12-15-1945

Justice (Vol. 27, Iss. 24)

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.
An Editorial

The GEB Meets

Next week, the General Executive Board of our union will hold its first meeting since the end of the war in Miami Beach, Fla.

The agenda at the coming Miami meeting fully and properly reflects our post-war problems and anxieties. While ours is a consumer industry, employment uncertainties disturb our workers no less than they disturb labor in the heavier industries. Although it is true that we did not have to reconvert after V-J Day, the fact remains that opportunities for full employment in women's wear are influenced by fabrics—and fabric shortages, in practically every market, are not conducive to brisk and abundant production.

The virtual discarding of the Little Steel formula has at last given American workers a chance to catch up on earnings, to replenish their purchasing power which shrank at the end of the war. Organized management is fighting back furiously in several industries and is endeavoring to outmaneuver labor on wages and on prices.

Our unions have followed through with a wage raise movement of their own, in accordance with federal and stable rules and regulations. Our requests for better pay are being channelled through the processes of voluntary and impartial arbitration. It is no small source of pride to our membership and leadership to observe that not one of the more than 80 collective agreements operating in the garment industry had to be breached or dishonored in seeking higher wage scales, even where collective pacts lacked the so-called "escalator" clauses.

Organizing activity, which practically came to a standstill in the ladies' garment industry in the spring of 1942, is a subject that will loom large on the Miami Beach agenda.

A new big industry is rising on the West Coast and presents a fertile field for trade union activity. In the South, the number of knitwear and knitted underwear plants is growing, some going into vacated buildings which were used during the war for the manufacture of military garments and accessories. Scores of new women's wear shops are also coming up in the Middle West, in Pennsylvania, in Connecticut and in communities in upstate New York.

The invasion of the women's garment industry by some men's clothing manufacturers-retailers, who are able to compete with the legitimate factors of our industry by virtue of inferior wage and hour standards will, no doubt, also receive proper attention at the meeting.

In a sense, this meeting of the GEB will close the book on the wartime activities of the ILGWU, a period of four years of extraordinary effort, highlighted by great relief drives and all-out cooperation with every agency which helped to win the war.

A new book—a peacetime book—is opening, and the experience, loyalty and warm cooperation which went into the group war record of the ILGWU will now be applied toward similar causes, here and abroad, which continue to ask for our aid, guidance and direction.
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The move that Senator Joseph B. Ball
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From the Hub City to the Russian People

Agreements with a group of manufacturers, which expired in the latter part of the year, and a series of negotiations conducted through a series of negotiations conducted across the country by Representative Novotny, it is announced by Manager Daniel Stullberg for the ILGWU, to be effective on October 15.

The new goods reduce workers' wages from 40 to 75 percent and raises the prices of wool suits and stockings for the 25 percent per cent per cent of the proceeds of the contracts to be turned over to the Bank of America, which will be used for the benefit of the workers and for the benefit of the families of the workers affected.

The new negotiations, described as significant, will be sought for further agreements of agreements that are expected to be concluded, the ILGWU, in a statement released last Thursday, November 30, 1966.

Zimmerman Visits Reich, Awaiting Okay to Poland

Having completed his mission to Sweden where, in behalf of the Jewish Labor Committee, he had been instrumental in getting that nation to agree not to force thousands of Jewish refugees to return to the homelands whose concentration camps they had faced, Vice President Charles B. Zimmerman, manager of Local 21, ILGWU, early this month reached Berlin as the ILGWU announced that his itinerary to Europe had been extended to include Germany.

Zimmerman left Paris on Nov. 29 for London to obtain the necessary clearance for his trip into Germany and possibly Poland as well. He arrived in Frankfurt on Nov. 30, which is as far as train service was available at that time and was received by the Consul General of the American Military Government.

The next day, in a round-trip to Weisbaden, he visited several camps for displaced persons where he talked to the refugees as well as to the UNRRA officers to whom the conditions of the camps.

The following day, Zimmerman, accompanied by Col. H. T. C. Smith, left for Berlin, 400 miles away. On Dec. 1, he was in the German capital, having traversed some of the great battle areas and employing his trip to observe the occupational forces in the district.

In Berlin, where he was working to get possible passage for Warsaw, he was met by a letter to the American Jewish Committee urging that he was advanced by the extent of Allied bomb damage throughout Germany. Among his tasks was the task of observing the treatment of displaced persons and studying the work to be done to rebuild the formerly powerful German trade union.

Zimmerman, a graduate of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York, is a veteran of the war and is a leader in the Jewish Labor Committee, which has the object of improving the living conditions of the Jews in Poland and Germany.

The agreement was signed, even after the firm began operations.

Of special interest in the pact is its provisions setting graded minimums for workers. These provide a graduated scale of employment, 75 percent in the first month, 50 percent in the second month and regular increases thereafter.

The agreement was reached at the end of a six-month period.

Umhey Leads 'Dime March'

In recognition of the ILGWU's complimentary conclusion of the "Dime March" every year, Fredum Umhey, executive secretary, has been designated a chairman of the American Federation of Labor's committee to conduct the 1944 fund-raising drive to assist the unemployed and handicapped for Infantile Paralysis. The campaign, which announced in a letter to the Chicago Daily News, is in charge of Bob Roosevelt, who sponsored the drive during 1943. The letter called attention to Mr. Roosevelt's identification with the "Dime March" for Infantile Paralysis, describing it as "the campaign which was realized and dedicated to the welfare of the handicapped.

The letter outlines the steps by which the drive is conducted under the union's control will be conducted, the official statement of the 1945 campaign. The letter says: "Last year the contributions so generously made by our members, were consigned by far the largest amount raised in the history of the American Federation of Labor. We have to set the stage for the same kind of activity in which we have participated in such fund-raising activities."
The Senate last month rejected the Administration's plea that the United States Employment Service be retained at least until June 30, 1946. The bill, as passed by the Senate, requires the return of the employment service offices to the states within 120 days except that they may be continued from the bill as passed by the House. The Senate has opposed this bill as a joint conference committee of the Senate and House.

Shore Hailed
On 15th Yr. as
Local 62 Mgr.

The 15th anniversary of the return of Vice-Pres. Samuel Shore as Local 62 Underwriter, was celebrated with a ceremony on Dec. 1 at which the union's efforts of honor were made.

The ILGWU, along with other national organizations, has recently opposed this move and has urged the permanent federalization of the service. And the Senate, on every day of the vote, as a move of the Metropolitan Chamber of the International Association of Public Employment Officers of New York City, there was a panel discussion on the subject, at which Governor Block of the ILGWU Research Department spoke in favor of federal control. Other speakers on the stand included Richard Finkler, one of the directors of the U.S.E.S.

In his speech, Block pointed out that the United States Employment Service had been taken over by the federal government and, citing the example of the United Kingdom during the First World War, the German Four Year Plan and the current West German labor force, he stated that the states proved wholly incapable of handling the entire labor force. The federal government, declared Block, has a direct responsibility for the proper administration, development and consulting, for the employers who employ the handicapped workers, for those discriminated against in employment because of age, sex, foreign origin. The placement of claimants is handled by the federal government, but a small fraction of the work of the states is left to the Black employment offices.

