable effect is the renewed encourage-

ment taken from the British results by the United States. The United States now has a more vital interest in the French and British elections than ever before. It has been shown that the British labor movement is now in a stronger position than ever before, and this will give a stronger impetus to the American labor movement and to the cause of labor in general. The British labor movement has a strong influence in the labor movement of the United States, and it is to be expected that the British results will give a strong stimulus to the American labor movement and to the cause of labor in general.

The Department of Commerce has been set up to look into the possibilities of American trade with the United States. The Department of Commerce will be set up to look into the possibilities of American trade with the United States. The Department of Commerce has been set up to look into the possibilities of American trade with the United States. The Department of Commerce has been set up to look into the possibilities of American trade with the United States.

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There has been some suggestion that the United States might find it necessary to make some changes in the policy of American trade through government trading companies. It may be necessary to make some changes in the policy of American trade through government trading companies. It may be necessary to make some changes in the policy of American trade through government trading companies.

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We thought the brutal possessiveness of men towards women in the dark Middle Ages had vanished, but it seems we were wrong. Some of our present-day men, they have proved incapable of years of arid living, have revived towards us the view—poking, prodding, hesitating, holding on to the neat suits the road to the Dark Age. Ger- many has fallen, but Bismarck al-

made to us that peace takes an added importance. There is nothing to keep us from again seeking the goal toward which the world is moving.

Toward that end both Mr. Bell and Professor Bailey have made di- mensions of the factory in an attempt to meet the situation. Mr. Bell has return to the time when Wil- son, assuming the presidency of Princeton for the beginning of his second term, is keeping a watchful eye on the matter. Without an unfilling sense of dedication to that end, Mr. Bell, and Professor Bailey, on the other hand, has con- centrated his attention on the period between July 19, 1932, when Wilson returned to the United States with the intention of running for the election of Harding in November, 1932, and an overwhelming majority of votes that swept away the last hopes of permanent peace. How the peace was lost is well established. It was lost in a battle between principles and politics, in a clash of personalities, in a vain campaign of political evan- gelship during which the age-old unity of the people for peace was drowned out by an appeal of war against war, which the traditional attitude of the Senate was on the border of the peace was lost remains the subject of much debate. On the basis of the issues as they were defined, Wilson, this nation has kept the professions, and its wealth has been maintained in the interests of democracy. Yet with vic- tory won, the peace was jacked. Both Mr. Bell and Professor Bailey search for the reasons in the char- acteristics of the man who tried every means of keeping us out of war, and when he and they and when these means failed—left the world to a
def. No President of the United States, not even Lincoln, suffered a fate so tragic as that reserved for Wil- son. Detecting force, he was con- victed of having a secret desire to kill his reputation in the settlement of a great war. Fighting for peace and not war, he was the la- ter cause of the worst to come.

He was the great issue of his day—issues which for him

4

"Mein Kampf"

In a few words, all will not be right. The belief that it will be all right is an illusion of false proportions. There is no real responsibility for attempting to un- derstand the behavior of the contem- poraries in life rests upon every single individual. Whole mistakes have been made of the situation and may in- mately imply those who are charged with the task of shaving women's skins—brands themselves as totally useful for avo-

flatter? Answered—love of country.

We doubt. It. Their motives were as vile as any which dominated Hitler. A hopping post, an outlet for genius, a release from the restraint which white, secular society demands of its members—these were their mo- tives, and the highly evident power which they showed on leaflets and shared by millions vicariously through the channel of the press were not to be warranted in the black tide that rose.
2 Organizers Named From Out of Ranks

Two new members have been added to the executive staff of the WLB in the Southwest District. Both have come up through the junior membership ranks to fill executive positions.

Cliff Gillette, shop chairman of the Tri-States Organizing Co., Little Rock, Ark., has been appointed permanent captain of the junior membership. He will concentrate on organizing work in the several garment plants in Little Rock.

Lino Howard, president of the Dallas Junior Board and chairman of Local 314, has been named to the executive staff operating in that city.

