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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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An Editorial

Dollar Now 65 Cents

The war, it now turns out, did not provide a high income for every American family. War, instead, with all its overflowing of hundreds of billions of dollars, left this country with its poor families and its middle-income families divided about as they were before the war.

Division of income, according to findings disclosed in a study of income distribution conducted by the Federal Reserve Board and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, stands about like this:

One out of five families in the United States is getting along on less than $1,000 annual income.
About one of every two families is forced to live on less than $2,000 a year.
More than two out of every three American families have incomes of less than $3,000 a year.
One out of 14 families has more than $5,000 a year of current income.

But what about accumulated savings in the form of bonds and liquid cash—has the great mass of the American people accumulated enough to cushion the shock of unemployment? Here are a few facts:

Nearly 10,000,000 families have only $20 in liquid savings on an average.
Nearly 50 per cent of all families hold less than $200 average savings in liquid form that can be drawn upon to meet emergencies.

Unemployment, if it strikes, will pose an acute relief problem, while price rises for many essentials will add in quickly pricing many families out of the market.

Perhaps even more important is the fact that American consumers are finding out, in terms of prices, that their dollars are fast shrinking in value. Actually, this has been going on since 1940, but the process has been gradual until recent weeks. Now the dollar's value is falling so fast that everyone is aware of it.

What has happened to the buyer's dollar?

In 1939, a dollar would buy 100 cents worth of food, clothing, shelter or other goods. That year is accepted as a base year for the dollar's value.

In June, 1946, just before price controls went off, a dollar was required where 75 cents would have sufficed in 1939.

By January, 1947, if price rises end the cost of living up another 15 per cent, as expected, a dollar will be worth only 65 cents in terms of 1939 prices.

What does this mean?

Factory workers, most of whom have received pay raises of 15 per cent in recent months, are soon to find that the added money they are getting will put no more food onto the family cupboard. This discovery will touch off another round of demands for higher wages.

In more than 50 major industries, wage and hour contracts can be reopened with the expiration of price control. Does anybody seriously believe that these contracts are not going to be reopened when the price hikes, even under the "revived" OPA, come to fuller bloom?

White-collar workers will feel the pinch even harder, and so will school-teachers, pensioners and other folks with fixed incomes. Farmers, on the other hand, are likely to find their money incomes climbing faster than the prices of the things they buy. The mass of the people, however, are going to find that 65-cent dollars really hurt. The 70 per cent of the nation's families that live on less—much less—than $250 a month are going to have precious little left after meeting the rent, grocery and clothing bills.

Gov't Accepts ILG Bust of FDR

ILG Schedules "Education Week"

Antonini Hailed in Latin America

What Kind of OPA?—What Kind of Congress?

Local 22 Raps Scheme for Industry "Self-Regulation"

All ILG Units Backing 65-Cent Minimum Bill

New K.C. Sportswear Pact Boosts Pay, Vacations

3 Union Health Centers Set for Pennsylvania

Kellburn to Pay Up $15,000 After Ducking for 4 Years

Northeast Dept't Forms More Central Set-Up

MAP Abolition Spells Reduced Apparel Output

Dress Institute "Press Week" Draws 115 Fashion Writers

Golo, Local 89, Returns From Italy Relief Tour

Dubinsky Serving on N.Y. Trade Council

I'M NOT THE SAME OLD ME!
Stulberg's S'East Tour Shows ILGWU Job 'Huge but Promising'

A two-week inspection trip through the Southeast, which took him into seven states, has given Louis Stulberg, ILGWU director of organization, added conviction that the union is on the move in that part of the country.

He said that, in our city, the company of Vice Pres. John S. Meltzer, recently visited the plants in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Stulberg was impressed with the earnest efforts of the officers of the jurisdiction in his father's "district." The union is organizing the women's garment workers in the Southeast is a huge one," Stulberg said, "and we know there is a great deal of untapped, untapped, untapped, untapped, untapped, untapped potential. We are making a determined effort to organize minority union men. The problem we have in the Southeast, however, is our success in organizing the workers in a very difficult area."

"But we believe we can make a big impact," Stulberg added. "We have already organized a number of unions in the Southeast. We have a strong presence in the area, and we are committed to keeping our gains."

Local 102 Secures 5 New Truck Pacts

New contracts negotiated by Local 102, Clink and Dress Drivers, will give the employees of five firms a package of benefits, including a wage increase of from $1.50 to $2.00, a two-week paid vacation and an unemployment fund. The new contracts were signed by Local 102 President, Sam Berger.

The contracts, which are to be in effect until Aug. 5, are as follows:

- L.A. Crouse Garment Co.
- Fashion Fashions, Inc.
- Fashion Fashions, Inc., and the C.R. U.S. Shipping Co.
- C.R. U.S. Shipping Co.
- Fashion Fashions, Inc.

The unions are expected to negotiate with the five firms to secure a package of benefits for the employees. The new contracts are expected to improve the working conditions and to provide more job security for the employees.

Dubinsky Asks AFL ILG Urge Congress Enact 65% Minimum

Pres. Dubinsky has issued a call to Congress to enact an 65% minimum wage law, the highest possible figure, which would provide a substantial increase in wages for the workers. The minimum wage law would help to reduce poverty and to provide a higher standard of living for the workers.

Local 66 Benefits Vividly Symbolize Union Health Work

Just how useful a union health fund really is has been brought home by the experience of Local 66, Embroidery Workers, in the first 10 months of its existence, according to Sister Mary P. Freedman showing that at least one out of every four members has had to be cared for in the union's hospital and health center. The gross benefits made available by the fund to Local 66 members is well over $750,000.

While ILGWU members have long been aware of the value of a health fund, the experience of Local 66 is an important step in the development of a local's membership taking advantage of union health and welfare benefits.

According to the Local 66 survey, over 1,000 of the approximately 4,000 embroidery workers eligible for benefits after six months were members of the union and received one type of benefit or another.

A summary of the figures for the year 1943 shows that 467 members received some form of benefits for a period varying from one to 15 weeks. These payments stopped at the end of the 15-week period, no records were kept concerning persons who had been paid for more than 15 weeks. The average hospitalization payment for a Local 66 member was $75.00.

In addition to receiving sick and hospital benefits, almost 10% of the total membership of the Local 66 membership privy to the services of a union health center, the survey reveals that 112 members were treated at the center, at an average cost of $25.00.

Getting the Lowdown on American Know-How

Iving Kadoro demonstrates and Larry Klein (at rear) explain American cutting room practices to the visiting British clothing industry "working party" while, by arrangement with the union, the principles were explained at the Knitting Mills, Inc., and at the Apparel Knit Shop, Inc., New York City.