The return to the states of the employment offices will work a detriment to the proper functioning of the work of such a service, he said, adding that the federal government, to this day, faces with the same problem that the limited jurisdiction of the states is incapable of passing any kind of efficient employment service. Finally, he declared, the local government's lack of experience in the states with respect to wages and working hours has been a factor in the coordination and cooperation which has been in a single system will prevent a proper handling of the claimants from developing and operating when most necessary.

If we are to have full employment that is desired, the government itself must operate the employment service, because they can do it much better, and it will give a better employment to all, regardless of state boundaries and in supplying employers with a wider variety of workers wherever they may be needed.

The VICTORY LOAN is on!

Shorey Duty 15 Years—and Going Strong

Vice-Pres. Samuel Shorey congratulated by soap shop clerks on behalf of Soap Shop Clerks. Celebrates his decade and a half of management with luncheon at Hotel Roosevelt on Dec. 1. (See story.)

Reunition in San Diego

L.A. BOND CAMPAIGN PACED BY LOCAL 266

Climbing a drive to make every Los Angeles member an investor in Victory Bonds, Local 266, Sportswear Workers, in cooperation with the Pacific Coast headquarters of the ILGWU, staged an elaborate demonstration of faith in the United States Government with the purchase of nearly $140,000 worth of bonds at a rally in the Elks Hall Auditorium on Nov. 29.

The program featured radio, stage and screen personalities, including Sylvia Sidney, Marie Dressler and her recording artist, Nick Scat, comedians, Paul Griffin, Irish tenor, and Newell and Raymond, acrobats and clowns.

Among the speakers were Labor Coordinator William R. Colton of the Western Department, A. H. Lawler, Pacific Coast director, and Manager Cliff Mayer.

As a result of the enthusiasm of the membership, the drive reached a peak of interest and the bonds purchased have already been transmitted to the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C.

The ILGWU, which has been working for more than a year, has reached a new high with the purchase of nearly $140,000 worth of bonds.

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American Uniteds Bid Britain Comply on Palestine Debt

The American Jewish Trade Union Committee for Palestine, met in New York last week to discuss the situation of the Jewish people in this country on the Palestine question, last week called on British workers to pressure the British Government into making a satisfactory offer to the Jews that will satisfy the world. The Committee, in a joint statement issued by President Zartiki, the chairman of the Committee, is president of the American Uniteds, Cup and Millinery Workers.

Committee's demand that Britain accept the present policy on Palestine was contained in a joint statement issued by Union President Zartiki and signed by Zartiki and by Judee, American Uniteds' President, in which the ILGWU, who is administrative committee chairman, made a case last month on the question of the Palestine debt and there has been no satisfactory answer to the Jews that will satisfy the world. The Committee, in a joint statement issued by President Zartiki, the chairman of the Committee, is president of the American Uniteds, Cup and Millinery Workers.

The general shortages of material and uncertainties of price control have not proved to be a complete cure in Palestine. While these factors have retarded the growth of ILGWU membership in this country, the Committee, in some places, they have also prevented the rapid expansion of the garment industry in the South and the development of the Eastern clothing industry, and, if only the things people care about on this score, we have to admit that the situation in the South is a very serious threat to all other industries, and the cause of all the trouble of the situation today, based on our analysis, is that the National War Labor Board was almost everywhere in this country on the Palestine question, last week called on British workers to pressure the British Government into making a satisfactory offer to the Jews that will satisfy the world. The Committee, in a joint statement issued by President Zartiki, the chairman of the Committee, is president of the American Uniteds, Cup and Millinery Workers.

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Joint Bd. All Set to Achieve Victory Goal by Year's End

In response to an emergency telegram from President Dobinsky directing all divisions of the ILGWU to step up the Victory Loan drive, Vice President Julius Hochman, general manager of the New York Dress Joint Board, called a special meeting of officers in his office, at which plans were mapped out to make sure that the union would get its goal in the campaign in the end of the year.

Crony Gross, to whom Hochman delegated the job of mobilizing the organization in the drive, afterward explained that the other officers, stressing the vital importance of the campaign and the necessity of quick action to bring it to a successful conclusion. The Joint Board's current effort to obtain a 20 per cent wage increase for the workers of the industry must not be permitted to divert attention from this vital contribution of the union, it was emphasized.

Partial reports of the progress of the drive were given, which showed the importance of stepping up activities in the remaining weeks. All of the assembled officers adopted resolutions to get down on the job immediately to make up for lost time.

President Dobinsky's telegram communicated to the staff meeting.

"Secretary of the Treasury Vin-

nit informs me that access is re- opened to the national U.S. Board of $2,000,000 fund for Victory Loan drive to the nation's welfare and government's financial programs. American workers are the key to success in this drive. I ask officers of all local unions and Joint Boards to call on their members during the pres- ent month to do everything necessary in their plants and communities to contribute to the drive."

Local 89 Donations

Top $32,000 in 1945

Aid Home, Abroad

Local 89, Italian Dressmakers, through its own Independent Labor Fund Committee, contributed $2,500 to the fund for philanthropy and relief work in the period between May 25 and November 30, 1945, according to a report issued by First Vice Pres. Al Alpert, secretary of the local.

It was pointed out that the con- tributions from this fund are in addition to the sums paid in activities in which Local 89 has partici- pated through the Dress Joint Board Committee, the Joint Board Economic Co- operation Committee, the Jewish Community Board, the Polish Jewish relief through the Jewish Community Board, the Polish Welfare League, the Italian Community Board, the Italian American Community Board, the Italian American Community Board, and the Italian American Community Board.

"Club 22" Applauds Crosswalt Attack On Landlord Lobby

Frank Crosswall, general se- cretary of the ILGWU and member of the New York City Housing Auth- ority, presented a detailed exam- ination of the present housing crisis in a talk sponsored by "Club 22" of Local 33, Dressmakers, on Dec. 12. Crosswall was vigorously applauded by 300 people who attended the meeting and who showed their support for the move to relieve the present housing shortage and urged consumers and trade unions to join in blocking the efforts of landlords interested in raising rents and profiting from the present boom.

"Club 22" is one of a series spons- ored monthly by "Club 22."

Fannie Jokel Leaves After Long Service

President David Dobinsky led a string of high union leaders in pay- ing tribute to his department manager, chief of Local 33, Dressmaker, and head of the joint board of the New York Joint Board, at a farewell party given in her honor at the hotel in Manhattan on Dec. 9. The luncheon, attended by the Joint Board executives, was a joyous event with many tears of joy and remembrance of her years of service to the union. Mrs. Dobinsky announced that she is to get married.

It was a real "old-timer's" get- together for Fannie Jokel as a vener- able member of Local 33, one of whose small band of loyal, devoted unionists who helped to make the local a success in the dark days before 1928. She became an officer of Local 25 in 1923 and has served continuously since.

All those who spoke in praise of her and her long service to the union said not in their official respecti- tes, but as friends and colleagues who had shared with her many a hard struggle, many a victory and many a defeat. They included Pres- ident Dobinsky and Hannah Match- hachy, his secretary, Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dress Joint Board, Vice Pres. Ida Bir- nolm, manager of Local 13, Oudin, Nathan Margolis, assistant manager of Local 25, Mat Ges- sert, a member of the joint board, and members of the joint board.