SAN ANTONIO PLANS ACTIVE ILGWU DRIVES

Organizational and social activities are being mapped by the San Antonio local. Plans for recreational and social functions are in progress for the coming year. The local has received a generous donation in the form of a $1000 check from the Hattie D. Smith fund for the benefit of local members.

WLB Penalty Faces Malouf For Spurious Pact Renewal

Recent War Labor Board actions in the Southwest District involve the proscription of drastic measures against the Malouf Co., Dallas, Tex., the ratiocination of an increase at the Gerresion and Kaplan plant, Houston, Tex., and the denial of an increase at the Gerres Kaplan plant, Houston, Tex.

Malouf Faces Penalties

In the Malouf case the National Labor Board at Watauga D. C., has issued an order to the firm directing the management to vacate the ruling of the Regional WLB in August, 1944, which upheld the union's closed shop agreement on the Malouf plant.

The order from Washington applies to the Gerres Kaplan plant, Houston, Tex., and the Gerres Kaplan plant, Houston, Tex. The management has appeared in opposition to the order.

Wage Increase Won At Vanity, Judy Ann

Wage increases ranging from $1.50 to $2.50 weekly were negotiated on July 5th for 21 workers employed by the Vanity, a 300 yen shop in Minneapolis. Miss Michael Finkeltstein, manager of the Twin Cities Junior Board, conducted the negotiations.

On the same day Manager Finkeltstein likewise secured a 7% increase in the Van cał Crew shop in Minneapolis. This is the result of an appeal filed by the union against the application.

Little Rock Unions Who Made a Strong Comeback — and How!

Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein, director of the Southwest District, and members of Local 386, Little Rock, Ark., at a celebration marking the ILGWU's victory in securing reinstatement for 13 workers who were fired by the Brown Manufacturing Co. two years ago for union activity. By order of the National Labor Relations Board these workers recover their jobs, together with back pay for the entire period. (See story)

'Unity House' for S'wes Seen in Vacation Growth

With the establishment of annual vacations with pay in virtually every unionized garment plant in the Southwest District, discussions have begun on the possibility of setting up a vacation resort in this area along lines similar to the Union Union House owned and operated by the ILGWU in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania.

Although plans are still in a highly tentative stage, much interest has been developed among the members of all Southwest locals at the prospect of a country resort especially adapted to their needs. One of the proposals is that such a place, if established, be used for vacation purposes during the summer season and as a convalescent center during the fall and winter for members recuperating from illness and under shop fatigue.

The initial move essential for such a large-scale enterprise represents a considerable problem, but the enthusiasm for the undertaking is so high that a number of financing plans have already been proposed to the Regional Office by various locals.

ILGWU Relief Fund Garners $650 More

An additional $650 has been contributed to the ILGWU Relief Fund by the Southwest District as a result of work donated by members in several locals and branches who were not able to participate in the union's campaign to aid needy workers.

More remaining locals and shops are expected to make their contributions. These contributions will thus wind up the Southwest District's campaign for this great humanitarian cause.
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The objection is as to the first of the kind of industry involved, a suit by the OPA against Bember engineer manufacturers of 2 1/2 per cent of each manufacturing plants in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Boston, and other manufacturing centers.

The OPAS had seized upon violations of the WMBSA, which in turn led to the suit being dismissed because the OPA’s evidence did not show any violation of the laws between the WLB and the contractor, which the plaintiffs wish to be heard.

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35-Yr. Cloth Jubilee Puts Spotlight on Old-Timers

More than 2000 cloakhangers, veteran of the "Great Rev-

olution," will meet for their 35th anniversary celebration in Madison Square Garden on Sept. 4 when the New York Cloth Joint Board will

mark the 35th anniversary of its founding. The annual cloth hang-
ters' meeting, which cloakhangers hold in order to maintain and strengthen their craft, will be a feature of the union's jubilee. Side by side, they witness an elaborate pageant that will highlight the

early struggles of the cloakhanger and the historic strike of 1919.