New Rate Demands Stir 2-Day Layoff

A two-day lay-off of Chicago's dress cutters was terminated last night by the I.C. U. through the mediation of Bernard Hoot, director of Layoffs, and the dress cutters who are to be paid for their two days, a total of $300, which was paid by the dress cutters to the union for reorganization purposes.

The dress cutters have been working for the past two years on the same two-day lay-off, and additional compensation being made for the dress cutters' work at the Junior Guild Press shop paid for a settlement on more substantial and signification terms last week. The pressure on the Morton Press Co., an affiliated shop settlement, is expected by all of the dress cutters to be made.

The agreement reached was a three percent increase for the seven workers. The agreement was in effect, and the employers have agreed to pay the dress cutters the agreed rates of wages for the two days. The agreement was in effect, and the employers also agreed to pay the dress cutters the agreed rates of wages for the two days.

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FDR Granite Bust, Gift of ILGWU, Okayed by Hyde Park Library

A granite bust of the late President Roosevelt will be presented to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, N.Y., by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, it was announced last week by President Dubinsky.

In his letter to President Dubinsky, Dr. Schiffman said: "I take great pleasure in informing you that I have been authorized by the Architect of the United States to accept, for this library, the bust of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt made in the very best tradition of our public monuments." Dr. Schiffman also mentioned that the bust was created in the United States by a skilled sculptor.

What Happens to WFTU Now as Citrine Resigns and Hillman Dies?

By John Herling Special to "Justice"

What is going to happen to the World Federation of Trade Unions? That question is doubtless being asked and answered in New York and Washington.

It is also being mulled over here and all over the world, other slogans mean that the emergency situation now requires.

There is widespread awareness here over the tendency of the WFTU to emphasize political instead of industrial issues. It is no secret that there is a rift among the leaders of the WFTU over its direction.

The conflict of the ILGWU, presented in its original application for an FM (frequency modulation) channel to the Federal Communications Commission, that it is ready to present to the New York community over its prospective station a program of news and public service to be devoted to the American garment industry.

More recently, the Steckler group, public representatives, the group which controls the American garment industry. The Steckler group, which consists of over 100 employers, includes men's and women's coats and clothing manufacturers, shippers and distributors.

The union members of the delegations are of the Tailers and Garment Workers' Committee, headed by Charles E. Steckler, president, and J. McCorkell, head of the Steckler group.

The Steckler group employed representatives are W. Ferguson, W. E. Garretson and J. Pollard, who, with the W. E. Ferguson company, Williams-Williams, represent the public business interests.

The Steckler group, as represented by the American Broadcasting Corp. of New York, the legal entity applying for the FM channel, stated in its behalf that it was interested in the establishment of a minority-owned channel.

They were origo W. O. Rosenell, head of the Board of Directors of East Side Broadcasting, Mr. Walter White, director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and T. C. L. White, chairman of the NAACP.

While this last-named group does not have a direct interest in the station, it does have an indirect interest in the establishment of a minority-owned channel.

"Our union wishes to enter the field of television," they declared, "not merely in order to obtain a few stations but in order to secure the kind of television which is most likely to convey the new ideas and a wider social spirit, a broader understanding and humanitarian values more material,"

The wider public is being asked to describe the services that the ILGWU has long been rendering to its members in its unique and great summer resort at Youngstown, Ohio, and in the Union Health Center where clinics admit at a nominal fee those who are unable to afford medical aid. The famous ILGWU medical center, "Plas and Nels," which took the entire country from 1937 to 1939, a stage which marked the area between the American theatre, the trade union movement and the world, is an example that a radio station is capable of delivering the goods, engaging its programs, and in the words of the famous ILGWU song, "Plas and Nels." This station is working to secure the constant guidance and support of the local community, and in the best interest of its constituents. The station, in fact, has been able to secure a broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission, which grants the ILGWU a license to operate a station in the radio spectrum. The station is capable of delivering the goods, engaging its programs, and in the best interest of its constituents. The station, in fact, has been able to secure a broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission, which grants the ILGWU a license to operate a station in the radio spectrum.
A death benefit of $500 will be paid to the survivors of deceased members of the ILGWU, with a maximum of $1,000. This will include the $150 death benefit paid by the ILGWU, for which members will continue to make payments of $1 a year.

At the amount of $10 to the Philadel- phia Dress Joint Board has de- clared "in addition to the addi- tional benefit sum, the members of the ILGWU, in order to secure new protection, will have to make no additional payments.

Claim for the benefit will be handled the same as the present, and in order to receive a member of the ILGWU for benefits must have, in addition to a letter of claim, a list of the names of the members of the ILGWU for benefits must be listed, and the Ledger will provide, further, that the deceased member must have had at least 10 years of membership, and must have been no more than 12 weeks in dis- ease in that period, and was not in- duced in the payment of the assess- ments.

It is provided that members shall have the right to designate one or more persons to receive the death benefit.

Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce

The Chamber of Commerce at the Philadelphia Commerce at the Union Hotel celebrated their 170th birthday on July 12.

The affair, arranged by a group of members of the Chamber of Commerce, included a luncheon for successful men and women, and a gala dinner held at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

The keynote of the dinner was the leadership and efforts of the union leadership in creating the Philadelphia Commerce.

LOCAL 218 Boasts Dues

Seeking unanimous approval of the members for increased dues, the members of Local 218, at their monthly meeting voted to increase the lo- cal's dues 5 cents per week. The complete report on the recent negotiations with the manufacturers was presented by Max Zuckerman, chairman of the Local 218 board.

Paramount Dress Shop

The workers of the Paramount Dress shop held their annual shop party last month at the Union Bungalow.

The party was attended by all the members and guests of the shop. Among the guests were members of the executive board of the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board.

Rudolph-Margaret Pressers

The workers of the Pressing Department of the Rudolph-Margaret gave a party last month in

Philadelphia

Tri-City Moulder Committee Compares Notes

At the recent Maryland-Virginia district conference this group, representing workers in the Maderian Brazen plants at Huntington, Princeton and Clarksburg, W. Va., met for the first time. They are [left to right] Mabel Richardson, Virginia Fowry, Harriet Chadlood Underwood, Ada Faison and Margaret Finley.

20 Local Suspends Summer Overtime Until Fabrics Ease

The New York railway industry is making weather until Congress works out pricing policies which will result in the release of needed ma- terials, according to Joseph Joseph of the Local 20, Waterproof, Ovantanamo Workers. The period of material shortages continues with the traditional slack season, during which vacation benefits were dis- tributed. All shops were closed from July 1 to 15.

