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Justice (Vol. 27, Iss. 18)

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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Keep New York Clean—Keep Tammany Out!
Printed below is a resolution adopted on Sept. 5, 1945, by the New York members of the General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, hearing on the current municipal campaign in New York City.

Twelve years ago, a fusion movement of all political groups in New York City, including the great membership of our union, dedicated to the ideal of clean municipal government accomplished a great victory by crushing the corrupt power of Tammany which for generations had polluted civic life in our metropolis.

Since then, the anti-Tammany fusion forces of New York, in two succeeding mayoralty campaigns, repeated that noble performance in behalf of good government, beating back the attempts of Tammany to regain possession of the city's government.

This year, Tammany is again making a desperate effort to recapture the administration of our great city. Famished for jobs and spoils of office, Tammany has dragged into its ring every power-hungry element in our community, from the Communist-controlled A.L.P. to special undercookers and vested mercenary interests, in the hope of regaining control of the vast resources and revenues of the metropolis.

To distract the attention of the voters from the true issues of this municipal campaign, Tammany and its associates, moreover, are trying frantically to camouflage the issues of this city election by introducing extraneous and wholly irrelevant state and national politics into the campaign.

The menace of Tammany's return to power is a challenge to every upholder of good government in New York. Every citizen, certainly every trade unionist, must rally this year to the call of good, honest government and repulse the efforts of Tammany and its allies to stage a comeback. We call upon the 150,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Greater New York, who contributed so effectively toward the expulsion of Tammany from City Hall in the municipal campaign of 1933, 1937 and 1941, to redouble their efforts in behalf of good government in our city this fall under the banner of the Liberal Party.

Let's cooperate with all good government forces in this campaign to make the ouster of Tammany from political power permanent. Let's help save New York from the disgrace and evil of political corruption. Work and vote under the emblem of the Liberal Party for municipal fusion.

Liberal Party Rally At Garden on Sept. 26
Come to the first great meeting of New York's municipal campaign of 1945 at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at 8 P.M., under the auspices of the Liberal Party.

Speakers: Judge Jonah J. Goldstein, candidate for Mayor; Joseph D. McGoldrick, candidate for Comptroller; Judge Nicholas M. Pette, candidate for President of City Council; Richard S. Childs, chairman of Citizens' Union; Dean Allsenge; David Dubinsky; George E. Gramercy; Morris L. Ernst; Prof. Roma Gans; Alex Rose. Dr. John L. Childs will preside.
All Chicago drummers celebrated Japanese surrender on Aug. 15, with a bang, quieting the sounds on mass and getting paid for the day. The drummers, too, celebrated the victory, but postponed their party until another day, Sept. 5. They had a grand parade through the streets of Chicago with substantial adjustments for peace-workers.

Local 78 and 261 held a series of shop drummers' meetings to discuss labor problems. Abe Finkeln and Sam Glassman spoke at these meetings.

Ezra Wiltz, manager of Local 209, told theos, was successful in obtaining a 44-weekly increase of $1 a day for all tailors working for the Fifth Avenue of Chicago. The raise becomes effective from Aug. 1, 1945, while the women, who were only recently organized, will get the same increase.

Organizer Abraham Podziel, who has been attending meetings of all workers in the Beiney tailor shop at Elkader, Ill., will receive an increase of 10% an hour effective as of Aug. 1.

The ILGWU local at Waukegan, who, carried out an elaborate Labor Day celebration, was particularly dedicated to the memory of the recently deceased wife of Walter Drzymala, Drzymala, organizer. Another Labor Day celebration took place in the main branch of the office.

Michigan News

From Michigan, Organizer William Davis reports that the ILGWU membership is increasing.

The 1945 vacation pay this summer. The new contract with the Marshfield Garment Co., covering over 1,000 employees of the plant, will expire on Aug. 31, 1946, Davis was able to negotiate wage increases of 3c to 15c an hour for all hourly rate employees. Additional wage increases were granted for piece-rate work which was also obtained and all employees received and "vacation pay" for two days.

Local 282, Cadillac, held its annual Labor Day picnic with games, dancing and refreshments. Many workers took part in a Labor Day parade, the first in 23 years. Local 355, Detroit, is holding its picnic in the success of the affair and had the largest turnout, in the parade.

The new contract with the John L. Reed shop, Ft. Huron, Mes., was negotiated with a flat increase for all employees in the plant and the vacation clause was amended to give all workers two weeks' vacation pay. The contract also involved the international, although the force has dropped to about 100 employees in the plant.

Boston

The recently organized Local 1 of the Portland Garment Company of Portland, Ore., has also brought a wage increase of 3c to 15c an hour for additional years up to a maximum of 15c an hour. The company also agreed to hold new restrooms and to call a fully equipped first-aid room.

These women will be on the ILGWU for their collective bargaining agent. During the organization drive it was impossible for the unionizing unit to hold their union meetings in the street corners and empty lots. Now, with victory under their belts, Joffe takes them out to the ball-park for regular union meetings.

Montreal Shop Drive Clicks As Fall Cloak Season Opens

The joint council of the Montreal cloakmakers marked the beginning of the new fall season by launching an organization drive that has already brought three firms into the union fold, according to General Manager Bernard Shane.

Local 30 Warns On Seasonal Overlaps in Designer Pacts

A warning that the clause in the collective agreements between the Guild of Designers and the manufacturers committing both parties to the suspension of design during a season in which no individual contract of effect will be strictly enforced, is the statement made by the firm of Richard Kirtman. This step was explained in a letter sent by Richard Kirtman to all members of Local 30.

The clause mentioned states that no member of the Guild shall be required to perform any work more than one season in any six-month period and that the commitment to discontinue running such periods are subject to the approval of the Guild of Designers.

Kirtman urges all Local 30 members to challenge any contracts that their employers on any problems that may arise pertaining to the clause.

Florence McLean, octogenarian, receives first of her $60 quarterly pension checks from William Weilinberg, president of The Form Conset Co. Under the terms of the firm's retirement plan, eligible workers will receive a sum of $120 benefit, a year. Employees belong to Local 32, Conset and Brasserie Workers.

Several week by Business Agent

David Goodman was transferred to the work of organizing work in and carrying forward this drive. In the short period since that time, the Top Wear Garment Co., the Fairmaid Garment Co., and the Mason’s Fashion Co. have been organized.

The Top Wear Garment Co. had been in voting conditions for several years, but the drive was finally closed after a very short stoppage. As a result the firm joined the employees’ association, thus making the terms of William Kirtman’s general agreement operative in its plant. In addition, 12 increases were won for workmen. It was also agreed that further revisions of wages and price settlements are to be made at the beginning of the next season.

The Fairmaid Garment Co., after re-entering business in the upstairs district, was without union control for a short time. After all its workmen had joined the union, the firm was presented with a charter of membership, a contract or a claim for the possibility of a strike. In joining the association, the Fairmaid management brought peace between the two unions and granted a $2 increase to workmen.

The Mason’s Fashion Co. is a new firm, entering the clothing industry and is now negotiating with the employees’ association for the purpose of making it a regular piece-rate and piece-rate plus an increase.

Other, organizational, targets were a number of shops which failed to subscribe to the collective agreement reached by the joint council and the union on July 1, 1946, through Goodman’s efforts. According to Eldore, these firms have now either entered into agreements for entering into individual agreements with the union. In all cases this has meant substantial gains for the workers involved.

Among the firms that have been joined to the association are the Sam Conset shop, the Market Cloak Co., the National Children’s Wear Co. and the Leader Garment Co.

$8,000 in Defense Fund

At the conclusion of the decision of the Joint Council to close the operation of the association in the area of the Ulswear district, the latest confidential estimate indicates that the fund, for defense of $4,000, a union defense fund, will be $8,000. The fund has been invested in war bonds.