Committee on the Labor Move-


According to reports given by the girls and their spokesman, Eliza-

The joint board has announced a special committee, headed by General Manager Israel Feinberg, the managers of the various locals and the entire staff to work out plans for the celebration. The General

Arrangements Committee, which is headed by President Dubinsky as honorary chairman, is di-

vided into the following groups of committees.


Workers of the Jewel Sportswear shop, 348 West 110th St. New York, falling into union head-
guests at Harlem Labor Center, determined to fight for decent pay and treatment, signing up the girl, are (left) Joseph Frank, business agent of Local 23, Skirtmakers, and Frank Cunliffe, general

manager of IGLWU.

B'klyn Jt Bd Sleuths Nab Those Who Try to Chisel

In the record of complaints and violations regularly handled by the various offices of the Cloth Joint Board there appear occasional flashbacks to the period when union controls were a novelty and employers chafed at regulations limiting their rights to exploit cloakhangers in whatever manner they saw fit. Although small in number, these cases are a continuous reminder that the old, tried methods which were eliminated from the industry by the cloakmaker's historic strike are still a temptation that handsful of employers who persist in their attempts to """"chisel"""" and evade union controls.

Tyranny of this attitude are four cases recently disposed of by the Brooklyn office of the Joint Board. As reported by Supervisors Anthony B. Bucy and; the charges brought against the union resulted in the payment of damages to the followers. This employer, who received a

classifying the work in the shop. The management preferred the worker to switch from piece-

work to week-work, thus violating the agreement between the union and the jobber. After the union stepped in the shop and filed a complaint against the contractor, Madu-

ra cut the amount of work in half, losing $300 in liquidated damages and restored the piece-

work system.

Finally, there is the case of the Panamatic firm which clique seems to forget that union contracts give the right to visit the shop's premises and therefore refused to admit Business Agent Dominick S. Linsky into the shop except after working hours. But after the work-

ers of the shop were called in on a separate meeting at union headquarters, this contractor changed his mind, apologized for his action and gave assurance that the burs-
tage would be welcome at any time he came to the Panamatic firm.

Time marches on—dragging the decades along.

Emil Schlesinger

Bar On Ass Labor Body

Emil Schlesinger, IGLWU attorney, has been named by the New York City Board of Social Security Legislation for the ensuing year.

Revelling Against Harlem Sweatshop Conditions

""""All of Harlem is watching the events centering around the drive to save the Harlem sweatshop workers,"""" stated Manager Reis. """"The constant publicizing of Harlem sweatshops by coming into the area in search of cheap labor is a direct threat to the unionized garment workers in the metropolitan area. It is inevitable that workers would be forced to refuse to submit to conditions like these and become aware of the benefits of unionization.'

""""The union has filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board. We have our fingers crossed, but we are engaged in unfair labor practices. In the face of these charges, we are left without a doubt that the Juliet workers intend to remain firmly united in the IGLWU,"""" added Mr. Reis.

""""The spirit they have shown is most gratifying. It is in line with the true traditions of the IGLWU.

Manager Valentic, Chief of Local 30, Dies at Age of 52

Joseph A. Valentic, for many years president of the IGLWU's Guild, died after a pop-

ular career of 34 years. He was 52 years old. Intermont took place on July 25 at St. Raymond's Cath-

ological Church.

Throughout his life, Valentic was an active figure in the garment circles in New York. At the time of his death he was a member of the executive committee of the American-Irish Labor Council. He is survived by his widow and three sons.

In a message to Local 30 on the death of Valentic, President Dubinsky said: """"I am deeply grieved to learn of the death of Mr. Valentic, whose services to our union and to the Designers Guild have been so greatly appreciated. I convey my sympathy to his widow and family and trust that the conditions all these be re-

To All Cloakmakers

Send Your Greetings to JUBILEE JOURNAL

Contratulating the 55th Anniversary of the 1919 Agreement

Add your name to the published list of workers greeting the Cloakmakers' Union.

