Justice (Vol. 25, Iss. 22)

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.
Paid Vacations Negotiated for Local 10 Cutters in Undergarment Shops Breaking Ice for Gain in Other New York Branches

Vice President Samuel Shore, manager of Local 67, New York City undergarment workers, announced that a new pact has been signed with four employer associations calling for a general 10 per cent wage increase.

Cutter's members of Local 67 in many garment and millinery shops, will receive vacation with pay after ten years' continuous service. Vice President Idelis Nager, manager of Local 28, at the General Executive Board meeting in Atlantic City, acknowledged with full approval the move made by Samuel Shore in negotiating and winning this concession. Some 600 cutters are affected.

Proposals for granting War Labor Board approved were made immediately. The new contract was submitted to a meeting of undergarment workers in Webster Hall, New York, and unanimously approved.

Another gain recorded in the pact was the right of business owners to enter the actual production rooms of the factories to inspect workmanship. All the letters agents have been admitted to do so.

Vacation payments will be made to the cutters from a special fund beginning May 15, 1944. The fund is to be built up by employers paying 50 cents per cent of their vacation plans during the first year and 3 per cent the second year. Local 28 cutters have been enjoying paid vacations under their old contract.

In commenting on the new agreement which Brother Shore reported in the CIRF in Atlantic City after a ten-day visit to New York to put the finishing touches on negotiations, he pointed out that the new 30 per cent bonus comes on top of a total of 15 per cent already paid during the period of the "Little work war" plus paid for the 3 per cent vacation fund plan.

Dubinsky Greets Argentinian Labor

Dr. Juan Antonio Solari, for 10 years a member of the Argentine Labor party, a leader of the mid-Wal forces in that country, and present President Dubinsky to the Argentinian government to the organize garment workers of that country when he closes his tour of the United States shortly. Dr. Solari spent several days visiting the ILGWU general and various affiliates.

Dr. Solari is secretary-general of the Argentine Socialist Party, a dis... (Continued on Page 6)
JUSTICE

SEGMENT DECADE REVEALS "22" VIGOROUS IGLUW AFFILIATE

(Continued from Page 1)

igluw report for Moscow Pact

Yetta R.R., secretary of Executive Board, addresses the members of the 10th anniversary celebration at Local 32, Manhattan Center, October 28.

(Continued from Page 1)

igluw report for Moscow Pact

Large Toronto firm in military field signs IGluw pact

(Continued from Page 1)

igluw report for Moscow Pact

Restrain of Trade?

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JUSTICE

(Continued from Page 1)

igluw report for Moscow Pact

Benjamin H. Peltz, husband of Eva Ehrlich, chief bookkeeper at the IGLUW General Office, died Saturday, November 6, after a long illness.

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Wage Increases

An overall picture of wage increases for the war period indicates that wage increases in various industries, including garment workers' unions, are considerably more than the 10% increase recommended by President Truman. Wage increases have been sought by many people in the garment industry.

People in War Work

In response to the question of how many garment workers are employed in the war work, the Japanese-American radicals compiled a list of figures submitted by the local unions.

"It would appear that about 20,000 of ILOU members are engaged in making work for Government needs, and the rate of increase is greater than the 10% increase recommended by President Truman. Wage increases have been sought by many people in the garment industry."
WAR ORGANIZATIONS GRATEFUL TO LOCALS FOR GENEROUS AID

Contributions continue to be made by Eastern Out-Of-Town locals to Community Chests and war-sid organizations and no small part of the total is going to the various services which workers made when the ILGWU War Fund was being collected are the expressions of gratitude that come from various organizations.

The ILGWU War Fund, which was established by the leadership of the ILGWU in response to the needs of the Community Chests and war-sid organizations, has received a tremendous amount of support from the local unions. The contributions made by the local unions serve as a reminder of the importance of giving back to the community and supporting those in need.

Fred Wadner, Son of Vice President, Passes Away, Nov. 3

Fred Wadner, son of Vice President Harry Wadner, passed away November 3rd after a short illness.

The news of Fred Wadner's passing has saddened many within the garment industry. As a son of a prominent figure in the union, he was well-respected and will be missed by many.

HONOR SADIE REICHS RETIRING DELEGATE

The entire staff of the Eastern Out-Of-Town Shops and Check Departments gave a luncheon at New York House of Clinton on October 29 in honor of Sadie Reichs who recently retired from her position as the National President of Labor.

Sadie Reichs' contributions to the National Convention of the American Federation of Labor were significant, and she leaves a legacy of dedication and commitment to the cause of workers' rights. The luncheon was a way to honor her contributions and thank her for her service.

IN THE CLOAK EOT DISTRICT

By GEORGE EKIN, N.Y.

Harry H. Vandenburg, manager of the Garment Wholesale and Chain Store Department, N. J., Fred Newburger, chairman of the Community Chest Drive of Paterson, and Roy E. Farrens, chairman of the Community Chest Drive in Newark, held a meeting of the executive board andshop owners in New York and discussed the possibility of contributing to the various districts from the funds collected last February through the ILGWU War Relief Fund.

The representatives of the local agencies discussed the conditions in their respective areas and expressed their gratitude to the members and officers of the EOT for their contributions.

Other Allocations

Contributions continue to be made by local councils in New York City, the NAACP, and other organizations to various communities of that State.