The assessment was drawn on 100 percent payments to the General Office for the ILGWU 1946 War-Defend Fund as well as to support the Montreal union’s defense fund.

Brener Back With Union

Mr. Brener, member of Local 36, Cutters, and former organizer for Local 362, Drummondia, is back on the job after three years with the Canadian Air Force.

Brener volunteered three years ago. With the end of the war, he decided to return. Presently he is wishing him good luck in his return to the job in which he formerly served so well.

Staff Promotions

Your correspondent, member of Local 362, Drummondia, has been appointed business agent to fill the vacancy created by the recent resignation of Louise Racine De Lens. She has been elected to the Board for the past six years.

Jim Jochim, ILGWU organizer in Montreal since 1937, has been put in charge of the union’s East End office. It is hoped that he will continue his duties as organizer.
N.Y. ILG Gives $100,000 To Stricken Polish Jews

Acting in rapid response to the cry for help emanating from the remnants of the ravaged and destitute Jewish population in Poland, a meeting of all managers of ILGWU locals in Greater New York, held on Sept. 11, voted to allocate $100,000 for the purchase and immediate shipment of food, women’s and children’s clothing as an initial step in a relief drive enlisting the active support of the union’s membership for this life-saving movement.

With Vice Pres. Israel Perlman, general manager of the New York City Joint Board, presiding, Pres. Dubinsky, who summoned the meeting, read a cable from the Central Committee of Polish Jews in Warsaw which consists of all democratic groups and labor organizations, addressed to the Jewish Labor Committee of America, appealing for undisguised aid.

The cable emphasized the need for clothing, food, shoes, medicines and raw materials for industry and the maintenance of children’s and orphaned homes. Ever Dubinsky also referred to a letter received by him on Aug. 31 from Jan Stanek, minister of social welfare in the Polish cabinet, which stated, among other things, that “the Jewish people are in exceptionally hard conditions. They have lost everything. As minister of social welfare, I try to help them, but my means are extremely limited.”

The $100,000 voted by the ILGWU managers will be turned over to a ship in New York, which will then go to Poland through the channels of the Unisa (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration). Further shipments will be prepared and on the way as soon as more money is realized through the drive, it was explained.

At the meeting Pres. Dubinsky named a purchasing committee, to work in union with the Jewish Labor Committee and to expedite the shipments, consisting of Jacob J. Heiler, Charles S. Zimmerman, Abraham Perlman, Benjamin Kaplan, Samuel Eron, Harry Greenberg and Louis Feinler. The meeting was attended by Adolph Held and Jacob Perel, who served as chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Jewish Labor Committee.

Message from Stanecyk

Date Aug. 23. The letter from Minister Stanek, who was president of the Polish Mine Workers’ Union in pre-war Poland, reads as follows:

“As you know, the days of my wanderings as an emigrant are over. I am in a free Poland and I work again among my own people. Our country has been terribly devastated by the Germans. The population is undernourished and without clothes, but this does not discourage us and we do not give up our fight for a better future. The Polish people have taken up the work of reconstructing our country from the ruins caused by war and by the barbaric persecution of the Jews by the Germans with the same enthusiasm and even greater stubbornness with which they have fought for their freedom.

“The Jewish population which has lived in Poland since the sixteenth century, is now approximately 100,000 people. We are fully expecting that this number of Jews returning from Russia. Although the whole population of Poland is in misery, the Jews are in exceptionally hard conditions. They have lost everything. As a result of their financial ruin, all the Jewish organizations are cooperating very closely with the representatives of the government. Only several of them have not been left alive.

“Your kindness isitating to us for organizing some kind of help. Clothing and food are indispensable to us.

“Our relations with Soviet Russia are developing quite well. The Russians do not interfere in our inner affairs. We are ready to help them. Our principal troubles are economic ones.

“It is my great pleasure to offer a few words of encouragement to the Polish workers. The occurrence of having friends in the world helps very greatly in overcoming these terrible difficulties in which we have to exist and work until we get out of this paralyzing state caused by war.

“Dubinsky’s Warm Response

In reply to this appeal, Pres. Dubinsky sent a warm letter to Minister Stanecyk at Warsaw on Aug. 23. The message of the ILGWU chief follows:

“On behalf of the members of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union and in my own behalf, I greet you on your return to your homeland and in your efficient capacity as Minister of Social Welfare. Now that the war has finally come to an end, we are happy to renew the bond of friendship and solidarity that has always existed between our organization and your country and the workers of your country and to assure them of our fullest cooperation and utmost help in their struggle to repair the horrors and ravages caused by the war.

“The Jewish Labor Committee, with which our union is affiliated, has already allocated funds and is transporting much-needed supplies to the inhabitants of the Jewish population in Poland who suffered the brutality of Nazi terror. We are confident the Polish people, who were the first target of Nazi aggression, will fight against the carriers of reaction and anti-Semitism in their country and will, despite all difficulties, rebuild their free and democratic trade union in a free, democratic, and prosperous republic as a member of the United Nations.”

LIBERAL PARTY RALLY WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26 MADISON SQ. GARDEN

Dubinsky Cables

Stanczyk Relief

Now Under Way

Following action by the International and its Greater New York locals, expressed in the initial contribution of $100,000 for the purchase of living necessities for the destitute Jews of Poland, Pres. Dubinsky, on Sept. 12 sent the following cable message to Minister Stanecyk, Minister of Social Welfare of the Polish cabinet:

“Acting on your appeal for help to destitute Jews in Poland, our International and its affiliated locals at conference yesterday immediately contributed $100,000 for purchase of necessary food, children’s clothing and women’s clothing and movables. Expect to obtain for this sum commodities valued at least $200,000, with cooperation of our locals. In this way we hope to relieve the children and extend considerable relief to adults. Purchase to be completed within two weeks. Arrangements already made with Unisa for shipping facilities and delivery to Central Jewish Committee in Warsaw. Our officers authorized me to assure you, and Central Jewish Committee in distribution. This is only initial move. Jews in Poland, with whom our union is closely associated and which must work together, is raising substantial funds for additional purchases of shovels and other clothing. Our fraternal greetings and deep appreciation for your cooperation.”

Firms in N.Y., N.J. Cough Up Overtime When Shown by U.S.

Indicating that New York and New Jersey employers are still failing to pay overtime wages and are also continuing to pay sub-standard minimum wages in violation of two federal laws, the U.S. Department of Labor on Sept. 7 issued a compilation of 734 unpaid employees. In addition to violations of the Federal Wage-Hour Law and the Walsh-Harrr Act, the investigation revealed violations in New York City of the Walsh-Harrar Act.

During its two-month period, 385 firms were found to have underpaid employees, who were paid a total of $98,486,852 in June and July for 7,314 employees. The Department of Labor paid $7,460 to 7,314 workers. In New York City the firms paid $81,946 to 7,314 employees.
Vinson asks ILGWU back victory loan with previous zeal

Stressing the importance of continuing the purchase of government bonds "in substantial volume during the coming months," Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury, is urging that members of the ILGWU continue their splendid support of payee savings plan while the "during the coming Victory loan" and in the "post-war period," Secretary Vinson's message reads, as follows:

"It is important that the American public continues buying government bonds during the remainder of the year. The strong support of the payee savings plan is essential to keep the plant and industries at work and maintain the standards of living that were established during the war.

"This is particularly true as we look forward to the Victory bond which opens Oct. 30. Our successful prosecution of the war has been attributable in large measure to the payroll savings that the men and women have made. We must maintain the strong support that the savings plan has enjoyed during the war and in the post-war period. We should continue it as we look to the future and during the drive and in the post-war period. We should continue it as we look forward to peace and prosperity." 