The distinguished speakers, as well as the active members present, were united in the high tribute paid to Fannie Jokel, and in extending their heartfelt best wishes to her for many happy years ahead.

IMPARTIAL CHAIRMAN WEIGHS 20 PER CENT DEMAND

The demand of the New York dressmakers for a 20 per cent increase in wages was submitted to arbitration on Dec. 4 as Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, general manager of the New York Dress Joint Board, placed the issue before Harry Uviller, impartial chairman of the Arbitration Board, after direct conferences with the union and the dress industry. Agreement of all parties, signed early in 1944, contains an "escalator" clause giving the union the right to seek wage increases when the government wage stabilization policies would permit an up-ward movement in the wage rate. In case of disagreement, this clause provides that the issue be decided by the impartial chairman. This procedure followed the line laid down in the present collective agreement governing the metropolitan dress industry. The agreement, signed early in 1944, contains an "escalator" clause giving the union the right to seek wage increases when the government wage stabilization policies would permit an up-ward movement in the wage rate. In case of disagreement, this clause provides that the issue be decided by the impartial chairman.

Local 22 Supports N.Y. Firemen's Plea On 8-Hr. Legal Day

An appeal to organize Mayor La- Duca to take steps to have suffi- cient funds appropriated to pro- vide the Services the Eight-hour-law was addressed last week by Local 22, Dressmakers, acting upon the request of the Uniformed Fire- men's Association, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. "We are shocked to learn," the dressmakers' message read, "that New York's fire-fighters are working a twelve-hour day, seven days a week, despite the fact that the la- bors entitled them to an eight-hour day. This is apparently due to the failure of the city to appropriate funds for efficient firefighters. It is to make possible to assure a decent work- week to the men who daily risk life and limb to protect us from the ravages of fire. We earnestly appeal to you, in the name of the 33,000 members of our organization, to do what you can to bring the expiration of your term to secure adequate funds to cover the cost of instituting an eight-hour, eight-day work week for firemen."
As a whole, Italian-Americans are very much concerned about helping Italy as much as possible. Some people, however, are being very careful not to overlook the fate of the dependent people at home. It is a matter that intimidates part of the merchandises disappears in New York, even before being sent across. It is reported that the war itself has interfered with the shipments of certain commodities, thus slowing down the flow of necessary supplies.

Therefore, to put an end to these developments, it is desirable to have the actual facts related by two key sources, the Italian Red Cross and the Italian government. In the United States last week on a brief visit, Natale Onofri, president of the Italian Red Cross, and Professor Giovanni Boccassini, a professor of political science at the University of Naples, who is well known in Italy, are in the United States to discuss the situation.

On the whole, however, the merchandise is loaded on trucks that are themselves loaded on trains. Then the trains travel to Italy, and in the meantime, the trucks are unloaded at the border. Finally, the merchandise is unloaded at the borders of Naples and Rome and then distributed throughout the country. The problem is that due to the war, there are shortages in the transport of the carriages.

No Regional Favoritism

Mr. Vincenzi has given the following explanation of the basis on which relief is distributed among the various regions in Italy:

"When a plan for the allocation of relief was set up, the needs of the different regions was kept in mind. Priority was given to the devastated areas.

"In July, we helped approximately 12,000,000 people throughout Italy. And it is not for the local committees or the Red Cross to decide whether or not a region is in need."

"The distribution is based on the needs of the people in the area. The Red Cross is only a channel for the relief."

Pressers of Local 89

Okay Antonini, Nota Reports on Progress

Press reports presented by Luigi Antonini, general secretary of Local 99, and Salvatore Nota, manager of General Motors, were approved with only one dissenting vote at a meeting of the General Motors branch of the ILGWU Local 89.

"The peculiar position of local 89," Antonini pointed out, "is that its membership is divided as follows: 75,000 in Maine, 23,000 in Massachusetts, 22,000 in New Jersey, 22,000 in Connecticut, 23,000 in Pennsylvania, 25,000 in Indiana, 23,000 in Illinois, 25,000 in Wisconsin, 20,000 in Minnesota, 100,000 in California, and the remaining members in the remaining states."

"How much better the help given to these workers of industry and throughout the rest of Italy seems. Certainly it is not the least of such efforts is still needed. The press reports are only about 16 percent of those who should be helped. We have shown no favoritism; we have been guided by the needs of the people in each area."

Mr. Nota said that the workers in the industry has the material is safeguarded until it is sold. When it is sold, then it is intended to benefit:

"We have developed a good system. In the case of military clothing, we have ascertained that the most satisfactory method is that made for children's clothes. The goods are then made up in the form of a package, marked with the name of the factory and the date when it is to be sent abroad."
EOT Asks Pay Increases for 500 at Maidenflad Plants

In an effort to pave the way for a projected wage increase at the Maidenflad Brasserie Company, N. J., the Eastern Out-of-Town Department has scheduled a conference with representatives of the firm this week.

The conference was set up to discuss the terms of the new contract which was signed by President Truman in the presence of the company's delegation on Aug. 14, shortly after V-J Day. The terms of the contract read in part as follows:

The union is pledged to maintain the present wage stability in the interest of the workers and business. The union shall have the right to permit no increases in wage rates or other benefits paid by the company. The collective agreement shall be in force for the period of one year.

The conference will be held on Tuesday, Aug. 19, at 10 a.m. at the company's main office in Maidenflad.

9 N. J. UNDEE SHOPS

NET $2,500 BACKPAY

More than $3,500 in back pay was distributed to the workers in the North Jersey area by the Greater Union and Newark under the supervision of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department. It is announced.

The awards are the result of the 10 per cent contract settlement reached by the Undergunden Workers, in the New York area, in January. They are also effective in the EOT shops.

The settlement was distributed by Organizer Harry Caplan of Paterson and by Organizer Herman Vassin.

In Paterson, the workers at the G. L. Stewart Undergunden Co. received $1,004, and those in the Paterson Mill have netted $311. A total of 300 workers are members of Local 161.

In Newark, the workers of seven shops have received the following amounts: M. Diamondstein, $350; Iris Erb, Undergunden, $35; Theodore Garin, $327; A. L. Lomollia, $97; Samuel Weiss, Undergunden, $28; Sewer Manufacturing, $134. These workers are members of Local 161.

Two Blouse Plants

Enter Union in N. J.

The organization of two more blouse plants in Bergen County, employing 11 workers, is announced by R. E. B. Weeks, organizing agent. The two plants are located in Little Falls, N. J.

The Leoni House Co., Orange, N. J., has been organized by the Eastern Out-of-Town Department under the direction of A. C. Criswell, manager of Local 161.

The talks of the plants have been taken in by the union with a view to the prevention of strikes and the betterment of working conditions, employees.

Eskin Workers Get $15,000 in Backpay

After almost one full year since the Eskin Department of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department began its efforts to secure an agreement for the workers of the E. E. K. shop, Commer- cial, N. J., an agreement has been reached by the company. It is announced by Vice President and General Manager of the Eskin Department.

In addition, they will be given a raise in wages. This represents the settlement the union has worked out with the company. The agreement is not yet final, however, and the active pay for the period since Dec. 1 has been reduced. The agreement was first made to the Regional Wage Committee of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department for the increase and was rejected. As a result of this rejection, the employer also refused to go along with the increased amount of back pay included.