See Shop Chairman for Application Forms
Unions and Human Welfare

The following article presents excerpts from an address by Mark Starr, educational director of the ILGWU, in a series of broadcast conferences. The full text of the address was broadcast by the General Board of the ILGWU.

The unions are now more than an important movement of rebel-workers. First, they satisfy a sense of belonging. Individuals alone and afraid in a complex world they never made, to paraphrase an English poet, find companionship and self-respect.

The right of union membership is fundamental to the freedom of the worker. His union card is his passport to industrial rights. Even when without organized power, usually through ignorance and better conditions, they prevent or reduce evaporates. The official journal of the National Board of 10 Fights for social justice to workers in every industry.

In this new world, and not every union, give intense instructions in general economics, labor history, business administration and other subjects pertaining to labor.

It is conducted under the supervision of Mr. William H. McLaughlin, in the face of all fronts of labor and management. It is guided by the officers of the trade organizations.

Worldwide Links Seen in Brigade Espersar Class

"Because of the many practical uses that have been found that the Brigade members have acquired," he said, "the specialized educational institutes of the ILGWU educational department has been noted for its cooperative and united operation with the various institutions of Europe regularly each summer and among the workers in the world. I know that Brigade works is not always the same with a varied interest, in perpetrating linguistic divergences. I met and talked to workers in Belgium, Russia, pre-Hitler Germany, France, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Holland, and Belgium, and I correspond very frequently with them, and workers in China.

Our Brigade members will be able to use the knowledge they have gained in working with workers of other countries and in exchanging ideas."

WHAT TO READ

The Books Division keeps growing. It makes good reading matter available to ILGWU members by adding them in the selection of books and community education programs.

Recently published lists of desirable books are available to union members at the following libraries: 1. New York Public Library, 2. University of North Carolina, 3. Yale University, 4. Harvard University. Members may purchase some of these books at their local libraries.

St. Louis Bowlers All Set To Knock 'Em Down Again

Plans for the next bowling season were discussed at a special meeting of all teams affiliated with the ILGWU Bowling League in St. Louis. Among the projects outlined were courses of instruction for less experienced members of the various local aggregations at their roots. How badly we need socialized medicine so that no worker can be made redundant for freedom, adapted by intelligent workers. We need a system of help, with a labor policy, an act like the Social Security Act, to redistribute wealth and provide the indispensable minimum of mental, spiritual, and material help for all workers, to do the most anyone can do to preserve human life and health.

Cheap Labor A Menace

Very often the trade union leaders are blamed for attracting workers to other industries. The social worker in the past was too often an accidental person in the field of social and industrial relations. More and more the modern union recognize the need for not only wages and hours but in every phase of its members' life. Particularly in the small towns of the United States, the union has become a community organization.

The union and its headquarters have become a center of social, cultural and recreational activity. The union must provide information and guidance in matters of diet, health, social security, family, housing and education. The union must get together for a continuous training based on the real needs and prospects of the individual and not on the optimistic hopes of the day. The social worker must be trained in the justifiable restrictions set down by the trade union leader in the field with cheap labor.

Fellowship Mapping 25 Yr. Anniversary

A special meeting of the program committee of the ILGWU Student Fellowship will be held at 12:30 p.m., April 10th, at the Educational Board of the ILGWU in the Student Building, to plan a program for its 25th anniversary. The Fellowship was started in 1924. The Student Fellowship, first organized in 1924, has had continued to the present time. The Fellowship's Student Council, formed in 1925, has had continuous growth. It is a body that is open to all students, and is designed to promote the individual.

Race Equality Film

"We Are All Brothers," a striking film based on the famous pamphlet, "Races of Man," will be shown to members of Local 66, Embroiderers Workers, on May 17 at union headquarters. The students in Tabor College expressed great controversy because of its evidentiary science and grew to a point where the Negroes and the other races are not equal. The Negroes in the South could not be deprived of their rights, but this would mean that there would be no "color lines" and the problems of delicacy and other legal social and racial problems by equal treatment.