Although consumer demand for waterproof garments has not slowed up, substantial stocks of finished garments have been dumped on the market by cheap and soft manufacturers who are ceasing to make rainwear now that they can once again obtain bindings. However, ac- cording to Keen, these stocks are rapidly being absorbed by the pub- lic and all signs point to a busy season ahead.

The Local 20 executive board has prohibited all overtime and summer work during July and August.

Lebanon Knitting Workers Win 5% Living-Cost Boost

The agreement with the Lebanon Knitting Co., Pvt. Ltd., has been reached after many weeks of negotiations. The contract is effective immediately, and the workers have won a 5% increase as a result of the negotiations.

Good-Looking Guardians of the ILG

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Bending & Son Festivities

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**Local 22's Library Hits Summer High**

The Local 22 Library, located in Room 617, 333 West 50th St., reports a new high in the volume of books sold on the summer week.

The library, which is well stocked with books in English, Jewish, and Spanish, has acquired a number of new titles appearing on the best-seller lists. Books are available for circulation free of charge to those showing Local 22 membership cards.

Among the more popular titles are the following:

- "The Chase" by Hope I. "Why not Marry?" by John B. "The Blackmailer" by A. W. "Too Much To Win" by徒步. "Memoirs of Hesse County" by "The Proud White folks. "The Old World" and "Tomorrow Without Fear!" by S. B. Widow Receives Dress Gift. B. D. Condolences. The Dress Joint Board has sent Mrs. Reb. Widow of the Local 22 business agent, who was shot and killed in a hold-up early this month, a telegram of condolence. The mes-

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**DRESS 'PRESS WEEK' DRAWS 115 WRITERS**

The Seventh National Press Week of the New York Dress Institute was held recently at the Hotel National. The purpose of the week was to promote the sale of dress material and to publicize the work of the dress industry.

At the meeting, presided over by President J. A. P. of the National Press Week, over 300 active French trade unions and Socialists were present, along with representatives from the German and French unions. The meeting was a great success, and the delegates were able to discuss important issues facing the dress industry.

The New York Dress Institute was founded in 1921 and has been active ever since. The organization's main goal is to promote the interests of the dress industry and to serve as a forum for discussion and exchange of ideas.

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**All Dressmakers:**

**Members of Local 22, 60, 89**

**Don't Lose Your Sick Benefit—Report Illness Immediately!**

- Your sick benefit starts from the day you report your illness to the Health Fund office, provided the union doctor has approved your application.
- The Health Fund does not recognize your doctor's certificate.
- The Health Fund does not accept any excuse that you were unable to report your illness on time.
- Do not depend on your shop chairman to report your illness. You are responsible for notifying the Health Fund office.
- If you are not employed, you will not be sent a sickness benefit form. You must report your illness to the Health Fund office within 48 hours of the start of your illness.
- If you do not follow these instructions, you will lose your sick benefit.

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**Zimmerman Warns Against Inflationary Slash in Wages**

A warning to the dress industry that the union will "take measures to protect the earnings and standards of our workers in the face of an inflationary movement that may develop if no action is taken at once" was issued by Local 22 President C. S. Zimmerman, acting general secretary of the New York Dress Joint Board.

Zimmerman's statement was contained in a letter to Maurice Beaulier, dress manufacturer, who, in a full-page advertisement in "Women's Wear Daily" after the expiration of OPA controls, called for self-regulation of the industry.

The ILOGU observed the expression of the pressure on manufacturers to maintain prices controls while other sections of the economy engaged in an effort of profiteering that would lead to a period of wild inflation.

The text of Zimmerman's letter follows:

"You propose the establishment by the three employer associations in our industry of a "joint board" to be the symbol of self-discipline and prevent artificial prices in a period where there is no occasion for them. Through such industry self-regulation, you say, we could avoid socialism.

"It seems to me very surprising that you should put such pressure on workers to a point that they will raise the prices of the things of quite unusual. The dress industry does not operate in a vacuum. It is part of our national economy. No control of prices in a single isolated industry can be effective if the rest of the economy is free to take advantage of the situation. Your plan has nothing to say on how to prevent such inflation. Your program of voluntary price controls for the dress industry would be bound to fail.

"But even aside from this consideration, your plan is not likely to succeed because the dress industry is integrated with a number of closely related industries and large-scale industries. The most likely of which is textiles. How your system of price control would prevent the skyrocketing of prices in our industry if textiles go up out of hand? And in your program, there is no way of keeping the latter in control. And there is an effective way of stopping the former which is not effective in your case."

"Then there is enforcement. You are sure of the difficulties of enforcing such a program but I believe we can do so. I believe be, under your voluntary self-discipline, that you can do it."

"In conclusion, I will point out that the dress industry is not the only one in the country that is suffering from inflation. The situation in the country is such that all government programs are bound to fail. It seems to me that all persons are interested in maintaining the stability of prices must co-operate in order to prevent the inflationary movement that could be caused by the failure of government programs. The control legislation is adopted was not by Congress but by the President of the United States."

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**Reader's Guide to Union Headquarters**

Evelyn Scheer [night of the Local 22 education department helps May, four to the summer reading from the local's well-stocked library. (See story.)


**Antoni Heard by All Latin America**

Traveling by airplane and covering a route of 20,000 miles through South America, First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini was expected to arrive back in New York late in July after a month-long trip during which, as representative of the Italian-American Labor Council, he helped to organize a collective appeal for a just peace for Italy by the nations he visited. As chairman of the North Pan-American Conference of the Free Italy Associations of Latin America which Antonini attended the conference as delegate of the Italian-American Labor Council of which he is president. On his way south Antonini met with leaders in Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and other places in the Pan-American Countries.

"We refuse to believe that the Atlantic Charter was only a valuable and victorious war and not the expression of a noble ideal that the promised of the Allies were more than a truce to win the cooperation of the Italian people against a common enemy. We are convinced that the continued use of diplomatic tricks by the big nations, contrary to their solemnly pledged duties and with no regard for the wishes of the peoples, will make no permanent international agreements possible," he said.

"I am not so pessimistic. We must only ask that the Italian people enjoy their national consciousness, that the two unity with the Italian Republic on the peace and we must establish the peace for whom such a long struggle," he added.

"Tomorrow, July 14, is the anniversary of the birthday of the USA. It is also the birthday of Italy. When we received our republic more than a quarter of a century ago, it was to be a symbol of the liberty, equality and brotherhood in which we stand with the brotherhood of the great French Revolution, subalpine.