"Keep Tammany Out"

Vinson asks local 155 TB ward chosen as guide by U.S. health agency

The U.S. Public Health Service has established a special project to study the results of the X-ray survey recently completed among members of Local 155, Knitting Workers' Union. 

Many members of Local 155 have been examined for the union's cancer program, which is demonstrated as the thoroughgoing and follow-up of one-old-time member wrote: "I have been told by my physician that this is the first trade union movement. Only one who remembers the nature of the cases can appreciate this action by the union." 

"Continuing Aid to Italy's Orphans"

Local 124 Service Club

The Cinderella Service Club Local 224, Children's Dressmakers, is the beneficiary of the local's generous spirit as recently expressed itself in a gift of $500 to the Vinson Memorial Hospital. A letter in behalf of these workers was presented to the President of the club, Isaac Coclat, by Louis Ansley, local secretary of Local 224, and Eustace Ernes, manager of the employees of Rosemary Brothers and those foreign employers who are now in the service. 

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Many members of Local 155 have been examined for the union's cancer program, which is demonstrated as the thoroughgoing and follow-up of one-old-time member wrote: "I have been told by my physician that this is the first trade union movement. Only one who remembers the nature of the cases can appreciate this action by the union." 

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"Keep Tammany Out"
Jt. Bd. Resuming Harness as All Committees Book Tasks

With the summer vacation over and all officers back at work, the New York Dress Joint Board last week announced its schedule of committee meetings for fall activity. The Joint Board itself, said Secretary-Treasurer Nathaniel M. Minskoff, will hold its regular sessions every other Wednesday beginning on Sept. 12.

The alternate Wednesdays are to be used for meetings of the Board of Directors of the 12-joint nation. The Grievance Committee of the Joint Board, which has largely been focusing on both wages and against workers in cases involving provisions of the collective agreement, will begin its fall schedule on Sept. 19. The Joint Board's Finance Committee, which is to deal on all expirations, will have its first meeting of the season on the same date.

The Joint Board Appeals Committee, which handles appeals from the Grievance Committee of the Joint Board and a selected local, will meet on Sept. 27.

The other important Joint Board body, the Committee on Claims of the Health Fund, will begin its sessions on Sept. 10. It is the function of this committee to consider claims of members of the local unions who have not been treated fairly in the allotment of health and vacation benefits.

DRESDMADERS SLASH BILBO'S RACIAL BIAS

Senator Theodore O. Bilbo of Mississippi was sharply criticized from both blacks and whites as he attacked large sections of the American people because of their race, religion, or national origin in a resolution adopted by Local 22 Dressmakers, on Aug. 20.

The resolution, which was sent to Senator Wagner and Mayor of New York, concludes with the earnest hope that the people of Mississippi will redeem the good name of their State to administering to Senator Bilbo a tribune commensurate with the gravity of his offense. The Local 22 resolution ended in the statement: "We pledge to give our full support to the American Negro in every place of national life. The Negro is neither a tool of his war nor a means to an end. He is a factor in our world, a force that must be done immediately to guarantee and preserve a full and productive place in our society. There is no better way of doing this than by getting our economy to work full production and full employment as the Murray Bill proposes."

We are happy to note the widespread support that this measure has received throughout the country."

Surplus Property"

Local 22 Bids Sen. Wagner Spur Full Employment Bill

Calling the Murray Full Employment Bill the "only practicable program so far proposed for avoiding a post-war economic depression," Manager Charles S. Zimmerman, on behalf of the Dressmakers, sent an appeal to senators to allow as many sections of the people as a constructive approach to the solution of the most urgent problem of this generation as possible through the bill's passage through Congress.

"The Murray Bill offers the only practicable program so far proposed for avoiding a post-war economic depression, a recurrence of the enormous and unneeded unemployment and, return to the mass insecurity and want. It aims to provide a means for the orderly and constructive adjustment of the economic conflict within the framework of democracy, avoiding a middle course between economic anarchy and totalitarian control.

"The Murray plan means to us, above all, a particular responsibility to the millions of returning servicemen and millions of unemployed workers who have so loyally contributed to the war. They cannot and must not be left in the lurch. Without jobs and without hope, a great part of our post-war workers are writing out the economic framework of our nation in the name of our democracy. We, the American people, must not permit this to happen.

"We are happy to note the widespread support that this measure has received throughout the country."

Surplus Property"

Senator Murray referred to a statement he had issued in the press on Aug. 19, in which he said:

"Regarding the recent utterances of Senator Bilbo, we cannot state too emphatically that we deplore all such remarks which insult fellow human beings and would have the worst racial discord. . . . Statements insulting to one or more of the many diverse groups which make up our great nation are a discredit to the country on which our nation was founded and to those of us who belong to that country and are proud of those forbears who during the past few years have fought and in all the many means died for the preservation of these principles."

LOCAL 89 POLICIES

EARN FULL SUPPORT OF PRESSER BRANCH

A riding vote of confidence was given to the police and leadership of Local 89 by the meeting of the Presser Branch of Local 89, which was held at "the union office" on Sept. 6.

Reports presented by Antonioni and Sabatino noted, officers of the Pressers Branch, were enthusiastically and unanimously approved by the members. Giuseppe Prosperi, former local officer, was reelected the sole negative vote.

A Providence resident, prominent in both work and piece-rate settlements, was appointed to the committee of investigation for the purpose of making investigations into the conduct of local union officers, union officials, and employers.

The officers of Local 89, who were invited to attend the meeting, were introduced and given a cordial welcome.

A resolution was made for the purpose of supporting the American Labor Congress, which aims to bring about the election of half of the war workers who are returning to industry and other plans which coincide with the interests of the members.

Note received that Senator Wagner was not present.

"We are happy to note the widespread support that this measure has received throughout the country."

LOCAL 944 COMPLAINTS

On Oct. 1, 1944, complaints were received from the Union Department of the Local Joint Board for handling the complaints of members of the union in the New York dress presser branch. The complaints were received from the Dressmakers Joint Board.

Jt. Bd. Regains $225,000 On 1944 Complaints

A total of 17,294 complaints were handled by the central complaint department of the Dress Joint Board during 1944, according to reports compiled last week. As a result of these complaints, $225,729 was recovered by the union from employers. This sum was a result of the joint board's efforts in protecting the interests of its members.

Sen. Wagner Spur Full Employment Bill

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UDC Activists To Get Gifts

The annual outing of the Union Defenders Committee to Unity House was omitted this summer because the customary date of the event coincided with the Jewish holiday. Instead, the New York Dress Joint Board has decided to present all the active participants in UDC work with a suitable token of the union's appreciation of their services and devotion.

These gifts, it is announced, will be presented as a prize to a winner selected at Joint Board headquarters toward the end of September.

The Union Defenders Committee is a voluntary group numbering about 50 members throughout the nation, most of them building and shop chairmen. It is characterized by great responsibility and has constantly aided in the preservation of collective bargaining. Headed by Abe Resnik, the committee operates as a bureau of the American Federation of Labor-Organized Department.

This year's activities were increased due to the application of the new labor law which made the granting of parades and demonstrations a matter of interest to the public in the event of a strike.

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Dress Pact Watchdog Resumes Law Practice

The following letter, whose author, for obvious reasons, must for the time being remain anonymous, was recently received by Luigi Antonini, president of the Italian-American Labor Council. It is pointed out that the writer of the letter, who signs it: "some coal came in last month and this has been parcelled out. So we want to have a chance to get the plants operating."

The factories in Northern Italy have retained about 85 per cent of their potential productivity capacity. Furthermore, there has been some reduction and the Germans have also tried to cut down on the number of workers. The following excerpt are taken from the letter, which was sent on Aug. 7 from Milan:

"Things here in Italy seem to be moving ahead. Fullefior Parri, as Prime Minister, is an excellent example of what can be done. Because he was one of the leaders of the Socialists, his position was strengthened by the people. He is a man of complete integrity and not a renegade as he was accused of by the German leaders. Therefore, he requested an end to the war and was arrested by the Germans, but after some negotiations, he was released and exchanged for a couple of Germans whom the Nazis very much wanted, I believe. He was released on April 10, after the liberation of the city of Rome, and since then we have been working with him on frequent occasions. So I have a little basis for some optimism.