So. River Cracks Bond Record

The Southern River, N. J., is one of those American communities that doesn't forget its oil-producing days. During the first 10 years or so, it was recorded among the leading oil-producing areas of the country. But it has since become a quiet little town with a population of about 2500 people.

The local industry is growing again, however. The Southern River Oil Company recently announced the discovery of a new field in the area and is planning to begin drilling operations. The company plans to develop the field as quickly as possible, with a view to bringing in a new source of revenue for the community.

Booster loans have been arranged by the Southern River Oil Company, and the company is now ready to begin the construction of a new refinery to process the new oil. The refinery will be located near the new oil field, and it is expected to begin operations within a few months.

The Southern River Oil Company is a subsidiary of a large international oil company, and it is expected that the new field will be the first of many new sources of oil that will be developed in the area in the near future.
WASHINGTON, D.C. — There are some curious developments in the two big CIO strikes—in auto and steel. What’s going on is very much like the famous "hidden ball" play in football.

The Ford Motor Co. called the big strike the "signal" of the new play by demanding a new contract. The United Auto Workers agreed on "continued production" and turned the ball over immediately to a similar demand from the United Steelworkers. Ford then claimed it had been in progress for over three weeks. And on Saturday, the United Steelworkers' 175,000-man Wage Policy Committee met in Chicago to set the date for a nation-wide walkout. The United Steel Institute was taking a third of a page in the newspapers. It was all over the same theme. The steel corporations were demanding a raise of 25 cents a day per cent of the workers in the steel industry.

The phrase "union security" is well known to every trade unionist. Through generations of labor wars, trade unions have sought to protect themselves against the unions of others. And labor leaders have been very serious for a long time in their efforts to establish the security of their unions against the attacks on them. One will not deny, of course, that the problem of getting a union security clause has been a very real and serious one for us. We have been moving in a way adding meaning to the current demand for union security as it is being made.

President Truman's plan to require car makers to adhere to the Ford agreement on the legislation requested by the President and signed by the United Steelworkers' 175,000-man Wage Policy Committee, by a majority of the National Labor Relations Board. People have been flowing Washington for the past few years, trying to show something for it.

As reported in this column before, the purpose of the plan is really one in public relations—William Reuter, vice president of the United Auto Workers, opened the controversy by showing that the General Motors Corporation is making the case for General Motors. GM can well afford to give its workers a 26 per cent increase, keep car prices at their pre-World War II level and still enjoy the most profitable year in its history. And that really is the sole issue. For a long time, Reuter's efforts to hammer away on this one point kept it alive.

Other unions picked up the same issue, and on the same basis. For it is one that is present in most industries in the United States today. Philip Murray is trying to do the same job in the case of the steel workers. It is by a more deliberate handling of public relations, the auto and steel magnates have been able to present their proposal to public opinion. But it is a case of the old-timer's eye being put on the public relations appeal. Ford has been able to devote a large part of its resources to campaign efforts, and the UAW has been able to spend what time it has on the public relations. Ford has been spending more time on public relations than the UAW.

The Ford agreement goes through as projected, it will cost the UAW members $2 a day the first time and $5 the second time. That form a picture a lot like that which has not been approved by the union as executive board, Labor circles in Washington are expressing the greatest worry and concern over the possibility of union-wrecking clauses in the present national agreement. And to the argument that the DAW membership is not yet accustomed to accepting the union and labor employers, one labor leader there are the offering the reply that the main union discipline in an internal problem, which can be solved more effectively by the union itself with the help of the company, even though the form of the contract may be a longer and more laborious process.

President Truman's plan to require car makers to adhere to the Ford agreement on the legislation requested by the President and signed by the United Steelworkers' 175,000-man Wage Policy Committee, by a majority of the National Labor Relations Board. People have been flowing Washington for the past few years, trying to show something for it. They are not the only people in the union security movement. The Ford agreement is also moving, and has been moving, in a way adding meaning to the current demand for union security as it is being made.

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Magr. Ryan Awards Given Bishop Shell and Philip Murray

The first Monday of John A. Ryan, Jr., Award, set up by the Committee of Catholic for Human Rights, was held prior to the outstanding clergyman and layman of that faith, has been given to Philip L. Magr., president of the CIO, and to the Rev. Bernard J. Shell, auxiliary bishop of Chicago. The award is given to those Catholic Americans who have contributed most to the defense of human rights and to the furtherance of international peace.

Magr., who was also present, was awarded for his work in improving the United Nations, an organization that he believes is a powerful weapon in the struggle against war. The award was presented by the President of the United States, who spoke of the President's efforts to bring about peace in the world.

The President said that the award was a recognition of the President's efforts to bring about peace in the world. He expressed his hope that the award would encourage others to work for peace.

"CAPTAIN KIDD" gives Charles Laughton a rip-roaring opportunity to let his hair down as a bloodthirsty villain. He is the blood-thirsty buccaneer ever to haunt the high seas in a film. He is as rough on the mainmast as he is on the deck, and he is a professional, not a man of the sea.

But mixed in with the slaming of boards, the groans of the crew, the creaking of the timbers, a new kind of man comes into the picture. And it is this kind of man that Laughton plays to great effect. He is a man who is not content to be a pirate, but who wants to be a king. He wants to rule the high seas, to make his own laws, and to be his own master.

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"ARAUTO TOEIK" is a fine piece of cinematic baguettes but too heavy with gawuine of plot, scene and characterisation. Despite the skilled direction and acting of Ingrid Bergman as a money-mad Crete adventuress and of Cary Cooper as a rugged Texas con man, the burden proves too much for even the most effective of the prison scenes. Considering the rich possibilities of the Bergman role, one is surprised that the picture is so disappointing. It is one of those pictures in which the excitement of the moment is greater than the excitement of the character. The second part of the tale deals with the final days of the war in Europe, and the direction is on the verge of sensationalism.

Part of the tale deals with the final days of the war in Europe, and the direction is on the verge of sensationalism. The picture is too heavy with scene and characterisation. Despite the skilled direction and acting of Ingrid Bergman as a money-mad Crete adventuress and of Cary Cooper as a rugged Texas con man, the burden proves too much for even the most effective of the prison scenes.
Nuremberg

by MAX LUCAS

Deeper than death itself in the black roots of a lie;
How terrible is the irony in a dying

How they must stare, the ghosts of old Europe.
Who filled the pits and dungeons of the camp of death.

Never forget these humble ones who stood up for their lives because of those who were so arrogant and proud and high;
How the shadows lengthen of the land in the gloom.

For death itself can never sink so deep as 6 F.C.

The machinery of the industrial state has been geared and driven to the point of destruction.

These American women who have been working for the right to live in the rural areas of the South have been fighting the battle of the century.
President Truman’s proposed compulsory health insurance plan.
Yet it is precisely from that region that the most vigorous opposition can be anticipated. "Traditional Southern attitudes are

inexorable."

examine the facts as far as in-

mortal curiosity is concerned. There has been little evidence of a notable, or even a respectable, advance in the field of public health in the South, so that, while 1.8 million children under the age of one year died in the United States last year, in the same period of time more than 100,000 were born, the propor-
tion of deaths thus far this year is lower than the average recorded for the years 1924, 1925, and 1926 by 10.2 per cent. This might suggest that the death rate of children under one year of age is declining and is shrinking at a much slower rate than the rate of birth.