"From this distant metropolis of Rio de Janeiro, I join you in the celebration of this anniversary and call upon you to remain faithful to the principles which the Revolution of 1826 created and to the principles of freedom, to fight for the survival of our republics, and fight for the future of our states which will still stand."
Kellburn to Pay Up
After 4-Yr. Evasion

Four years ago the Kellburn Manufacturing Company, Saugerties, N. Y., kicked out its workers for daring to seek unionization that would raise wages from as low as $15 a week to $75. Its proponents go so far as to say that the company will never make a profit in this country unless the union goes. The company threatens to leave the country unless the union is driven out."

"I am opposed to this idea," he said. "I think it is wrong to try to force the company to leave the country. I believe that the workers have a right to organize and bargain for a living wage."

"I am not opposed to the company leaving the country," he continued, "but I believe that the workers should have the right to organize and bargain for a living wage."

"I think the workers have a right to demand better wages and working conditions," he said. "I believe that the company should be held accountable for the well-being of its workers."

"I think the workers should have the right to organize and bargain for a living wage," he concluded. "I believe that the company should be held accountable for the well-being of its workers."

Ginger Gracch, Maria Zarambo and Maria Tamboulo (left to right) of South River and New Brunswick, N. J., were members of a Local 150 group that visited Unity House during recent Eastern Out-of- Town Department outing.

EOT Shops Must Shift Over
To Piece-Work This Season

All managers of Eastern Out-of-Town locals last week were instructed to prepare the change from time-work to piece-work in all affected shops, in accordance with the terms of a supplementary agreement signed early this year, covering out-of-town shops working for New York employers.

In a letter to the managers, Vice Pres. Harry Warrer stated, "This is to remind you that in accordance with the supplementary agreement in the dress industry, all piece-work shops must convert to piece-work this coming season."

"You are, therefore, requested to make preparations to that effect. Also, you are to check whether the stipulated increase is being given in accordance with that agreement." The letter adds that a report on each of the shops involved is to be made as soon as possible.

The supplementary agreement was signed with the United Populists of America in 1946 and incorporates an hourly wage scale of $1.60 for women and $1.80 for men.

The agreement also provides for automatic wage increases to be given each local, based on the annual wage increases given by the United Populists of America.

Westchester EOT Locals
Raise $10,706 for Italy Relief

Outstanding in the continuing drive by Eastern Out-of-Town locals to raise funds for Italian relief is the record recently set by workers in Westchester, N. Y., shops. In their behalf, Marsee Louis Heff last month turned over to the Italian-American Labor Council the sum of $10,706.

"We are most pleased to learn that our members do not consider that their obligations to the less fortunate members of the community and peoples of the world ended when the last shot was fired in that war," he said. "We are proud to see that no one, with no accompanying baby, with the wartime pressure, has our members nevertheless felt the urgency of the aid they are being asked to offer."
WASHINGTO N
WASHINGTON, D.C. — Whether or not the rest of the country realizes it, certainly the correspondents in the Senate press gallery make up a very small and select circle who are fully aware of the important role played by Senate Majority Leader Barkley in the passage of the revived OPA law and the President's approval of it. Some press galleries, of course, have never known a more sinister one.

It is almost certain that Barkley played a principal role in persuading the Senate to approve the bill. Barkley, as majority leader, is the Administration's chief lieutenant in the Senate. Senate opinion is bound to the President that he could not get a law passed without a Senator like Barkley backing him. And the President had better take what he could get.

The law that is the matter is the OPA. Barkley is personally opposed to OPA as the major beneficiary of his legislative colleagues. His heart never was in the job of telling the producers and of getting a square deal for the people.

The Senate passed the revived OPA which is badly a shadow of its former self (and its former self was never good enough). The only part of the revived OPA which contains any measure of protection against profiteering is the rent control provision. The real nail is as phony as a porcelain tooth.

Barkley may be cited for having advocated that the measure, as finally emerged from a Senate-House conference committee. Barkley, along with three exceptions, is "in substance the same as the bill as introduced from the Joint Committee on Filipinos. Barkley passed a month ago. He explained to the correspondents, however, that the measures were made in order to make some concessions in order to get the necessary votes.

And the kind of bill he got was most contrary to the gallery by the OPA's most violent foe. Sen. Kenneth W. Wherry of Nebraska. Even Sen. Wherry saw it as "a concession of a long time. The conference put together in a price control act that is no price control act at all." And that, it may be added, is the word of the most pessimistic legislative observers ever made of the Senate.

Some political analysts here think Sen. Barkley may have survived effectively to scout the chances of the Democratic Party come November. Here is how they figure it.

The almost spontaneous consumer stirke in the past could indicate the strength of public feeling on this subject.

Now, when Pres. Truman a month ago vetoed the first OPA extension bill, he drew a clear-cut line between the Administration and its Republican opposition. The Republicans, Taft and Wherry, had the lead in blocking the OPA. Truman's conception of the Administration's education, emerged from that conference, was that of the people. The people had the picture remained that way, that the Administration was of a good position in November.

But, by signing a new bill a week later, a bill which practically the whole as the one he vetoed a month ago, Pres. Truman further clarified that clear picture. And the people no longer have a choice to make for the Senate.

That's where Sen. Barkley comes in. That's where his ambition is played. He pointed out to the President that Barkley, as a member of the Democratic delegation in Congress sided with the Republicans on the OPA bill. Barkley asked in effect—described him in this sense. For all practical purposes, Barkley worked hard as hard as the Senate for the producing enemies of OPA.

"THE STRANGE LOVE OF MARTHA STEWART" is the third— but one of the best—of Hollywood's recent wave of excellent film studies in violence. It is remarkable—although somewhat far-fetched tale of a homicidal-hearted woman, her drunkard District At- toy, her alcoholic brother, her mother who loved her in childhood days, and a pathetic little plot out on peace. The novel is a cross-sized in a swashbuckled pattern that brings one on, that brings one a judgment and, in doing so, presents the woman as a villain—until.

Against the background of a prize little industrial town, the plot, dealing with the fate of the Stewart family, is an action, as well as a suspense. And this is chieff ully to the wonder of performance of Van Heflin as the gambler, and Barbara Stanwyck also is. In full temperatures forth as the murderer.
Anger

By MAX PRESS

Be reverent before the honesty of his hate.

A lie is a frozen wave that has no power
To bend and mold or to fill the craters
Of the past. It is a lie that is always
A mirror of the soul, and must Serum
つの trumpets of rage.