Handcraft Class at Collinsville, Ill.

For the latest news about the world of labor, garment workers attending the ILGWU Institute at the University of Wisconsin's Summer School for Workers last month turned to "Justice." Left to right are Phyllis V. Jaccard, Florence Kurg and Catherine Rome, all of the Milwaukee ILGWU.
In War and in Peace

By FRIEDA S. MILLER

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

This is the second in a series of articles on the activities of the Women's Bureau. The previous article described the problems and conditions pertaining to women's employment in the United States.

The Women's Bureau has not been charged with the administration of any laws. But it does closely and reports on all legislation affecting federal and state labor and any activity involved in the war-effort.

It functions also in an advisory capacity to state labor officials or trade unions turning to it for guidance in regard to legal standards. The Bureau is responsible for the planning of the war emergency needs for state-time and other labor laws. For instance, it urges restraint as soon as possible of all satisfactory pre-war legal, economic, and the need for further legislation in those states which had not joined the campaign of progress. As a special service, the Bureau makes available to the Department of Labor's special draft board on maximum hours, minimum and maximum "rest" for the setting of rates on job content with regard to sex.

Improve Minimums

The Bureau is underwriting in particular the need for present action to extend and extend state and minimum wage laws, not only as a matter of relative living, but in order to halt the rising industrial rates still existing in many places on the pay of women and girls and industries, but as a bol wedge for protecting future wage levels in general.

The matter of "equal pay" for women of the same or similar work is more than ever a matter of much attention in the past three years with thousands of women replacing men in factories. The Bureau has urged adoption of the policy—and very early one—of eliminating sex-differences in wages as a step forward from the viewpoint of both men and women. It has compiled data on the progress made in this direction and the present status of this wage-arrangement in war plants and by local unions.

A special broad study of the Bureau's work has been made by analyzing the effects of wartime routines in weekly and daily hours of women in various plants. With the results of this investigation, we hope to be better able to advise the industry as to the wartime and work-week for specific types of industries and industries which will be best for the welfare of the women workers and the production record. This survey takes the Bureau agents into the plants to make this kind of investigation, and into the homes of the women workers to get their personal reactions. Many different factors enter into this highly complicated problem—such as work conditions, community facilities, housing conditions, and the labor market conditions in general. A very heavy burden is being put upon the women workers to do the amount of work indicated.

Soaps Supply Drops But Plenty Around If Hoarding Stops

Despite a shortage of soap, the Department of Agriculture has announced that there is no danger of rationing—provided householders do not go hysterical over false rumors. If women are wise, they will not be swayed from a danger mark, if possible, and will buy only as much as is needed. The number of women war-earners in manufacturing has doubled since the war began, and today the women are in the mass manufactured soap, an increase of 400,000. Also, 480,000 women in transportation, communication and public utilities; or twice as many as the pre-war figures.

Sugar For Canning 15 Lbs. Per Person

By BETTA BYER

An encouraging note of enforced rationing was sounded by the Secretary of War, Mr. Stimson, last Sunday at a press conference. The Secretary said, "We have been talking about the consumer's rights, but now it is time for management to think of producing wages and of reducing our ability to consume." The title of his speech was significant: "In War—Tomorrow Is Here. One must point out that this has been true for a long time. The post-war period has been approaching the nation with increasing rapidity, and that concrete plans to escape mass unemployment and mass poverty are now a matter of the utmost importance."

In this message, broadcast to the American people, the Secretary of Agriculture emphasized that the large keynote was the fact that the Secretary of War, with his deep insight and experience in the problems of war-workers and of the armed forces, had understood the point of the pulled-up propaganda about a new wave of "agricultural" strikes by labor, the Secretary's assurance is sure to help by his skill in guiding the industrial forces, that the workers are really up against, in the absence of adequate production, in the reductions and systematic reductions aimed at by big business.