"He has done a very smart thing in persuading the governments of two local parties to participate in the government and, more important still, to have the heads of all the parties assume an active position on the Council of Ministers. The ministers and under-secretaries, on the whole, are first-rate men and are anxious to devote themselves wholeheartedly to the rehabilitation of Italy."

"Here in the North, we are getting things rolling. We are lucky in that the electric utilities were not destroyed. We have now completed the rail contact between the North and the South, although it is a small section near Milan. The other railroad line is then down to Bologna."

"It is not better than nothing. Also, we are working on the railroad that goes from Milan to Turin to Genoa. Locomotives are now in service, but the line from Genoa down to the coast to Leghorn will still take another few months. The destruction of bridges and road-bridges is very severe."

Milan Writer, Incognito, Tells Italy's Rebuilding

Officer of the New York Dress Joint Board shown with Jacob R. Rosenbaum and his wife (second from third from right, seated) at Aug. 5 luncheon to honor him on his new career in law after signing his post as assistant general manager of the Joint Board, in which he served the last twelve years.

substantial faith in the future. In the last aiding in the country.

"Italy is having a bad break this year in its wheat crop. There will be about 2,500,000 less than last year. You can appreciate how serious it is.

"In the North, even though we are under AM, we are going ahead with full speed in preparing the electoral lists so that national elections for the constitutional convention can be held as soon as possible. However, the Italian government has not yet fixed a date for the constitutional convention. If it is not held in November, it will have to go over until spring because of the difficulties of conducting elections in the winter months."

JUSTICE PUZZLE

Who did I call on in Byrd Park Drive?

The Voice of Local 89

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JUSTICE

September 15, 1940

ACROSS

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Across (Answer is on page 13)
Nassau Bra Hour Reduction Upheld After WLB Hearings

The conclusion of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department that the work-at-the-nassau Bracasa Co., Inwood, Long Island, should be reduced from 40 to 37% hours in order to continue with the Industry's practice in New York City has been sustained by Carl Rambusch, hearing officer for the War Labor Board who presided at the hearing on Aug. 21 at ILOWD headquarters in New York. The union had argued that the union and the firm should be considered as one unit and that the fact that the hearing officer did not consider the hearing officer's conclusion was not in conflict with his recommendations, would be embodied in a WLB order.

In a Huddle on Health

Rabbor, Reversing Anti-Pact Position, Grants 5% Raise, Accepts Health Fund

Reversing its earlier refusal to negotiate a renewal of its agreement with the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, the Rabbor Co., South Norwalk, Conn., on Aug. 31 reached an agreement with union representatives of the terms of a new pact that is now being written. The agreement, which is a five-year contract, will provide for a five percent raise, the increase in wages to cover the increase in higher minimums and a health fund to which both parties agreed, is retroactive to Aug. 5.

In a Huddle on Health

The annual session of the Health and Safety Commission was held on Aug. 31, at which time the commission heard a report of a survey of the health and safety conditions in the department. The survey was conducted by a team of health and safety experts from a well-known insurance company, and the findings indicated that there were several areas where improvements could be made. The commission was encouraged by the report and agreed to take action to address the identified issues. A follow-up meeting will be held in November to discuss progress on these actions.

4 More L. I. Plants Accept Union Pact

Four more plants in Long Island, employing the workers, have been organized by the International Longshoremen's Association. The agreement, which had been pending for some time, was finally reached after lengthy negotiations between the union and the management.

SO. RIVER PROGRESS TOLD AT BIG PICNIC

Executive Board Members of the Southern Oranges, South Norwalk, Conn., recently held a picnic at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Orton, which is located on the southern tip of the city. The picnic was well-attended and the food was enjoyed by all. The executive board members discussed the progress of their organization and plans for future activities.

1954. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher, nabob press, 901 Third Avenue, New York, New York

ILG Calls to Clarify Conn. Jobless Funds

Contrary to popular belief, the Connecticut unemployment compensation law, which was enacted in 1931, is not as effective as it might appear. The law, which was designed to provide assistance to unemployed workers, has been undermined by several factors. One of the main problems is the fact that many unemployed workers do not qualify for unemployment benefits. The eligibility requirements for benefits are quite stringent, and many workers who are eligible for benefits do not apply. Another issue is the duration of benefits. The law provides for a maximum of 26 weeks of benefits, but in practice, few workers receive benefits for that long. Finally, the benefits are not sufficient to cover the cost of living, and many workers are forced to work at jobs that pay less than the minimum wage.

In the past, the Connecticut Department of Labor has taken steps to improve the unemployment compensation system. In 1953, the department began a program to increase the number of unemployed workers who were receiving benefits. The program, which was funded by a combination of federal and state funds, was successful in increasing the number of beneficiaries. However, the department has not been able to sustain the program due to budget constraints.

Despite these challenges, the Connecticut Department of Labor is committed to improving the unemployment compensation system. The department is currently working on a plan to increase the duration of benefits and to provide more generous benefits. In addition, the department is exploring the possibility of providing more targeted assistance to unemployed workers, such as job training and retraining programs.

The Connecticut unemployment compensation law is not perfect, but it has provided assistance to many unemployed workers. The department continues to work towards improving the system to ensure that all eligible workers receive the benefits they need to support themselves and their families.

José Horacio assistant EOI manager, left, discusses proposed health benefits for workers of the Mainen Form Inc. in Bayonne, and Perth Amboy, N. J., with Max Rosenfeld, general manager of the firm.

Members of Local 150 and 157, South River, N. J., take time off for a couple of hamburgers at their annual picnic. [See story]
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Throughout the war industrial peace on the domestic front was maintained on the basis of a voluntary agreement between labor and management summed up in the famous "no strike-no lockout" pledge. Now the honeyed words of the leaders and the promises that there are some signs that the party may get rough.

It is the opinion of the Secretary of Labor, Lewis B. Schwabacher, supported by President and Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, based on the testimony in the present national prestige-labor-management conference.

There were two ideas behind the conference plan. One was to help smooth the roughens period, which is the time bound to be in its dealings with the mohawes of the upholstered-Ball-Butt Bill.

For the sake of brevity, the H-B-B Bill will be called, which is putting the gun out of the fire trade without the intervention of any third party.

It is the product of the Walter Johnson viewpoint which emphasizes the necessity of the United States as an "order" of the world. This is no mere "order act as just plain reactionary-it is a matter of job security for good old days when there were no labor.

The H-B-B Bill is just the kind of thing to infuse industrial warfare with the breath of life. It is not another "labor law." It is the nature of those ephemeral little "labor laws." Fortunately. It is opposed by a fairly solid segment of employers who are no more interested in "laws" than the law men and who I am confident will accept the realistic fact that labor is a fact in life that can function without the sanction of厚厚 collective bargaining is necessary in the wake of that kind.

The Schwabacher conference plan was born to answer the needs of the progressive employers who would rather bargain with labor than fight it.

One of the facts is that so many of the CIO vice presidents will be in Paris attending a series of Russell-Weinberger-Van Dorn meetings, the date of the Schwabacher labor-management conference is still undetermined. .

Guyana as Secretary of Labor from late Oct. to early November. It's too bad that the conference will have to wait. But it is giving the desired anti-labor element entire time in which to look out slick schemes for sabotaging the conference whenever it begins. And, in fact, every day the conference is delayed leaves its chance of any real agreement.