When anger comes like a snake
As the eyes of a man,
Look well upon the distorted and
And you shall see what alone and pain must come.

Our American value judgments, our sense of
A nation's soul, and the hope of a
Woman's face, are the true signs of a
Relationship with the world.

There is no such thing as love and hate;
The only things we have are the things
That make us human and that are
The means by which we express ourselves.

The American. By Howard Fast, Duet, Sloan and Pearce, N.
At a time when writers of historical
French-Italian history as it had been made only in royal diaries, Howard Fast has been turning out a novel which is purged of its hero in which he seems to be determined to reveal as the truth the side of the American men who best symbolize America's greatness. To this task he brings all his own power of
rivative and passion.

In The American, Fast has made a
story of John Peter Altgeld, who came up the hard way to become President of the Union of the American workers. It was a truly tragic and heroic figure.

United States could possibly use so brutish a weapon against even ordinary citizens—mobs. America began to speculate as to just what form the next war might take. For a while they dreaded a future which might cause civilization to move underground or which might bring about wars in which all cities would be

taxed to the point of collapse, and the nation's economy would be

early winners and the losers would be

In introducing his resolution Sen. Boyd Fast, a Communist,

-Traditionally, cotton mills were
built on the back of the labor
of the workforce. The mill owners had to process the
threads and dyes and sold it to

independent manufacturers of end goods, who then assembled the
products. This system, which was
Hayden, although usually lumped in the
work of the independent
and the mills, and finally
the manufacture and distribution of the
products themselves.

Then, an apparel manufacturer who
in 20 or 30 years has been
in the fabric of a particular
swarm of mill that finds that its
business is simply has vanished un-
known. He is forced to manufacture his
product under contract for the
world, which is forced to...
New Sportswear Pact Boosts Wage, Vacation, Minimums

Time-workers have won a 10 per cent wage increase and piece-workers have gained a 3 per cent boost as the result of a new union agreement signed last month by the Kansas City sportswear manufacturers.

KANSAS CITY REPORT

3 NEW ORGANIZATION DRIVES NOW OPENED

Latest organizational drives launched by the Southwest District include a major push-up in the number of factories covered by the American Textile Workers Union. A call has been issued for the formation of a new eight-member arbitration panel to handle grievances.

Hollywood-Maxwell Braeud Co. This firm engages in the manufacture of nationalized advertised corsets and bras under the Hollywood-Maxwell Braeud label. The agreement began on July 22 in Cameron, Mo., Grace E. Cruse, vice-president of Local 114, Kansas City, was in Cameron, Mo., on July 28 to help launch the drive to organize the Cruse Co., manufacturers of children's clothing.

Sadpara, Okla. A children's wear firm that recently began production in this city is the target of a drive launched on July 18 with the help of Eliau B. Sadye, assistant manager of the Kansas City Joint Board.

Weil-Kalter Arbiter Urges Firm Grant Vacation Rights

"It is incoercible" that the Weil-Kalter Manufacturing Co. should seek to withhold paid vacations from its employees, declared Dr. John T. Dunlop of Harvard University, who served in the dispute over annual vacation benefits between that firm and the ILGWU.

The agreement was reached in July 14. Among the parties to work out an agreement over the vacation issue was the ILGWU, who made the Weil-Kalter management agree to demonstrate that its policy regarding workers' benefits is neither "pioneer" nor "philistine.

Dr. Dunlop's letter, which went to both the union and the firm, reads as follows:

"I am enclosing a copy of the arbitration award in the case of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Weil-Kalter Manufacturing Co. The award does not prejudge, I believe, your respective fundamental positions as to the scope of the arbitration clause. The differences between the parties on this basic issue can only be resolved by agreement I represent for reasons set forth in the award, that it is impossible for the parties to disagree over the terms of the vacation issue and other differences.

"A representative of the company at the hearing on June 30, 1949, related that the company was not

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Fashioning New Minneapolis Pact

Representatives of ILGWU and Minneapolis Dress Manufacturers' Association as new silk dress agreement was signed July 12.

St. Louis Report

'Scalator' Increases Asked By Curtain, Undie Workers

Invoking the "escalator" clauses written into agreements with a number of St. Louis firms, the Southwest District has requested increases for several hundred workers employed by these companies in both their St. Louis plants and in plants in nearby regions.

Southwest Shorts

Local 923, Waterloo, Ill., has won the honor of being the first Southwest District local to adopt its contribution in the current ILGWU Relief Fund collection. A charter has been issued for the establishment of Local 468 to include all workers employed at the Lewellen Manufacturing Co. plants in Elizabethtown, Ill., Maryville is in charge of the local, with Henry Haffen as temporary secretary.

Local 33, St. Louis, Mo., has elected Lola Hickman to its executive board.

Local 276, Wentzville, Mo., has named Myrtle Stidwell, Athena Monte and Elia Williams as new members of its executive board.

Both Ann Steln is the new financial secretary of Local 398, Belleville, Ill.

Local 397, Granite City, Ill., has elected Louis J Taffman as its president, Ione Green as financial secretary and Marjorie Ehrlich as shop steward.

Local 418, Perryville, Mo., has elected Leatha Hopgood as secretary, Lisiel Berger and Lilya Weinsten as executive board members, Betsy Elliott as chairman and Florence Berger and Lisl Berger as members of the shop committee.

Local 457, Gillespie, Ill., at its first election, named Vida Durken as president and Emily Lazenby as vice president, Mary Schinderman as financial secretary and Vera Heit as a member of the executive shop steward and shop chairman, and Ruth Turnbol as a member of the executive board.

Both Elwing has been added to the Dallas, Tex., local.

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As Local 183, Salem, Ill., Celebrates Third Anniversary of Reznick Garment Co.

Olive Sue Winkles is among members of the shop committee. An application has been made to the ILGWU General Office for the establishment of a new local in Ottawa, Ill.
Halpern Field Chief, Ross Welfare Field
In Program Intensifying Union Benefits

A reorganization of the Northeast Department that will help in bringing all welfare and organizational activities into closer conformity with wartime changes in the sector of the garment industry that is under its jurisdiction is announced by Vice Pres. David Gligold.

The director brings to Halpern, formerly North New England district director, many years of experience in New York as departmental field supervisor and transfers William I. Shmueloff, former assistant to that post, to the position of director of the New England Health and Welfare Division.