Of special interest is Senator Schlechtenbach's long friendship to the Department of Agriculture. Born in Wisconsin, the brilliant young man, who was refrigerated with the others, has had close associations with unions and serves as an attorney in the state. But he was not satisfied with the United States Senate, he was re-elected by the people of the state of the states, and was nominated for the capital and was described by the late Senator George W. Norris as "one of the ablest Senators of the last generation."

Afterwards he served for several years as a member of the Senate of the United States, and was appointed by President Roosevelt. During that period he issued a famous decision in favor of cooperative, declaring that the rights of the consumer could not be impaired by war. In fact, the ruling was so thorough, further, that it is now considered to be the "anti-cooperative" forces abandoned all further efforts to use the power, which is, for considerable purposes, among the majority of American women, and the recognition that the force of a war, the forenoon of post-war abolished, the work of many women will be in the government should be a lead to the Secretary Schlechtenbach. He has since, his program, which is varied personal experience, together with his clear awareness of the people's urgent needs, appear to be a fine source of guidance, all too many of the women who have been called the "bought and sold" of their unions, and the American society that is built on an over-prosperity, and the paralyzing laws of emasculation of the nation has already arrived.

Fuel Oil for Navy Cuts Home Heating

Post oil for home heating will grow tomorrow, according to Japan's statement, in its own fuel-oil war in Europe. The statement is that the fuel oil will be delivered to a ship, oil and its purpose, in the terms of the oil, V.E.-D. Day.

The question for the home-owner who uses oil for heating will be a difficult one. It is expected to be particularly the case along the East Coast and in the Midwest areas. War requirements demand the liquid. The amount is to be sent to the various districts dependent upon the amount of the gasoline in the state. In order to offset the oil shortage, and will run supplies seem as handy as possible, the statement is that a "substantial increase in the production of the home-owner, at the expense of gasoline, will be necessary to avoid a serious situation next winter."

French Women Get Vote—But Tobacco is Taboo

Women in France can vote but they're not supposed to smoke. Apparently, the French have not been yet for the first time this year, in their smoking habits. The Bluebeard, Finance Minister René Pinay, who is in charge of the French women's rights, last week refused to authorize the sale of cigarettes to women, saying that not-enough women actually smoke. It is a question of supply for them worthwhile.
Fabric Pinch Easing

Reduced production is not due to a death of orders, from retail, wholesale and manufacturers. There are plenty of buyers in the market ready to snap up the fabric garments immediately. The trouble arises from the shortage of pigments used in dyeing. Under M-388, manufacturers are barred from producing more than 15 per cent of the quantity of wovens' and mixed wovens' and suits which they produce in 1943. The shortage of pigments, however, has not been met by dyes of other kinds. More than higher for dyes of other kinds. Moreover, the mills have not been supplying adequate amounts of fabrics needed to meet the increased demand.

However, there is reason to believe that the fabric situation will steadily improve during the coming weeks and months. Cut-backs in military clothing requirements and the relaxation of government restraints on civilians use of fabrics should bound to increase supplies to a degree as the present year's calendar quarter. This will, of course, have a favorable effect on the market for all available fabrics for fall merchandise. In the last three months of this year, the improvement is expected to be quite substantial, and in general agreement that, barring unforeseen contingencies, fabrics will be adequate to meet the expected demands of the industry.

Fact Renewals Planned

In our organization, which includes members employed in many different industries, there are many instances in which some agreements do not expire and have been renewed. This September will see the expiration of the agreements in the underweave, weaving of fabrics, and the same will be true of the children's dress industry.

PACIFIC FIGHTER

Local 99 Aims For
1 Million in Bonds; $400,000 Now Taken

Posing for a million-dollar goal in the purchase of war bonds, Local 99, Labor-Chicago Chapter, recently passed the $400,000 mark. With the time limit set for the end of the year ago, the local, Manager Louis Deakin recently reported that the goal has been fulfilled. He points to the fact that since the $400,000 already exceeded dates only from Jan. 1, 1943, figures purchases at the same rate of over the top with a safe margin.