An example of the kind of sabotage tactics being devised against the sessions by the reactionary forces came to life this week when it was announced that the backers of the H-B-B Bill did not come to press for its passage until after the meetings of the labor-management conference are seen.

That sounds innocent on the surface, doesn't it? But its innocence is a red herring. The point is the deliberate tacking on by the H-B-B boys to any bill of a rider that any waiting on their part is merely a matter of procrastination.

If it's a strike wave develops within the next few weeks towards the labor-management conference begins to look like a futile sector.

What does it mean? It means that the forthcoming conference with an atmosphere of these clouds, particularly at the representation of the H-B-B bill, will in all probability for more than the H-B-B boys think it garners. Movers who walk out will come the handcuffs.

To perpetuate the wartime "no strike" pledge is to maintain a hard enough goal to achieve even in a completely friendly atmosphere.

**'Out of the Frying Pan—'**

By MIRIAM TAYE

(Alhambra Brasserie Co. presents it made pigeon "bird" as a contribution in the war effort. —News Item in 'Justice'.)

**During the war, there were no cease of pigeon carriers; when there were barriers bird by bird for days with communiques, and then had to be strapped to a paratrooper in a ship, super.**

**In the Army looked around and they promptly found the company called Alhambra.**

**'Well we'll get the males of the birds.'**

**'We'll make a new that shall go far—we'll mail it fresh and fair with the wingso and in mesh, and be this vanged to our men in our plant in Bayonne.'**

And that's why victory residues were made for pigeon breas.

**But conclusions lead to elect representatives to Congress.**

This day sounds like purely local chill-out but there is a story behind it. And the story in this, despite platitudes in theJohnson platform for millions promising the vote of the President to be the wake of Columbus this is the first time the Democratic Party is really backing it up in action — as witness the fact that Senator Simons of Texas is one of the bill's sponsors.

For years, giving the vote to the Negro was the last straw of the Democrats. The answer heard every four years in Washington is that the Negro vote won't diminish white because of this large number. As a result, white Southerners in Washington were for years willing to go without a race, just in order to keep the Negroes disfranchised.

Washington is a Southern city. It is all of the Mason-Dixon line. It has a solid bedrock of all the Southern prejudices which will take generations to eradicate.

But the fact that the Democrats are really going to take off the frilly Washington at last is a political and educational amendment to get the residents of Washington to vote for president of the United States and for the new Republican candidate.

There's a bill in Congress to recompense Washingtonians as citizens of the United States. The bill gives a racial minority the chance to elect Senator Capper of Kansas and Representative Sumner of Texas. In order to get the constitutional amendment to get residents of Washington to vote for president of the United States.

**"DUPPERT'S TAVERN" (at the Paramount, New York): doesn't disapp-**

**point the Nov. 22nd audience following that program on the air.**

**In and take over the role of the mother, Parvati Gordard, Alan Ladd, Dorothy Lamour, Virginia Lake, Brian Donlevy, Jane Wyman and a few others who, but at the same gives, very pretty much from behind.

It seems that Archie is his heart. Dad (Monroe) doesn't help much. He wants to help a pal who is in the photophile business but in long difficulty between the two girls, and then there are some people who very much want to go to his plays and books, and it begins to look like hopeless or something. But then there's this little girl who

**Our VIPS have TENDER CHICKEN-breast with rice.**

**Halt is exactly the sort of film that has been set up to show what happens when after the hysteria of war, we attempt to find ideas in the common-sense world.**

The story concerns a small farm- ing community in the middle of the West of Wisconsin. It's such a small community that when the newly hired school teacher encounters its easy ways, she plays for the heritage of big-city life. There's the farmer and his daughter, who has a novelty which pulls a girl and her with a present of a new beem. With this the farmer has run out to give them presents, presents —the bread — to make food. In RE: the hard, the school teacher realizes that country life is an adventure. It is enough to, say that Edward O. Robinson, Morley Crum, Agnes Moorehead and Marian O'Brien have never been done as well as in this picture.

**"UNCLE HARRY" (at the Oyster, New York): is described as a "picture of which we are proud. It shows what it is. It shows what can happen if you give thought to a pet."**

"The picture tells about a man who has a pet of a horse and his two sisters are opposed to any suggestion of the horse. The pet often is really a tough old grey, even if you don't pay to be fed of the fact that it is the best; but it is psychologically right for murder- ing memories on brother for his part in the life. It is obvious that this terribly gruesome, but actually turns out not to be a serious crime.

George Sanders is in charge of the plot and gives a good performance. The special effects are well done.
The concept of minimum wage, as you point out, is a fallacy. It is based on the idea that the government can tell employers how much to pay their workers. But the free market allows workers to negotiate their own wages. The government should not interfere with this process.

Radio before winter. Gas stoves, electric ranges, dryers and washers before the turn of the year. Automobiles, refrigerators and new furniture by spring. All the goods we can possibly want just as fast as industry can turn them out.

This is not true. The supply of goods is limited by the demand of consumers. When the demand is high, manufacturers can produce more goods. When the demand is low, they cannot produce as much.

The government should not interfere with the free market. It should allow the market to determine the price of goods. The government should only intervene when there is a crisis, such as a recession, and then it should provide aid to the unemployed.

The minimum wage is a ploy by labor unions to keep wages high. It is not based on the value of work. The value of work is determined by the free market, not by government fiat.

The government should not interfere with the free market. It should allow the market to determine the price of goods and the value of work.
Anticipated post-war difficulties with employers have begun to bode in various parts of the Southwest District as the union moves to protect the interests of its members in a number of cases in which direct negotiations with management have so far proved fruitless.

K. C. Arbitration Moves

Arbitration proceedings have been scheduled in the cases of Louis Wolff Co., Kansas City, Mo., for denying six workers vacation pay during the recent vacation period.

At the same time, arbitration hearings are under way in Kansas City against the Board and Pottawattamie Co. and the Stickney Manufacturing Co. for denying their time-workers pay for Feb. 4 and against the Moxie Cosi Co. for refusing to pay time-workers for work of the holiday, during which the shop was closed.

Nat'l Garment Hearings

Complaints filed by the union against the board of directors of the Natl. Garment Board, Chicago, Ill., on charges of unfair labor practice are the subject of hearings being conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

Forest City Wage Demand

The Labor Relations Board of the Forest City Manufacturing Co., the manufacturer of the Forest City Garment Co., has been presented with a demand for an increase in wages. The increase is requested for the time-workers and that the firm will immediately pay the wage increase will be determined by the board.

The union will act in this matter as the work progresses and will act, in the event of the union's failure to act, in the next few months.

General progress is reported in various sections of the country and the union is working with other garment shops in various parts of the country.

Patty, Jr., New K.C. Shop

Accepts Union Agreement

Patty, Jr., a new shop in Kansas City, Mo., has signed an agreement with the union providing for a 10-cent an-hour increase in wages and a 24-hour limit on the number of hours worked.

The union has agreed to the terms of the agreement and the shop is now a union shop.

K. C. Clerk Work Studied

By Winnipeg Delegation

A study of production methods in various departments of Kansas City was recently made by a Winnipeg delegation.

The study included an inspection of the work of the union shops, a tour of the plant, and a tour of the offices.

The objective of the Winnipeg delegation was to study the work of the union shops and to learn as much as possible about the work of the shops.

Maria Merlo Links

Labor With Church In Hero Son's Name

Church and labor were linked in the carrying out of a novena by Maria Merlo, an active member of Local 280, Kansas City, Mo., to aid the Holy Rosary Church.

The church was established in 1912 and was named in honor of Mrs. Merlo, who died recently.

She was a worker in the garment industry and was well known for her work in the union.

For submitting the last entry in the Local 214, Houston, Tex., essay contest, "The Future of Labor Relations in the Southwest District," Myrtle Lewis, center, and Hattie Barber received prizes.