In announcing these changes, Dier, in addition to speaking of the substantial benefits that the following district managers will derive from the move, stated: "The move is the last step in the organization of the Northeast Department," he concluded, "and we are sure the district managers will welcome it as the final step in the reorganization of the Northeast Department, which we initiated more than a year ago."

In the same manner, Halpern, whose chief function will center around unionization, will be able to deal more effectively with the problems of the union workers in New York and Long Island, and the district managers, who are now working together, will be able to bring the benefits of union membership to the workers at their present posts as district managers.

Welfare Benefits Basic

Outstanding among the wartime developments is the growth of the union welfare benefits throughout the entire jurisdiction of the Northeast Department.

"These welfare provisions," Gligold said, "are something new; almost as new as the unionism itself. It is our aim to keep up the pace; to continue the advancement of union organization in new territories, and to extend the welfare benefits as far as possible withouterring to have in force immediately after joining the union.".

"Welfare features have thus become a powerful means of assisting workers in joining the union, as well as an effective instrument for furthering the unionization of new territories. They are demanded by workers who are already unionized, and union welfare protection in the same way as wages are demanded as the basis upon which the workmen must rely in their struggle for union organization.".

Union and Veterans

Ex-Gls Picket Susquehanna While Others Train at Juris

While several score war veterans are helping to man a picket line which, since July 16, has halted production at the Susquehanna Mills, New Cumberland, Pa., other co-exercers are preparing to learn the skills of garment making as part of a training program for the war effort at the Juris plant.

G. Gulian C. Prof. of the Juris, announced by District Manager Michael Johnson.

The Susquehanna stoppage, involving close to 175 workers, was caused by the firm's repudiation of an agreement reached with the union on July 1. The pact was negotiated after months of delay by the firm and then ratified by the workers.

It was announced by the National Labor Relations Board on August 14.

Local 198 is conducting the strike, which is refusal of the management to counteract the strike. As a result of the collective agreement between the jurisdiction of 198 and the management, the company is now engaging in efforts to counteract the strike.

"Guard Duty" in the Susquehanna Mills Strike

Joseph H. J. Cook, general manager of the Juris plant, announced that the company is now conducting the strike. The strike was called in response to the management's refusal to accept the collective agreement between the jurisdiction of 198 and the management, the company is now engaging in efforts to counteract the strike.

The final planning stages have been reached in the program to establish the ILGWU health centers in Pennsylvania. It is announced by Speaker Ross, recently designated by the new welfare division of the Northeast Department, that the three centers, to be located in the Harrisburg, Allentown and Scranton area, will provide services for the counties of the Northeast Department.

A series of conferences with representatives of the county medical committees is now in progress. The purpose of the conferences is to establish the framework for the establishment of the health centers and to determine the best way of providing medical services for the counties.

The three centers, to be located in the Harrisburg, Allentown and Scranton area, will provide services for the counties of the Northeast Department.

Unions have already been approved by the county medical committees. In Scranton, plans are being studied by an articulation team for the establishment of the health centers.

At the signing of the Fall River pact: (Left to right, standing) Manager Fred Sieben, Louis A. Horvitz, association attorney, and William Ross, Vice President. Horvitz is a leading union organizer, association president, and Vice Pres. Gligold.

Four Firms Better Pay, Welfare Terms

Close to 200 workers are the beneficiaries of a new agreement with four firms in the Fall River, Mass., market; as a result of recent organizational efforts, as reported by Manager Fred Sieben. These developments are as follows:

Le Dime Garment Co. This company, which manufactures sportswear, has agreed to higher minimums, a 10 per cent wage increase health and vacation benefits for its employees.

Ideal Sportswear Co. Terms similar to those in the Le Dime contract are included in the pact covering 50 workers in this shop. Those employed at least five years are to get a second week of paid vacation.

Gilles Dress Co. The new contract covering the 30 workers in this firm provides for a 25-cent per hour increase for operation workers, 26 cents for floor workers and 19 cents for semi-skilled employees per hour boost for all employees.

Manor Sportswear Co. This firm, which, in addition to a 25-cent per hour increase for operation workers, has agreed to higher minimums for its employees. The agreement is effective for a period of two years.

Manufacturers Textile Co. This firm, which has agreed to a 25-cent per hour increase for operation workers, has agreed to higher minimums for its employees. The agreement is effective for a period of two years.

The firm, which manufactures children's clothing, has agreed to higher minimums for its employees. The agreement is effective for a period of one year.

Middlewidth Strike Wins

The 35 workers of the Middlewidth Textile Co., in Cumberland, Pa., were back at work on July 12 after a 10-day strike raised by the company. The pact was reached after being out of work for several weeks. The new contract is retroactive to July 1.

All shops in the area cooperated in maintaining the strike line, under the firm's agreement to the union representatives for the purpose of maintaining a collective agreement.

ASUHoldings

As a result of the agreement, the union now has the right to negotiate a new contract. The company has agreed to recognize the union's representatives for the purpose of negotiating a collective agreement.
CLOAK MARKETS

Shop Chairmen Told To Spur Day Pay Tax

All cloakmakers are urged to begin payment of the day's pay tax in a letter sent by officers of the Cloak Joint Board to all shop chairmen, who are asked to make the calls to the communication known to their workers in their respective shops.

The text of the letter to the shop chairmen is as follows:

"We are now calling upon every cloakmaker to start payment of the day's pay tax with immediate effective. All cloakmakers equally burdened with the 1940 Cloak Joint Board Building Fund."

"At its last quarterly meeting, the General Executive Board voted a contribution of a half-day's pay by every tailor currently in the support of foreign and domestic relief programs. Our workers gave freely and generously, and your war to a successful conclusion. We must now do our part to make the extension a reality. We are certain that the shop chairmen are as well aware, as well as the vital needs of philanthropic and humanitarian agencies in this country. These organizations are working tirelessly to build homes and provide for the needs of the families of the workers who have been hospitalized or have been injured."

"The decision of the Cloak Joint Board to levy a day's pay tax to purchase war bonds is one which has been approved by the membership of all the cloak Plants."

"Every effort was made to rent new space for the board office after notice was received of the termination of the lease, but efforts were not successful. A new location is yet to be found. In the meantime, we ask that the present premises be maintained carefully and that no unneeded equipment be purchased."

"We ask that you help to make the day's pay tax successful. Your cooperation is essential."

Local 23 Applauds Services Rendered by Feinberg, Reiss

General Manager Israel Reiss of Local 23, Skirtmakers and Accessories workers, has been named to serve on the National Council of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the trade union for the cloak and millinery industry. Mr. Reiss is a member of Local 23, the largest cloak and millinery union in the United States. He has been with the union for over 25 years and has been a member of the Executive Board for the past 10 years.