In Alabama, for example, the 1843 death rate for children under one year was 50 per 1,000 live births; in Arkansas, 41; in Georgia, 46; in Kentucky, 47; in Louisiana, 48; in South Carolina, 59; in Tennessee, 49; in Texas, 47; in Virginia, 50; and in New Mexico, it was as high as 59.

In mind that these figures are in contrast with a national average of 26.7 for all children under one year of age.

The position of the colored wo-

men is a sad one. The whole United States, the infant death rate per thousand of live births is 4.9 for non-whites—
an disgraceful condition which cries for redress. The problem of infant mortality and which demands explanation and remedy, is still open and can be provided. It holds true for both white and colored in every State.

The infant mortality rate in the South is far too high and there is every indication that the Negro in the South is far too small a percentage of the population to be spent in doctoring. That the problem continues to exist is due to the shortage of medical care, even during the war.

the people, that the new baby is born and brought up among the cities than it is in the countryside.

The Southern Negro. But it will mean something. It will establish a new community. In the South the Negro has to have full access to the medical facilities of the country and has to be able to get for it of a national pool to supply them. In the South the Negro has to be able to get for it of a national pool to supply them. In the South the Negro has to be able to get for it of a national pool to supply them.

Passage of the proposal is a sec-

posed to the Negro.

The Truman plan will not elimi-

ized the Southern Negro.

nate the South. It will be a stimulus to progress, a stimulus to the Negro, to the rural communities and to the cities.

The plan will not only be a stimulus to progress, a stimulus to the Negro, to the rural communities and to the cities, but it will also be a stimulus to the health of the nation, for it is the only way to improve the health of the nation.

of the proposal is a step towards the realization of the plan of the Southern Negro. But it will mean something. It will establish a new community.

The proposal is a step towards the realization of the plan of the Southern Negro. But it will mean something. It will establish a new community.
Umpire at Forest City
Broadens Time Rates

-Acting on the employers' challenge to his right to arbitrate on matters dealing with the wage rates of time-workers, Dr. A. H. Clenon on Dec. 3 overturned the position taken by the Forest City Manufacturers Co. His decision is of such far-reaching scope that it not only definitely establishes the right of the workers to the Forest City plants but, by implication, also benefits the rate of time-workers in other cities and states.

- Some time ago, the Forest City plant issued a statement that it would not recognize the time-workers in the Forest City plants but, by implication, also benefits the rate of time-workers in other cities and states.

- Handsome Handicraft Trio

- Local 389 Wolves Party For Xmas Cheer to Pies

- The Independent of the aged women in Farmington, Minn, will be the recipients of an action taken by the local last month. Members of the local voted to furnish food to both the men and women of the workers who will use the funds generally expended for the sale of food for the folk in the institution.

- Atlantic, Hoosier, Chamber of Commerce, and a group of women's organizations in the state have established a fund to be used for the benefit of the Community Warm Chest and red cross movements in the state and the funds collected by the women's groups have been donated to the fund.

- Stott Co. Pickets Steadfast

- Despite Winona's Ice Winds

- All production workers of the Stott & Son Corp., Winona, Minn, struck on Nov. 28 following the authorization of this action at a meeting of the workers held the previous evening. Production at the plant was at a complete standstill. Heartfelt picketing has been maintained since that date in spite of severe winter weather conditions. All signs indicate that the firm's efforts are being more or less successful in retaining the workers to their jobs.

Southwest Shorts

- The employment of the Rockey Manufacturing Co., Fredericktown, Tex, received $3,160,000 to back pay as the result of a 3 per cent increase proposed in a recent wage agreement.

- Members and officials of Local 214, Houston, Tex, are mourning the death of Mrs. J. C. Campbell, a member of the local for many years.

- The Central Labor Body of Winona, Minn, is fully aware of what the firm's aims and the significance of the drastic action taken by the Stott workers, voted at its last meeting to extend all aid and assistance to the strikers.

Betilou's Vacations

To Be Paid in 1945
By Arbitrating

- Under the terms of an arbitrator's ruling, all workers employed by the Betilou Chattanooga Co., Inc, will be paid the amounts of their vacation pay rates on the basis of their last pay rate. The firm must receive their 1945 vacation pay rates by Dec. 31, 1945, despite the fact that the firm recently closed its plant for a number of weeks.

- This decision was handed down by the firm's president, Joseph T. Kamin, who had been appointed arbitrator by the Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schleifenhofen on the request of the union. The firm had previously recognized the arbitration procedure.

Winona Pickets Defy Both Employer and Weather

- Full employment here spells progress and enduring peace for all mankind.

- NLRB Election Seen At Brown Garment; Back Pay Arranged

- John A. Bunt, field representative for the National Labor Relations Board, and members of the delegation of the Southeast district are now in the plant, and the firm is in a position to work out arrangements for an NLRB election at the earliest date possible under the terms of the decision of the union several months ago.

- As a result of the union's action, the firm is in a position to work out arrangements for an NLRB election at the earliest date possible under the terms of the decision of the union several months ago.

Southwest Missouri

- The Missouri Constitution of 1944 and the 1940 election of a new governor and members of both houses of the state legislature. The Missouri Constitution of 1944 and the 1940 election of a new governor and members of both houses of the state legislature.
Choristers Tuning Up for Christmas Caroling

Some members of the ILGWU Chorus of Local 249, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., seen at recent rehearsal for coming Yule tide programs.

2 Scranton Strikes Score at Cooperman, Ashley Plants

About 350 garment workers in the Scranton District struck the two plants of both employers early this month in successful drive to win full enforcement of contract terms, it is reported by District Manager Jerzel Zimmerman. One strike hit the Sam Cooperman Co., Scranton, and the other attacked the Ashley Dress Co., Wilkes-Barre.

The two plants, run by two firms, own four plants, two of which, the Penn Dress and the invention sportswear, both in Scranton, have been operated as non-union shops while the Dunmore Knitwear and the Dunmore Knitwear, Pa., functions in Wilkes-Barre, have been union shops.

As a result of the mounting dissatisfaction on the part of the unorganized workers over many积聚 grievances—unauthorized deductions, delay in pay, breaks in the contract and the existence of the minimum wage—many cooperatives’ employees in Scranton and Wilkes-Barre plants finally walked out on Nov. 30.

The next day the employer ar- rived in New York where he con- ferred with Hiram S. Anderson, Indian Manager of the Textile Workers’ Association.

SHAMOKIN 100% ILG AS K & G SIGNS Pact

Keeping the record of ILGWU, the organization at 100 per cent in the earliest negotiations with the union, seven Greene and Manager. The union has now negotiated a contract covering the 78 workers employed by the firm as of $1,000. The agreement was signed by the union on Oct. 23 of this year.

Newman and Greiner, together with Organizer Louis Platt, com- plete a round-up of the situation. The firm's minimum wage and the vacation benefits, however, will be increased to $1,000 per week for two weeks' vacation. These negotiations were conducted with the union.

Improved terms in the agreement covering the $1,000 minimum, which was reached at the Eastern Isles Co., Clinton Knitwear, includes a 30-cent health and vacation fund and the establishment of a 5-cent minimum.