Futurist Workers Mark

Labor Day on Own Time

Labor Day had an added significance this year for the workers of the Futurist Garment Co., Bridgeport, Conn. It was the first time that these workers observed the official holiday of American labor.

In view of the firm's refusal to pay holiday rates, the Futurist workers, although working well that the present earnings of the workers still do not fully reflect the actual productive capacity of the piece-workers.

"During the last few years manufacturers have been able to increase their earnings, but that the increased earnings must result in increased production. This was followed by increased earnings for the workers, but the benefits derived from this enhanced production were far greater to the employers than to the workers.

"Government agencies in charge of production receive the necessity of paying workers on the basis of productivity. On the other hand, the necessity of paying workers on the basis of productivity and the present earnings of the workers still do not fully reflect the actual productive capacity of the piece-workers.

"The jury has spoken, the future is in the hands of the workers, and the workers must be paid according to their productivity."
New Demands Aim at Gaps Between N.Y., Out-of-Town

A grainy movement among the workers concerned, coinciding with a drive by the Cotton Garment Department to close the gap between time and piece earnings in out-of-town shops working for New York jobbers, is the direct cause of negotiations for increases in time and piece earnings, which the Department initiated last fall.

The difference between time and piece earnings is estimated at $10 a week. With the time-workers getting $0.22 an hour, the lower end of $0.35. The lowest paid are $0.50 an hour. The difference is a dollar a week.

The management of all 11 shops are now involved in the discussion with their Carlini & Kesselwagen Division. The time workmen are the ones expected to make any adjustments.

The present move came as a shock to the 700 workers, who are now working in eight shops in the Fall River area, an area requested by their employers.

The management of the Deery Products Co. in that city backed the workers in demanding that the rate be increased to $0.25 an hour, which is the New York operators' minimum. The idea is to increase the demand for labor in the Fall River area.

The workers struck for two days and were successful in getting an increase of $0.10 an hour for time workmen. The amount of $0.10 an hour is considered adequate.

A new series of negotiations is expected to be held in the near future.

The shops in question are located throughout the Cotton Department's jurisdiction, but chiefly in the Fall River and Pennsylvania areas. 91 has been pointed out that the lower earnings in the time shops are almost always accompanied by lower production volume.

The off-speed argument that a boost in rates would almost certainly mean less output earnings for the workers but an increase in volume production was made again at the conference with the association.

The Conference for the settlement of this problem has been sitting on between Julian Hoehman, general manager of the New York Dress Joint Board, Director G. G. Gilling, and President William R. Ross, representing the Cotton Department, Business Agents Joe Shapero and Mike Internal, Scranton District Manager E. L. Zimmernman and Manager Fred Jain and Joe Tune at Fall River District.

2 Raise, Back Pay At Wilmington Mfg.

A $2 increase and back pay on the basis of a $2.50 an hour rate was given to shops working for the New York jobbers. In one type of shop, the workers made a $1.50 an hour rate.

In the second type of shop, time-rate is $1 an hour, which on several occasions has been increased to $1.50 an hour, which is a more satisfactory rate.

For some time now, the New York Dress Joint Board has been pressing for the removal of this inequity.

Justice

Cotton Garment Delilah

David Gindigol, Director

Four Shops Covered In Schnierson Terms

On Sept. 7, after more than four months of negotiations, an agreement was signed by the I. Schnierson interests covering the four Shuewal Company plants in Pennsylvania and New York which have been taken over by the Schnierson group.

The agreement is not to be binding on the other Schnierson plants.

Participating in the final conference were President William Ross, Maryland-Virginia District Manager, Mr. V. K. Sloan, director of internal relations and George A. H. Bower and Mr. J. A. Stormer.

Minimum Up 10% for 3,000

In Special Penn. Agreement

A considerable leveling of earnings in shops in Pennsylvania under the special master agreement between the Pennsylvania workers and the Cotton Garment Department will result from the agreement to raise the minimum by 10%. The shops involved are employing about 3,000 workers.

It is announced that wherever possible the existing agreements will be altered to prevent inequalities. In the light of the new minimum, such agreements will be altered accordingly.

The Pennsylvania Association of Manufacturers will apply to the indicated shops.

Old Forge "Nine"—Swat Champs of Scanton

The "Nine" of Old Forge have been practicing for some time for the upcoming season.

They have been working hard for their upcoming season, practicing every day to be ready for the competition.

IGW Wins NRLB Poll At Petersen Canvas

The IGW fought a hard battle to win the poll at Petersen Canvas Products Co., Brooklyn, Mass., on Aug. 28, according to a letter from Labor Relations Manager Jack Halpern.

The poll was conducted in behalf of Local 271 by Supervisors Henry H. and Henry B. The shop employs approximately 200 people in the manufacture of tents.
35-Year Cloak Jubilee Hailed in Garden

The cloakmakers of New York marched again on Sept. 4. Precisely at 3 o'clock in the afternoon they answered the call of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union of New York. They shut off the power of their machines, then turned their tools and left the 1,260 shops in which they are employed to honor the memory of their brothers who 35 years ago had answered another call issued by this same union.

On that fateful July day in 1910, there was also excitement. But in place of jubilation there was doubt. The call then was to strike against inhuman exploitation and the degradation of working conditions. The cloakmakers had banded together and, with their last resources, had undertaken a struggle that was the beginning of the establishment of decency and dignity in the garment industry.

This time the cloakmakers were on a festive air as entire shop groups assembled in front of the Garden to hear the address of the Joint Board. They then marched to Madison Square where the union's jubilee celebration. As they approached the theatre, the crowd surged so that the upper part of Seventh Avenue appeared to be a confused pandemonium.

"Old-Timers" March

"The old timers," wearing special badges and waving union flags, led their groups. Some of them, now too old to work, had come to the garment center to revive memories of that other trek to a union meeting that the "old timers" had made just 35 years before. Although some were bent and infirm, they marched with heads erect.

In the Garden, they sat with their families in the amphitheater section. The great hall percented so that all could see the address being given. The program started at 4:30. The Gardens accommodations were filled to the brim by an audience estimated at 20,000. A magnificently backed up by the stage symphony orchestra, the cloakmakers from the days when be it was a dirty back-breaking job to make a decent machine from job to job to his present position.

Following the words of the Garden were hours photographs of the more recent cloaked, who had seen the leaders of the "Great Revolt" of 1910 and seen them to the Garden, another way with the growth of the union. There were pictures of labor leaders, union officials, and officers of the American Federation of Labor. There were pictures of former and present leaders of the union.

Pioneer Achievements

Emphasizing the fields in which the John Board had pioneered, he pointed out that the achievement had been the result of the "dreamers, the doers, the organizers." It was the result of their realization that to meet the needs of the garment industry, they must have the services of a union. It was the result of their determination to make the union a powerful, powerful force to preserve and strengthen their union. It was the result of the courage of 1910 of those who had paid the price of union.

"And what has been the final result? After 25 years, the employers and the public have reason to thank your union for the steady strike and its standing slogan, 'We will not let the work better off, but the industry and the community also have benefited immensely. Today peaceful collective bargaining has taken the place of industrial strife. The work is better, the wages are better, the health of the workers improved and the working conditions are improved.

"Beyond that, the agreement meant that the industry as a whole had been organized for the first time. It meant that the union had been able to elevate the standards of the industry and the union had been elevated to a co-equal status with the employers' association. The trade union for an industrial oligarchy had been abolished and labor had been organized into a strong, unified force in the interest of the workers.

"The important lesson which you taught your employers now must be absorbed and taken to heart by industry throughout our nation. Beyond that, the agreement meant that the industry as a whole had been organized for the first time. It meant that the union had been able to elevate the standards of the industry and the union had been elevated to a co-equal status with the employers' association. The trade union for an industrial oligarchy had been abolished and labor had been organized into a strong, unified force in the interest of the workers.