Mr. Reiss has been a leader in the fight for better working conditions and wages for cloak and millinery workers. He has been involved in many protests and strikes to improve the working conditions of his fellow workers. He has been a tireless advocate for the rights of cloak and millinery workers and has always been a strong voice for the union.

Mr. Reiss's appointment to the National Council is a testament to his dedication to the union and to the cloak and millinery workers. He will be a strong voice for the union in the negotiation of contracts and in the fight for better working conditions.

Local 117 Asks Firms Give Idle Tools for Europe DP's

An urgent plea has been issued to New York cloak manufacturers by Local 117, Cloak Operators, asking for contributions of idle or discarded sewing machines to be used for the industrial rehabilitation of displaced persons in Europe, it is announced by Mr. Benjamin Kaplan, general manager of the Cloak Joint Board.

"The project is undertaken upon recommendation of the International Solharity Council of Europe located at 330 Fourth Ave., New York City. The Council is directly responsible to the International Solharity Committee of which Mr. Ferris P. Peirson, general manager of the Cloak Joint Board, is chairman.

"The International Solharity Council of Europe is at the forefront of the movement to help displaced persons and war refugees. The Council, under the guidance of Mr. Ferris P. Peirson, has been successful in mobilizing the efforts of New York manufacturers to provide tools for displaced persons."

"The Council is hoping to expand its efforts to include the acquisition of idle tools from New York cloak manufacturers. The tools will be sent to Europe to be used by displaced persons in the rehabilitation of their lives."

Mr. Kaplan urged firm cooperation in the drive and stressed the fact that the widespread destruction resulting from Nazi vandalism and the ravages of war has made the lot of the Jewish tailors in Europe extremely precarious.

"Many of these displaced persons in Poland, France, and other European countries can quickly be rehabilitated if they are provided with the tools and machines which they know how to use so skillfully before the war," Kaplan stated.

"Arrangements have been made with Jewish organizations for rehabilitation through training. For the benefit of these machines that will be donated to the countries where they are most needed.

"Feinberg, Snyder, Feldman Going to L. A. San Panery

Three ILOWU officers will attend the convention of the Los Angeles Tailors' Association to be held in that city from Aug. 1 to Aug. 3. They are Israel Feinberg, president of the Los Angeles Tailors' Association, Abraham Snyder, member of Local 23, and Samuel Feldman, manager of Local 23, Business and Private Workers.

"The three officers will represent the Los Angeles Tailors' Association and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and will make a report on the situation of the workers in the Los Angeles area.

Local 117 General Membership Meeting

Aug. 8, 1945

Right After Work

Manhattan Center

34th St. and 8th Ave.

As Veteran Cloakmaker Ends Career

Sam Leifowitz, aged 74 and member of Local 9, Cloak Finishes, gets a "retirement" handshake from Manager Louis Hyman at party in his honor at the Jack Weiner shop.

CLOAK JOINT BOARD PLANS MEDICAL AID

A medical aid section to provide European anti-bacteria with cooperatively needed medicines has been established by the International Solharity Committee, of which Mr. Ferris P. Peirson, general manager of the Cloak Joint Board, is chairman.

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Next Day's Head

"New Dept's Head

Nathan Hines, recently appointed manager of Industrial Council Department of Cloak Joint Board, is a member of Local 117.
HUMANITY FIRSTERS' CALLED WORLD NEED

"Mutual understanding, particularly between the people of the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom, is indispensable to the future peace and well-being of mankind," declared Mark Stark, ILGWU educational director, at the Labor Institute held University last month.

"One way to foster these relations is by setting up a world cooperative organization to outlaw war forever and institute an international court of law reinforced with police power."

What the world really needs is not America Firsters, Soviet Plutocrats, British Plutocrats, but Mark Stark, Stark declared. The United Nations cannot function unless there is a fellowship among the peoples of the world, he said, emphasizing that an essential element is a successfully functioning United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization.

"This should definitely take upon itself the promotion of a recognition of the unity of the human race," he said. "We need more than school books about the rational history, customs and cultures of other countries. We need a new international emphasis in the teaching of all classes so that they can be understood as a common human experience with systematic instruction in the universal responsibility of perpetuating civilization as such."
Money and How It Works

The following article is one of a series on the meaning of money written for the Workers Education Bureau by Jerry Foppiani, Congressman from California, who is an honorary member of the ILGWU.

III. How Banks Create Money

Not the United States Government, but privately owned banks—those hundreds of thousands which do business in the name of the United States Government—create money. Most of that money consists of demand deposits subject to check in the banks. More than 90 per cent of all our business is done by check—less than 10 per cent by cash.

Put a dollar in the vault when they make money. They create the money you need, out of thin air, even when the loan is made to the United States Government itself. To understand how banks really create money, you must do this: go to your bank, show your savings account where $100 is deposit, and cash checks which the bank has, it can create on its books and loan to borrowers an additional $900 in new money. This is why banks, which are actually nothing more than private banks' promises to pay if they can. That is why every check which you write, course, backed up by a considerable existing stock of money in the form of cash and deposits. When John Adams buys a bond at a victory bond the Treasury of the United States for it with some money in cash, and the bank of his city creates the money and saves for that purpose. Banks are private enterprise called "government." "Borrowing" which is usually called a government.

It was described by Chairman Martin of the Federal Reserve Board before the Housing and Home Finance Committee.

"In purchasing offerings of govern- ments, both Federal Reserve Banks as a whole create new money, or bank deposits, as a whole. When the banks buy a billion dollars' worth of bonds as they are offered—and you have to keep this in mind—those billions are as a whole as big as—the banks create new money, or bank deposits, as a whole. When the banks buy a billion dollars' worth of Treasury bonds at a billion dollars' worth, the Treasury creates the money and saves for that purpose. Banks 'Make' Money

This is the process by which banks create money. They do most of the same thing when they create money for borrowers. They make loans to borrowers on mortgage on their homes. They simply write in a pasbook the number of dollars which, give the farmer a checkbook and 

money, the farmer will create new money, or bank deposits, as a whole. When the banks buy a billion dollars' worth of bonds as they are offered—and you have to keep this in mind—those billions are as a whole as big as the banks create new money, or bank deposits, as a whole. When the banks buy a billion dollars' worth of Treasury bonds at a billion dollars' worth, the Treasury creates the money and saves for that purpose. Banks 'Make' Money.