ILGWU Officials Dances Are Resumed in Boston

The regular Friday evening dances for servicemen and civilians given by the Boston ILGWU Educational Department were resumed last week.

The committees in charge of arr- anging the Friday evening affairs consist of Misses Marion M. McCardell, Miss Bessie Packard, Miss Lily H. Rice and Miss Lucy S. Rice.

Schnider Is Secretary Of Hazleton Labor Body

Harry Schnider, manager of the Hazleton District of the Cotton Organizing Department, was unanimously elected secretary of the Central Labor Union, Hazleton, Pa., which was organized by a group of representatives of APL unions at a meeting Jan. 29.

The new labor body is planning a social program, including a drive to unite retail clothing dealers in Hazle- ton. Harry Schnider, an official of the electrical workers’ union, is the president of the new labor body.

Henry Bridges Named Brockton AFL Proxy

Henry Bridges, manager of Local 245, Brockton, Mass., and general organizer of the Boston area staff, was elected president of the Brock- ton Central Labor Union last month.3 Successor Charles E. Wilk- inson, former secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, was chosen by acclamation.

His election to this post is regarded as a general tribute to the per- sonal leadership held by the ILGWU in Brock- ton.

A staff member of the union since 1920, Bridges helped to establish the ILGWU in Brockton, a city of 63,000 people. He has been a delegate to the conventions of the AFL for several years as well as one of its trustees.

Pacts Renewed for Eastern Isles and N. England Curtain

The renewal of two agreements covering more than 200 workers in the North New England District will be reported by Jack Halpern, super- visor of the area.

The new pact will cover 200 workers in New Bedford within the next few weeks. The agreement provides for a $15.00 weekly and a systematic plan of minimum wages and vacation benefits that conform to the scope and outline of the ILGWU. A 6-cent health and vacation fund and the establishment of a 5-cent minimum will be in effect for workers for three months on the agreement.

Negotiations were conducted by Director Ginzberg, field supervisor William Rose and Ross Travis of the Fall River office. When, late in November, the organization was notified that the firm planned to expand its factory by starting operations in New Bedford, the union visited the plant, together with a commit- tee of workers. The agreement was signed.

In an interview with the union, the firm's president stated that prior to the agreement the workers had been employed by the textile company that was later merged into the firm.

Wyoming Valley Ordered To Shift Over to Piecework

Carying forward its campaign to convert all shops work- ing on a time-wage basis to a piece-wage basis, the Cotton Organizing Department went a signal victory last month when Harry Uyter, impartial chairman of the district, ordered all shops of the Cotton Organizing Department to shift over to piecework.

The union representatives re- ferred to the piece-wage clause of the collective bargaining agreement between the New York Dress Joint Board and the United Popular Association, of which the Pennsylvania chapter of the AFL is a member, and demanded that the Wyoming Valley Apparel Plant change its method of payment from time wages to piece wages for all unions in the plant.

Vice President Julian Hocking and Director David Goldberg appeared before the impartial chairmen when he presented the bill and signed the contract.

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Movie Star Renews With 10% Wage Rise

The agreement with the Movie Star Organization, Inc., to renew with a 10% wage rise, has been renewed with provi- sions for the average earnings of the 1938 work- ers. The average earnings of the 1938 work- ers is 50 cents minimum wage and improve- ments made to the health and welfare fund.

Director David Ginzberg, Field Supervisor William Rose and Ross Travis of the Fall River office, were present at the dealings.

The agreement is effective for the New York Dress Joint Board, which is the Cotton Gar- nish Department acts as the enforcement arm.

Other unions in the area, manufact- uring a variety of miscellaneous products, are governed in accordance with the New York Dress Joint Board, which is governed by the American Federation of Labor.
Smiling His Way Past the Half-Century Mark

A my mother at 50th birthday testimonial dinner given to Benjamin Kaplan, manager of Local 117, Cock Operators, was recognized by a testimonial dinner in honor of his 50th birthday on Dec. 8 at the Central Plaza. It was attended by more than 800 trade unionists and representatives from the various craft and labor organizations in which Manager Kaplan has long played a prominent role.

The dinner was a tribute to Kaplan for his more than three decades of leadership in Local 117 and the Cock Joint Board since 1977. The local of the ILGWU was represented at the dinner by its local vice president, Larry Nuss, and two members of the General Executive Board. Also present were members of the Workers Committee, the Jewish Labor Committee, the Labor League for a New Democracy, the United Hebrew Trades, the Forward Association and many other trade and welfare groups.

The affair was arranged by Local 117, with David Feinberg, general manager of the Cock Joint Board and honorary chairman of the dinner arrangements committee. Other officers of the committee were Rubin Zoltok, business manager; Sam Harnack, vice chairman; Nathan Hines, secretary; Nat Davidsen, treasurer.

A dinner for 2000 of local and national officers of trustees is scheduled for late in December to act on the rules and regulations of the American Federation of Labor. Benefits for beneficiaries will be paid by the end of 1949.
How Girl Meets Boy—And Hangs On

Indiana ILG Stirs Action on Full Employment, 65c Wage

A large-scale ILGWU educational campaign is underway in Indiana where all locals have lined up for action in support of the Full Employment Bill and the 65-cent minimum wage bill. Through meetings, post-card campaigns and letters, ILGWU leaders are urging the Senators and Representatives of Indiana to get behind these measures and fight for their prompt enactment.

In addition, the ILGWU groups are coordinating their appeals, many neighbors in school, fraternal, church and community organizations to take similar steps. All over the state, the locals are helping to focus attention on the urgency of these proposals.

Their efforts are taking various forms. A local of about 700 workers in Indiana has decided to distribute 2000 postcards signed by a petition asking Congress to pass the Full Employment Bill and the Minimum Wage Bill. Locals of various sizes in Indiana have also decided to stage the "Indianapolis World Peace March" on December 14th to demand an end to all nuclear testing.

Drama, Music Groups Open

Two new activities have been organized by the Cultural Division. One is a new dramatic group which, in addition to dramatizing stages production, will also seek to dramatize the values and ideals of the union. The first production is to be an adaptation of "The Importance of Being Earnest" by Oscar Wilde.

UNESCO Ushers in Program of World Education

The 5th anniversary of the ILGWU Fellowship, which concluded last month, has drawn considerable attention from some of the foremost figures in the nation's intellectual life. Many of the students have been invited to speak at various forums, and their papers have been published in leading newspapers and magazines.

The purpose of UNESCO is to raise cultural levels throughout the world and to provide an international basis for educational programs. Its aim is to provide a framework for the development of educational systems in different cultures and to encourage the exchange of cultural ideas and experiences.

Brigade Opens Course in Veterans' Rehabilitation

Shifting from its task of wartime to the equally urgent responsibilities of peace, the ILGWU Women's Service Brigade is preparing a program to aid in the retraining of veterans and civilians. Working in conjunction with the New York Institute of Technology and the United States Office of Education, the Brigade is setting up a series of rehabilitation centers for all the veterans of the war and civilians of the effects of military life. The center will take advantage of the vast amount of equipment and facilities.

The New York Adult Education Council is now engaged in training a large group of discussion leaders who will service the entire metropolitan area with all the councils of various types of rehabilitation centers on the various aspects of veterans' civilian rehabilitation in order to give assistance to the veterans and the organizations which will help them.