"The general strike is not the property of the few thousand veterans of 1910 still with us. It is rather a precious treasure to every member, old and new, in honor of their fathers and mothers. The signers of the "Protocol of Peace" symbolized the end of the era of industrial strife and the beginning of the great movement which liberated the garment workers and won for them their first measure of economic security.

"The cloakmakers hailed the trail of collective bargaining. They created the model for New Deal labor legislation with their first industry-wide impartial arbitration machinery. The idealism and solidarity by which the cloakmakers raised themselves from poverty and slavery still shines forth as a beacon in the labor movement.

"Let us keep. The word of the brave pioneers and reeducate our hearts to the high ideals for which they fought - the attainment of a happy life for all mankind."

"Lesson to Industry"

-William Green

"Your union followed up the strike victory with action which tremendously altered the working conditions of employers, abolished degrading sweatshops and established higher standards of wages and working conditions. This is not all.

"Your union has gained strength and the full support of the workers of the industry. It gladly extended a helping hand to other labor organizations still struggling to be established.

"And what has been the final result? After 25 years, the employers and the public have reason to thank your union for the steady strike and its standing slogan, 'We will not let the workers better off, but the industry and the community also have benefited immensely. Today peaceful collective bargaining has taken the place of industrial strife. The work is better, the wages are better, the health of the workers improved and the working conditions are improved.

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"Pioneers Inspired All"

-Israel Feinberg

"The Big Four at Cloakmakers' Jubilee"

The four speakers at the huge Madison Square Garden celebration were James J. Walker, who served as master of ceremonies, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and David Dubinsky, president of the ILGWU.

"Trail Blazers for Labor"

—David Dubinsky

"Today we celebrate not only for the cloakmakers. We celebrate for the hundreds of thousands of garment workers, members of our union, throughout the land.

"This anniversary practically marks the birthday of our union, the ILGWU. From the days of the "Protocol of Peace" in 1910, which established the first national union of all the American garment workers, and the beginning of the great movement which liberated the garment workers and won for them their first measure of economic security, we have come.

"The cloakmakers blazed the trail of collective bargaining. They created the model for New Deal labor legislation with their first industry-wide impartial arbitration machinery. The idealism and solidarity by which the cloakmakers raised themselves from poverty and slavery still shines forth as a beacon in the labor movement.

"Let us keep. The word of the brave pioneers and reeducate our hearts to the high ideals for which they fought - the attainment of a happy life for all mankind."
Highlights of Jubilee
At Mad. Sq. Garden
In 1910 Victory Fete

Old and Young Link Arms

President Dubinsky, on behalf of the ILGWU, bids farewell to James J. Walker, retiring im-
portant chairman of the clock and mantel industry, and his successor, Harry L. Hopkins. Left to
tight: Israel Felberg, general manager of the Clock Joint Board; Eleanor Roosevelt, Hopkins;
Dubinsky and Walker.

Hopkins Welcomed as Umpire

'Prosper Better Together'
---Eleanor Roosevelt

"I like to think that what you have achieved in this industry is the realisation of what you
prosper together.
"I rather hope that we, as a nation, are going to carry the ideas which you teach to your industry not only into our national life but into our national life as well. We have become, whether we like it or not, the strongest and therefore that leader that the world has today. And with that gives us responsibility as great as one to be awake night and wondering whether we will be the ones to make the world and the wisdom is to fulfill that responsibility.
"I beg of you to think always that you are all of us in the same boat, and that the progress that we make in the industry is the progress that we make in the world."

'Promise of Free World'
---Harry Hopkins

"I believe most Americans interpret a good life in very simple terms. Each finds its expression in the desire for an opportunity to earn a living. It has come to mean, in our time, the fulfillment of a basic right to this opportunity.

"It is undeniable, that the political and social conditions on earth that we cannot continue to enjoy the fruits of our economic system to win the peace of the world. It is a contradiction in terms to proclaim, on the other hand, that our economic system is the best in the world and, on the other, to admit that our system may not be able and certainly should not attempt to assure the right to an opportunity for every man and willing to work for the achievement of any standard of living that he knows as an American standard of living.

"You have the ability, for years, to adjust your differences without resort to strikes or lockouts. These differences, in the coming months, should not be incumbersome in the country. And with good will, they will not be incommutable to any other industry.

"I have often been asked what success we have in Poland, in the field of trade unions and democratic government throughout the world. We always cease to wonder and to look forward to the world we desire to free us through the right of all people to genuine civil liberty. We believe our own democracy as the best in the world."

Harry L. Hopkins, for many years confidential aide and chief troubleshooter for Franklin D. Roosevelt, and other for President Truman, was inducted as an important chairman of the cement and mill industry at a luncheon at the Hotel Astor on Sept. 6, which was attended by representatives of all parties, national and international. The luncheon, which was not conducted in any party manner, was attended by representatives of the cement and mill industry in the field of international cooperation. The luncheon served to emphasize the efforts of the industry's pioneer efforts in the field of international cooperation, and the efforts of the industry's administration in the field of international cooperation. The luncheon served to emphasize the efforts of the industry's pioneer efforts in the field of international cooperation, and the efforts of the industry's administration in the field of international cooperation.

General Manager Pomeroy noted that the presence of the industrial chairman's office was to maintain as it was impossible to improve the conditions of America's industrial relations and to ease the problems of the industry."
ILGWU Fellowship Plans Reunion

Over the Labor Day weekend, the ILGWU Educational Department wound up its 1945 summer season at the Shore Labor School by conducting an Institute that brought together 50 student members representing a number of local unions including Locals 6, 22, 42, 66, 89, 97, 135, 148, 162, 186, 218, 229, and 234.

The study sessions covered a variety of important subjects, with special discussion following each talk. In addition, the students paid visits to several seashore places of historic and scenic interest. Evening programs consisted of singing, dancing and special services performed by members of the group.

Gerald Ruben, educational director of Local 62, speaking on "Wom en in Industry in Wartime," discussed the problems confronting women workers now longer needed in war plants. The students had to find jobs for the support of themselves and their families, William Closs, director of the ILGWU Educational Department, pointed out that the ILGWU, a series of current topics was taken up, including the relationship of religion and politics in Japan, and the efforts that the coming age of atomic energy may have upon labor. The question of full employment and other labor legislation was reviewed in connection with the recently published book "1950-2000 Jobs," by Secretary of Com merce Henry A. Wallace.

The students were later taken to the Roosevelt Memorial Library at Hyde Park, the site of the "Theodore Roosevelt House and School, the John Burroughs cable car line, and the "Top of the Rock" tea room.

Upon their departure, the ILGWU group expressed appreciation to Margaret Wood, director of the Institute, Shirley Labor School, and her staff for their hospitality and cooperation.

The ILGWU Labor Day Institute Sparkles at Hudson School

The People's Forum, the lecture program conducted at Unity House, opened on the second day of the season at Unity House. The lecture program has been a part of the summer season at Unity House for many years, and has been described as one of the leading centers of intellectual life in the city. The lectures are given regularly every morning at Unity House, with a steady attendance of some two hundred. The series is sponsored by the Unity House Board of Directors and is conducted by the Unity House educational director.

The series features a wide variety of topics, and has been attended by a large number of people from all walks of life. The lectures are given by well-known authors, educators, and thinkers, and cover a wide range of subjects, from philosophy and politics to science and the arts.

The series is open to the public and is free to attend, making it an accessible way for people of all ages and backgrounds to engage with ideas and contribute to the intellectual and cultural life of the city.
The New York cloak industry hit the headlines during the first week of this month with the massive celebration of the 55th anniversary of the historic 1910 strike at Madison Square Garden and the installation of Harry L. Hopkins as impartial chairman of the new American Textile Labor Relations Board. Each cloakmaker must have felt a distinct sense of pride in being part of an industry that has made such outstanding progress.