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Money and How It Works

The following article is one of a series on the meaning of money written for the Workers Education Bureau by Jerry Foppiani, Congressman from California, who is an honorary member of the ILGWU.
London's "Citizen" report on Kirk & Waideman agreement is front page news.

The launching of a drive to raise $2,500,000 to build a research center for the study of the cases and cure of arthritis in welcome news. At a recent luncheon attended by President Dubinsky, Dr. Thomas Parragon, Surgeon General of the United States, it was announced by Dr. W. M. Newman, in the introduction, that the joint research board had unanimously agreed that $3,000,000 would be allocated to the construction of the new building. The board has decided to accept a $500,000 gift from an anonymous donor, making the total amount raised so far $3,500,000.

In response to the growing demand for arthritis research, the board has decided to enlarge its facilities. The new building will contain laboratories, offices, and accommodation for the staff of researchers. The board is also considering the possibility of establishing a patient care facility to provide treatment and support for individuals affected by arthritis.

The launching of this drive is a significant step towards the advancement of arthritis research and the potential development of new treatments and therapies. The board is committed to ensuring that the funds raised are used effectively to support research that will ultimately benefit those living with arthritis.
SAVING OPA PIECES

The OPA revival bill is the law of the land again—for another eleven months. Is it a better law than the one President Truman vetoed on July 1? The President and some of his aids say yes, chiefly because the new law requires that the Monopoly Commission should confine itself to manufactured goods which would reflect 1940 average industry-wide prices, plus cost increases which have occurred since that time, instead of the 1941 prices as specified in the bill Truman vetoed.

A chorus of commentators says no, pointing to the sharp curtailment of OPA power under the new law, first, by the decontrol board which would have final voice with regard to ceilings and, second, by the emergency court of appeals which is set up to hear complaints against OPA regulations.

Most important is the fact that the old ceilings on foodstuffs will not be restored under the new law, it is estimated with certainty, instead of being rolled back, will rise by fall and winter to new heights. Only rents, it appears, have been saved under the new law, being automatically restored to the status prevailing on June 30.

Whether or not the enmasculated OPA will succeed in stemming the inflationary tide, one thing is quite certain: Industry and farm pressure groups have scored a smashing victory over the common people of America, over our vast consumer population. Congress has surrendered to the forces of greed.

The President signed the bill on the theory that without any price control, the situation would be better and that the restrained and disciplined buying, on one hand, and by demanding an accounting from their Congressmen as the electoral campaign approaches, may yet have the final say on this momentous issue.

The "Rules of the Game"

There is talk of a new labor-management conference some time in the fall—In the nature of a follow-up of the meeting which took place in Washington last November.

That first conference, it will be recalled, just about preceded the great strike wave which kept the country in a turmoil for nearly six months. We've heard cymbals say that the conference merely served as a sort of drum rehearsal for the ugly tug-of-war that followed—a squaring off for a free-fall. Now.

Those who favor a new meeting between labor and management advance the thought that both sides have, by now, learned the high cost of industrial conflict; that it is about time that reason and mutual understanding replace sheer matching of strength; that team play be substituted for team warfare.

Few will take issue with these general premises—few, in fact, will object to a new conference; the question is the hazy, nebulous fact of whether to talk things over again. Not many, it seems to us, will expect much from such talks, and for this reason:

It takes two to start a fight, but it also takes two to make peace—not just a truce or a breathing spell, but real, honest, sound peace. To make such peace with the union and management will require two equal-sounding, well-informed voices of which the people is entitled to all the prerogatives of give-and-take relations.

Simply, these are the "rules of the game" underlying collective bargaining. And in every industry where collective bargaining is an unquestioned success, where periodicals parleys across the table have all but eliminated strikes and lockouts, this genuine acceptance of the code of team play serves as irrefutable evidence that rational handling of labor-management problems can be made a reality everywhere in the land, without exception.

Unfortunately, there are still too many employers—groups of employers, for that matter—whose understanding of the "rules of the game" which make collective bargaining tick is but skin-deep.

This writer had an opportunity to observe at close range the attitudes and reactions of this category of employers and managers at last year's conference in Washington. With rare exceptions, they all seemed to be deploying for position and maneuvering for advantageous spots in the public limelight. Wage adjustments to meet the obvious deteriorations of labor earnings had been ruled out by them as an alien subject, as something utterly irrelevant to the normalcies of industrial functioning which they were ostensibly seeking to achieve.

Some of the spokesmen for the people have had their eyes opened by what has happened in the country since last November. The industrial upheaval of recent months may have served to help them reevaluate their outlook with regard to organized labor, to the community and to the nation. There are, however, still enough Rankins and Ribbons in the American worker in the general economic picture, which, for some reason, has been completely shaded out and which, from the viewpoint of the consumer especially, is of paramount importance. The big distributors—the "mark-up" gentlemen who stand astir the flow of goods from maker to user—lying at any point where all factors of a balanced economy are under discussion.

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UNFINISHED BUSINESS

DO YOU RECALL how "Pravda," Moscow's bolshoi organ, early this month fell a laud of blows upon Hennesy Atkinson, famous drama critic and for ten years correspondent in New York "Times," because, in a series of articles written shortly after he returned to the Soviet Union, Hennesy, in London, the "intellectual climate is stagnant—there are no new men in Moscow."

"The general level of the theatre, art and music contains a nervous Hennesy Atkinson in summing up his impressions. There's no vitality in the arts; they are decadent."

This comment put attention on the condition of some of the institutions and institutions has resulted in the death of new ideas."

For "Pravda," Hennesy Atkinson is a band of poor spotters, "socialists," "barbarians," "savages," and "slaves of the Orthodox Church." "Pravda," of course, a disciple in New York, as soon as, picked up the Moscow hoot and has proceeded to besmirch Atkinson. All of which is true to form and should come as no surprise whatever—mercenary criticism is a mercenary thing. Within the space of one week, "Out" daily "Politburo," as usual, attacks the Central Committee of the Communist Party and homes "the most reactionary people in Soviet art." published a lengthy article carrying a merciless critique of the Soviet theatrical, literary, music, opera and dance world, which is in turn for "their inability to move with the times"-"antirevolutionary" and "imperialistic" and is supposed to have Atkinson, who at a word order, has published a lengthy article against the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and home "the most reactionary people in Soviet art."

"The Pravda" articles have been a much-maligned critic of the Soviet theatrical, literary, music, opera and dance world, which is in turn for "their inability to move with the times"-"antirevolutionary" and "imperialistic" and is supposed to have Atkinson, who at a word order, has published a lengthy article against the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and home "the most reactionary people in Soviet art."

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