The course will be held at the New York Institute of Technology, 14 Broad St., New York City, beginning on Jan. 5. The fee will be $10.00 per person.

It is expected that all who are interested in this problem will be welcome at the Brigade's classes on the subject. Members of the ILGWU are requested to suggest that any of their friends or relatives, who may be interested in this subject, are invited to attend the course. There will be no charge for the course, except the tuition fee.

Local 555 Lecture Eyes Atom Control

The forum conducted by the Educational Department of Local 555, of the ILGWU, on "The Future of the Atom" was attended by about 125 members. The forum, entitled "Can We Control the Atom?" emphasized that the problem represented a race between social, ethical, and moral values and the survival of the human species.

Local 555's forum is held on Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock in the 555 Broadway, Brooklyn, at 6:30 P.M.
THE NEUROTIC AND THE NORMAL (second in a series)

For many years scientists have used animals in laboratory experiments to discover the cause and progress of certain diseases. In recent years they have begun to use animals behaviorally—by feeding aggressive nutrients to sheep, cats, dogs and even pigs. Recently some intensely interesting studies were being done at the Hopkins University on the behavior of animals who had been operated on to deprive them of degenerated neurons.

Here is one experiment tried on pigs.

A few young pigs were brought into a cage containing some older pigs. One day the time the pigs attempted to get to the apples, the trays were moved out of reach. The pigs ran, jumped and squealed with rage and even fought each other, but no success. Finally, they became worn out and appeared to be dying. The trays were then placed close to the sides of the cage, but still the pigs would not be stimulated to renew their efforts. But, again, the apples were withheld. This painstaking procedure was repeated for several days.

Animals Too Many Neurons

At last, the pigs could bear it no longer. They became depressed, and they began to geniunely weaken, to gnaw at everything. Although they were hungry, they refused to touch food or to be placed before them. Even when the much-feared trays were put right under their noses, the pigs remained listless. They refused even to eat the food. Finally, it was the short, the pigs had reached their breaking point. What they were suffering from what appeared to be an attack of neurons of the depressor type.

Of course, it is not possible or desirable to subject human persons with human beings. But there is no question that the same kind of behavior, the same process, the same mental breakdown, can occur in humans. The question is, do we know that such phenomena occur in humans? Do we know this kind of mental phenomenon, this kind of emotional breakdown, is possible? And the answer is yes. The answer is, yes, it is possible.

The experiments show that with one tough break after another, with one stress after another, an animal can get to a point where it just cannot stand the strain. He just can't go on. Then he "cracks up." He gets the symptoms of depression. He gets the symptoms of illness. Or he may become obsessed with symptoms with or without an uncontrollable compulsion to do some meaningless things. Or he may become terrified of terrors and terrors.

Imaginary But Painful

In one experiment, the pig will feel and will come up with a terrible disease, a terrible disease, a terrible disease. It is a disease of all sorts of physical ailments which are purely imaginary. In most and very rare cases, a person suffering from a disease may develop a disease of all sorts of physical ailments. It is a disease of the mind which is purely imaginary. It is a disease of the mind which is purely imaginary. It is a disease of the mind which is purely imaginary. It is a disease of the mind which is purely imaginary. It is a disease of the mind which is purely imaginary. It is a disease of the mind which is purely imaginary. It is a disease of the mind which is purely imaginary. It is a disease of the mind which is purely imaginary. It is a disease of the mind which is purely imaginary. It is a disease of the mind which is purely imaginary. It is a disease of the mind which is purely imaginary. It is a disease of the mind which is purely imaginary. 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The newly-established Health and Vacation Department is ready to commute operations on the first of January. It will coordinate and administer a benefit program for the employees in the miscellaneous branches which will doubtless be hailed as one of the more advanced in the entire ILGWU. This program will be administered by a permanent staff under the direction of the Department's chairman and will be supervised by the national secretary-treasurer and the national welfare fund administrator. The effective date of the plan is January 1, 1945.

The high cost of medical care for hospitalization and maternity leaves, the increased cost of medical treatment for minor ailments, and the increased cost of hospitalization in general have made possible by the enormous advances of modern medical science. This problem has been the subject of widespread discussion and legislation, but governmental action has been blocked by the opposition of employers. This situation is now being met by bringing about the establishment of a comprehensive employee health insurance program.

Sickness Safeguards

As a result of the health program adopted by Local 16, covering sickness, hospitalization, surgical operations, and death, members in the miscellaneous trades can now enjoy the benefits of sickness and disability insurance. The payment of sickness benefits is in line with current trends in preventive medicine.

Vacation benefits are also an important feature of the program. The amount of the annual vacation benefits will be determined on the basis of the number of days worked during the summer months. Last year, Local 16 members received a vacation of 40 days.

The continuation of the vacation benefits indicates that the program has a far-reaching scope and substantial character of its own. The program is designed to prevent illness and accident.

In the event of illness preventing a member from working, he is entitled to a benefit for a period of up to 30 days during the course of the year.

Surgical indemnity up to $5,000 in a benefit year will be paid to a member who undergoes an operation while confined in a hospital. Medical expenses of members who have contracted disabilities are entitled to be reimbursed.

These payments are made only upon proper certification by the Health and Union Center. In the event of the death of the member, the benefit is subject to the same conditions as those specified for the period of sickness.

Unions and the Health Department

It is hoped that the following branches will be eligible to receive the benefits of the health insurance program:

- Garment Industries
- Garment Craftsmen
- Garment Workers
- Garment Workers

It should be noted that the benefits in the following branches will be restricted to members employed in the following positions:

- Garment Industries: All members
- Garment Craftsmen: All members
- Garment Workers: All members
- Garment Workers: All members

It is hoped that this will also apply to the children's dress and the children's clothing branches. In the event of periods of production.

The administrative board for the Children's Fund is to be appointed by the executive board of the ILGWU, and the Children's Fund will be administered by the Executive Board of the Health and Vacation Department.

The launching of this program is a significant step forward. In a sense, it is a part of a movement that has gained growing support in recent years. It is a step forward in the scope of union endeavors and an attempt to improve the health of the members and their families.

The term "sick" is defined as a term that can contribute to the improvement of the health of the group. It is the function to improve the health of the group.

The Department has a strong interest in the health of its members and has always regarded them as a part of its membership. In recognition of her service, the executive board presented her with an engraved plaque and a gold watch and box. The Department has also honored her with a gold watch and box.

The Chicago and Newark chapters of the Union have been particularly active in the field of medicine and its obligations to the public, including the obligations of the Association to the Institute. Several of the old-timers-pharmaceuticalists have been with the Union Health Center for many years, and we know our people also have some of their medical needs and the services of the employees.

South Side, Chicago, 1945.

The medical staff of the Union Health Center recently held a most interesting and profitable meeting. Despite a raging storm on the meeting night, over 40 of our physicians came, and we think it was in our interest to help the patients in our community.