Before the famous 1910 Protocol, the first collective agreement in the industry, the cloak workers labored in filthy factories and tenements to 14-hour shifts, for pay, in low wages, often furnishing their own machines and sewing them together, and subject to deductions for electric power, arbitrary discharge, etc.

Starting Union Strides
In the space of three and one-half decades, the cloak workers have made great advances. They founded a powerful union and succeeded in reducing their hours to 38 in 1919, increasing wages to a 14-hour basis, and installing recreational and health facilities and a unique industry-wide welfare fund for the benefit of aged workers. The astonishing contrast between the working and general living conditions of the cloakmakers and their families today and the circumstances of 1910 is a measure of the progress of the union and skill and industry of the workers.

These achievements were, of course, preceded by a number of bitter struggles between the union and the employers. Strikes and lockouts followed one another with increasing frequency, street fighting, arrests, court injunctions, the closing of government offices, and prominent individuals—all of these non-familiar patterns of industrial violence were part of the history of the industry.

Conflicts had to be resolved and dealt with in such a way that would not lead to new disputes. The union had to be held up as a model self-disciplined levies of its members, its agreements that it would not discriminate against new workers, its enforcement of the right of workers to organize and strike. His personality and philosophy are in the mold of the industry's tradition.

Southland's Junior Sluggers
The principal changes made by the 1927 Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Act provisions.

Trade Unions in Great Britain have been gratified and somewhat surprised by the prompt decision of the new Labor government that has brought to an end the controversy over the 1927 Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Act. The announcement of the Government's decision to work out a settlement with the trade unions immediately, made in the wake of the general election, has been hailed by the Labour Party as a turning point in the long struggle to establish a trade union system. The Act has been widely condemned by the Labour Party for its lack of understanding of the needs and aspirations of the workers.

A little explanation is perhaps necessary concerning the union political funds. Until the passage of the 1927 Act the political activities of the trade unions were governed by the laws of 1913. This measure was enacted as a consequence of the House of Lords' decision in the Osborne case, which had the effect of removing from control of the unions the funds raised by the trade unions in elections. The new Act provides for a small fund to be raised by the unions for the purpose of supporting candidates in elections. The fund is to be administered by a special committee of the union, and the income from the fund is to be used for the benefit of the members of the union. The Act also provides for a small fund to be raised by the unions for the purpose of supporting candidates in elections. The fund is to be administered by a special committee of the union, and the income from the fund is to be used for the benefit of the members of the union.

Sweet Tooth Tortured As Candy Shortages Persist
Although numerous items are becoming scarcer, candy remains scarce for some time. According to industry sources, the supply of candy this year will be limited to about three-quarters of the amount of sugar they used in 1941. In addition to the limited sugar stocks, candy makers are up against shortages of some other ingredients, such as chocolate and nuts.

Phony Living Cost Index—New Chooses Other Alias
The "cost of living index" of the Bureau of Labor Statistics has finally had its misleading name changed. Secretary of Labor, Robert Schairer, announced that, after an investigation that revealed some weaknesses in the former method, the new name is "Consumer Price Index—Moderate Income Families in Large Cities."

The main point is that the existing name conveys entirely too little of what it purports to measure—the average worker-consumer. All prices are divided into two classes: "living expenses" and "material consumption". It was used as a means for keeping wages down.
CLOAK WEEK IN NEW YORK

Last week—first in September—saw the woman's coat and suit industry sparkle in a double-header which flushed the murmurs of the cloth-dwindlers with an androgyne reminiscent of a forlorn seller in the chain of intra-industry relations which began 35 years ago in an atmosphere of strife and matured within a generation to a status quo of mutual self-respect, and recognition. The first "game" of this twin bill was staged under the commissioning of "Madame" C. P. Dupont, New York's biggest all-cloak assembly on the 35th Anniversary of our Cloakmakers' Union and of the famous Brandeis Protocol which terminated the bitter strike in the summer of 1910 and laid the basis of a durable, flourishing labor union. There were speeches delivered at that celebration, thanksgiving.oration which unveiled events and circumstances of a distant past and chanted gratitude to the fighting men and women who helped to play the man-eating monster that disgraced and infested our trades a generation ago—the sweatshop.

But the true stars at that spectacle in the Garden were not the speakers, nor even the extraordinary array of talented performers on its gigantic stage. It was the mass of cloakmakers themselves—the thousands who quit their shops that afternoon at the call of their union and filled the huge auditorium to the rafters—who supplied the warp and woof of that unique holiday. That mass of human beings, amour, whose number were a great many who 35 years ago took part in the titanic conflict which gave birth to their union, represented literally a chapter of labor history and a living testimony to the progress which the cloak industry, one of New York's mightiest, has made in its climb from the economic jungle to a position of genuine regard for the men and women who stuff its plazas and make its product.

It was an afternoon of history, told and retold by the speakers from the platform and illustrated by a galaxy of portraits strung high above on the rim of the Garden's balconies and galleries, portraits of the old leaders of the cloakmakers during the unforgettable "Great Revolt"—Abraham Rosenberg, Beniamin Schleisinger, Morris Sigman, John Dyche, Meyer London, Samuel Gompers, Solomon Polakoff and many others—the men who stood in the thick of battle and charted the course that mass movement which later took shape and form in the Great Cloakmakers' Union. And the eye-filling slogan which sweps the tribute in huge letters—"From 60 Hours of Labor in a Sweatshop to 35 Hours in a Union Shop!"—made that story blunt and real, carrying within its shell the striking contrast between the gloom of a day that was sent into oblivion and the enduring cheer of a new day that gives hope for ever-better things to come.

Behind it all, so clear that even the humblest soul in that audience could hardly fail to grasp it, was the simple, yet magic-producing factor of organisation. The cloakmakers served their trade was back in 1910, and because they had had the good sense and fortitude to stick to their organization through the ups and downs of later years, they were able to make headway and to hurdle obstacles which seemed insurmountable, if not fatal, to their union's existence. No less important is the fact that, by their example, the cloakmakers infected their employers with the idea of organization and the need of stability. The existence of two solidarity organized groups in the coat and suit industry over the course of years suggested a policy of settlement of disputes on the broad lines of permanent industrial peace. It put hope and sinned into the scheme of impartial arbitration initiated by the "Protocol" and converted it into an immutable law of industrial government.

The induction of Harry Hopkins as impartial chairman of the cloak industry at a rather festive luncheon at the Hotel Astor, on Sept. 6, finished the second gala event of the week. Simultaneously, the gathering paid full-throated tribute to the retiring impartial chairman, New York's former mayor, James J. Walker.

As America's ace trouble-shooter in the international field, Mr. Hopkins may find his present spot rather peaceful if not entirely idyllic. Seventh Avenue, indeed, is not 10 Downing Street or the Kremlin; still, we are confident that it offers a wide area for Mr. Hopkins' special gifts. As President Dullesky put it in his welcoming remarks to Mr. Hopkins: "We, the union and manufacturers, are allied in this enterprise for a common purpose, to serve our industry, and our community and to assure the economic security and welfare of the workers employed in our factories. In this alliance for the common good, we will now be upheld by the abilities and talents of our new impartial chairman. He is, after all, the chance that America has. Here he has had much experience in strengthening the bonds between allies.

"We are glad to welcome Harry Hopkins in his new role. We can look forward to the future in our 'industry with confidence. There will be new problems; there will be old problems; there will be new problems. But there will be a better understanding together than we have been doing over the years and continuing to set the pace for all industry, peaceful, constructive and civilised relations, I am sure that all the factors in the cloak industry can and will collectively and effectively meet whatever problems may arise."

LIBERAL PARTY RALLY
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

JUSTICE

September 15, 1947