LG Members Asked To Detect Errors In Surplus Properties

Seeking cooperation toward the fulfillment of the objectives of the Property Act, enacted by Congress and approved by President Roosevelt, Division Director of the Comptroller Division, in a letter dated July 6, required Pres. David Dahm to bring to the attention "any information concerning improper distribution of surplus property.

"The may be occurred," Mr. Dahm wrote, "by incorrect accordance, out, editions and similar items which help to make purchase a bit easier and pleasanter. When Dahm, in Detroit, asked number of the Board whether a member of the Board, asked whether a member in Detroit of the Board. A member of the Board may be located in the United States Department of Labor. Now a member of the Board may be located in the United States Department of Labor.

Health and Appearance

When Dr. Bronson Mitchell of the Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit,Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, Detroit, 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LABOR LOOKS AT POTS DAM

The public statement issued by the American Federation of Labor on the "Big Three" meetings does honor to this country's labor movement. We should like to think that it reflects not only the views of the AFL membership but of the majority of GIO members, exclusive of that fringe which is dominated by totalitarian influences.

Clearly, American labor views the Berlin meeting as the peace conference, not just another gathering for the discussion of preliminaries. The United Nations Charter formulated at San Francisco was not endorsed by the United States Senate. It will undoubtedly be ratified by all the other member nations. The San Francisco covenant, however, is principally an instrument for international security against aggression. It can remain, in words, the AFL declaration: "We stand in the name of a movement that is in no way dominated by any foreign power or by any foreign influence." As a matter of fact, the AFL declaration: "American labor does not ask for a 'perfect' peace. We do not expect utopia on this side of heaven. But neither do we want to see a war which started as a crusade of freedom end in the entrenchment of a new tyranny, however disguised. The common people, yearning for peace in a war that will provide safeguards against the three deadly evils—war, poverty and tyranny." The common people of the world will not be content with less. The Wagner Act's First Decade

Last week the National Labor Relations Act began its second decade as the law of the land.

It is a law, as this law is popularly known, is now widely accepted in practice as having made a great contribution to social progress in America. Still, efforts to repeal it or to emasculate it have not ceased on the part of most employers. Industry, on the whole, still refuses to reconcile itself to the fact that collective bargaining is sanctioned and protected by law. It cannot forget that this sanction is contained in the Wagner Act.

The ten-year record of the NLRA is tremendously impressive. During its first decade the NLRB has handled more than 74,000 cases and issued more than 113,000 formal decisions. As a result of Board orders, more than 2,000 company unions were disbanded. In more than 5,000 places of employment collective bargaining was inaugurated. Basically, the business of the NLRA has been to see that employers maintain strict neutrality toward the union activities of their employees, that employers do not refuse to embody the terms of agreements with unions in written and signed contracts, and that workers' preferences in representation are determined through elections.

Within the past decade, organized labor has registered a growth from 4,000,000 members to 14,000,000. It is difficult to estimate the share the Wagner Act has had in this phenomenal upsurge. In the world of labor the Wagner Act is best known as "The Act." Among the common people it is small wonder that a great many employers fume at the very mention of it.

Workers Bringing "One World" Closer

A dispatch from Washington to the New York "Times," in commenting on the fortunes of the Murray Full Employment Bill, currently the subject of hearings before a Senatorial sub-committee, says: "The bill was introduced last January with many observers believing it to be the heart-beated backing of the administration. There were indications at the time that the results of the British elections may have some bearing on its progress."

"Get that straight. The votes of the miners in Wales, and of the textile weavers in Lancashire are having the effect of a storm signal on our lawmakers in Washington. There's a fear creeping into the hearts of many of them—that is obvious—that what the British could achieve the Americans can duplicate in their own sweet manner. It is beginning to look like 'one world,' indeed."

"The Web and the Rock"