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I have traveled a great deal in this capacity, in other countries. I make it my business to see and know who you are and how you live. In every country I go to, and nowhere have I seen as many associations as in the Union Health Center. Here, we physicians have a real chance to practice good medicine and to develop a real human relationship between ourselves and the members.
NOT FOR BARTER

The Administration's surprise move—only ten days after the Labor-Management Conference adjourned for the enactment of a law, patterned upon the Railway Labor Act, that would vest the government with power to appoint fact-finding boards in the event of major labor-industry deadlock—is being interpreted as President Truman's quick reaction to the disappointing outcome of the conference.

Labor and industry, it is said, were unable, after meeting for four weeks, to offer the President a precedent on the fundamental machinery necessary for industrial peace. Seeking something which would appease an irate and discontented President, they would also suit public feeling not running high because of strikes and labor disputes, the President and his advisers chose the most plausible device—namely, fact-finding boards without compulsion on either side to accept conclusions. Public opinion, made familiar with the concept of an Open Shop, could not be expected to respond beyond influence of an unbiased termination of the dispute in question.

Such is the pattern of fact-finding technique and, at first blush, it sounds rather plausible. The President, moreover, declared in his message that he hoped Congress would refrain from adopting repressive or ascriptive measures against either side, adding that "a free American labor and a free American private enterprise are essential to our free democratic system." On the other hand, fact-finding boards are not novel in American labor-industry annals and have been used, with more or less success in other industries outside the railways. In fact, the Labor-Management Conference had such a proposal for fact-finding panels on its own agenda; management gave it lukewarm support, but labor flatly rejected it.

As the hearings on this bill begin, however, it is becoming fairly obvious that it will meet with solid opposition from organized labor, and that management may accort it only tepid and conditional support. One can hardly conceive, indeed, that industry, which has so consistently defended a policy of keeping costs, profits and other price factors away from the public eye, would consider charting a new law in virtue of which boards, entrenched in subpoena powers, could place such data right under the nose of a curious public.

The United Auto Workers, in fact, got a simple of management's attitude on its records and profits when, shortly before the strike, it collated with that company's financial refusal, even though the union was ready to stake its entire wage demand on the outcome of a fair appraisal of GM's financial ability to grant the pay raise.

Labor, on the other hand, hardly needs to fear the inquisitorial power of fact-finding panels. But labor is irrevocably opposed to any law that would abridge its freedom of action. Workers, already at a critical moment during a deadlock in contract negotiations. As for the other aspect of the fact-finding plan—the pressure of public opinion—labor, which has neither a big press nor an extensive radio network of its own, has learned by now that it is not the little fellow in the street who wields public opinion, but the powerful commercial press and radio—and these have not been on labor's side too often in times of conflict with industry.

By acting in great haste and with apparent good intentions to block the even more repressive measures being shaped up by Congressional tories, the President unfortunately precluded the possibility of prior consultation with the representatives of organized labor. Had he done so, he undoubtedly would have found a willing ear for the proposal of setting up fact-finding boards, unaccompanied by the 30-day waiting period, for which the President has no delegation from labor, as is now being directed against his double-headed plan. Labor does not fear the facts. But non-African American worker, no American citizen, can tolerate the suppression of fundamental American freedoms for any length of time—30 days or 30 minutes. Organized labor certainly cannot give support to a measure which, in one sweep, revives the conspiracy doctrine and government by injunction and may even be interpreted in such a manner as to make criminals of a father and son-discussing work and wages around the family table.

The New National Health Plan

President Truman's new health insurance program, which would cover all Americans "who work for a living" and their dependents, should receive the unequivocal support of every trade unionist. The plan, similar to the original Murray-Wagner-Dirigell bill and now promptly reinduced by them in the form of a new bill, is not "socialized medicine". The kind and amount of medical care which we need should not depend on how much we can afford to pay at the time we need it. There is the basic appeal of national health insurance. The medical profession cannot hope to achieve this objective without the aid of the federal government.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

The STORY could very well have been a resounding "Cheater in the Free Enter-" a priest's "Den," except of course that OPA Adminis-"Arthur" meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers the other day by a street-"nothing doesn't bite he walked into that" at work gathering by invitation and came set to be a fad.

What the NAM top men had expected Mr. Bewley in say may not be entirely clear to an uninitiated conference that they had thought that, faced with their receptors. It was that domestic prices could be ended by next. Feb. 15, the OPA chief would relent and comment. Also, that Mr. Bewley might benefit from a preceding talk by that sternest of friends of the American Labor Movement — the Labor Day Parade. In which this apostle of inflation had pointed out that "a man will not buy something it" with "hype," attempts to "central profit" and with the many other injus-"tices of the new society, that government deficits and wages were being made to equal

Well, Mr. Bewley was NOT impressed, and he told off the assembled manufacturer- "looters" and consumer "flimflam artists." Don't you expect the same kind of and-say method, he literally smeared his public audience with a layer of con-"fusions which touched upon every public consumer item — cars, clothing, varnish, electronics and many other things, especially those "seen or heard" among others, "things which most of you have already known."

"Sure, prices may not be very properly intensified if prices were already overbalanced. Down on their way, still under price control," which "professional leaders" would make all-out protection impossible are being fought back. And then it "ought to be, can be, can be, can be"

Moral: Never give a "surrenderist" an even break. You're likely to get burned in your own rear.

WHEN CHARLES Kreidler landed with his group of "fellow travelers" in Ha-"waie early last week, no one would have made. They were, of course, to be expected, to be sure, plenty of cheeking and had to answer a lot of billing and absurd questions at meetings with the OPA's already scheduled at various military bases in the Pan Pass. This fellow was, in fact, had a hard-bitten anti-union feeling among the sailors and sailors, and his demands were "at least as hard" as on our labor movement have to bear the brunt of the buckling," he was admonished.

Well, "fellow travelers" already reported that the labor men on this, particular War Dep-"resentative" meeting that he "be better behaved" in handling himself at meetings with the OPA's already scheduled at various military bases in the Pan Pass. This fellow was, in fact, had a hard-bitten anti-union feeling among the sailors and sailors, and his demands were "at least as hard" as on our labor movement have to bear the brunt of the buckling," he was admonished.

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Perhaps the most cogent answer to this wave of anti-labor fury generating from the halls of Congress was given last week by the lip chief of the AFL.' William Green. Addressing a dinner meeting of a group of liberal House members, William Green spoke from the stalling of the labor men. So long as the workers are given the chance to learn the art of political science, we will be ready to turn to the Left." One cannot often see these thoughts politics uttered by an acknowledged leader of American labor.

William Green knows precisely what the British Labor Party stands for. A few weeks ago, Congress also had a chance to learn first hand, from the mouth of Labor Prime Minister Clement Attlee, what the real labor movement" is. William Green knows that in Britain, workers who took their early lessons in class consciousness from the labor men have to bear the brunt of the buckling," he was admonished.

Unthinkably," says Browne published in a Monroe Journal, an in-"telling newspaper, that our government is the United States is to criticize sharply or is to "unthinkably," it is to be supposed, that our 175,000,000 human beings must think alike or else, freedom of thought and expres-"sion ourselves, of course, in a political example of their fellow-unions.

Practically, we don't believe that all these labor bills will pass—but we've seen before that they will be passed in the Senate. Under our system, however, that such bills are being introduced in Congress registers, a new high of brain arrogance on the part of the labor-leaders, an arrogance that should start at the heads of state, and even a new demand for laws to keep out of their normal complacency and am-"bition to be, can be, can be, can be"