BY ROBERT WADNER

We express our deepest sympathy to Harry Wadner and his family on the death of their son, Fred Wadner. We extend our deepest condolences to his family and friends.

Local 220 Dines to Mark 10th Anniversary

Locals 220 and 166 in New Jersey held a special dinner on October 29 at the Patent Leather Club, 30 Market St., Old Trad, Manchester, Manchester, N.J.

Vincent Corrington, worker at the South River, N.J., factory, says that army life suits him.

"150" Marks 10th

The executive board and active members of Local 150, South River, celebrated the tenth anniversary of their organization with a banquet at the Clover Club, New Brunswick, N. J.

Renew Agreements In 2 Nutmeg Shops

Agreements have been renewed for two of the Eastern Out-Of-Town Shops, New York and Chicago, under the terms agreed by the local union and the employer.

JOIN PEN CLUB

A series of meetings was held to organize the Pen Club, an organization of workers who are interested in the protection of workers' rights.

Members of the Pen Club have been actively involved in the struggle for workers' rights and have worked to ensure that workers' rights are protected and respected.

Local 220 Hears Spencer Miller

More than 300 members and guests of Local 220, Newark, N. J., heard Spencer Miller, former head of "The Workers' Education Program," speak at a meeting of the local union on November 8.

Miller, who has been involved in the advancement of workers' rights, spoke on topics such as the importance of education and the role of unions in advancing workers' rights.

Although Murph was not elected, Local 220 hopes to receive glowing compliments for the splendid Swifts.
UNION “T MEN” GET $30,000 FOR WORKERS

The report of the New York Dress Joint Board's Accounting Department for the four months ending October 26, indicates that the joint board was operated by the union from 40 formal violations of provisions of the collective agreement.

The report, which was $29,473.00, or nearly 75 per cent, was for miscellaneous categories, the Joint Board, the general provisions, the balance being for violations of indirect supervision, transportation and false books.

The proportion of cases involving miscellaneous categories that the union has increased markedly in the past few months. Ben Clair, secretary-treasurer of the Accounting Department, said in a recent interview that this was due to the increase in cases during the past several months.

The reason for the increase, he explained, may be that many cases have been decided in a shorter period of time than in the past, but have continued to settle "prices" at the old levels.

A Stitch in Time for Red Cross

Workers at the Graceful Lady Shop, 3175 Broadway, put in a Saturday, October 23, making care packages for soldiers going overseas. The Red Cross distributes the bags.

Philip Goodman
Union Auditor
PASSES, OCT. 29

Philip Goodman, a member of the staff of the New York Joint Board, Accounting Department, died on October 29, 1949. With his death the department loses one of its valued accountants and investigators.

Mr. Goodman studied accounting at New York University, received a degree in Accounting, and was a charter member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. He was employed by the Dress Joint Board in 1923 and thus became the first member of what was soon to develop into the Accounting Department, which is today an integral part of the New York Joint Board.

Mr. Goodman's death is a source of great sorrow to the workers and their families and to the management of the Dress Joint Board. The union will extend its sympathy to the family of Mr. Goodman.

U. S. PRAISES DRESSMAKERS
FOR FINE WAR LOAN RECORD

A gala meeting of the New York Dress Joint Board to hear a report on the union's participation in the Third War Loan was held in the Board's headquarters, 155 Broadway, Wednesday, November 3.

The crowded room was filled with Joint Board delegates and union officers who came to hear details of the splendid drive the organization had made in the last two years to raise funds for Liberty Ships to be named after the delegates and leaders of the International in the period of upbuilding. Benjamin Franklin, the organizer of the Liberty Loan and Morris Mirkil.

Mr. Nevile Ford, executive manager of the United Dress and Work Companies Union, was present in a special capacity.

The meeting was opened by Ben Clair, secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board, who spoke of the activities of the Board. He noted the regular preliminary business transacted, including the minutes and communications read by Nathaniel M. Minoff, secretary-treasurer.

President Charles S. Zimmerman, chairman of the Joint Board's war loan committee, was then given the floor for his report. To the applause of the assembled delegates and officers, Mr. Zimmerman announced that the loan had reached and surpassed the grand total of $8,000,000 required for the four Liberty Ships. The full total, Mr. Zimmerman reported, was $9,205,000, contributed by about 48,000 workers in nearly 3,000 shops.

The union had originally planned to raise $6,000,000 for two ships. However, the leaders decided to carry the campaign to the limit, and the campaign got off to such a splendid start that the quota was raised to $8,000,000.

Brother Zimmerman praised the business agents and the members for their efficient and energetic work and paid high tribute to the co-operative response of thousands of dressmakers who participated in the drive. He told the striking story of the fine record made by the dressmakers in the history of the union both before and after the drive, the workers in the United Nations as a co-belligerent.

Brother Zimmerman concluded:

DRESS CONTRACT PARLEY SET; HOCHMAN SEEKING REVISIONS

Final notice that the union desires to make "changes, modifications and additions" to the collective agreement in the New York dress industry when it expires at the end of next January, was served recently by Vice President Julius Hochman, general manager of the New York Dress Joint Board.

The present collective agreement was dated in February, 1941, for a three-year period, and will expire January 31.

The agreement provides that if any party to it desires to modify it in any way notice to that effect must be served within three months before date of expiration; otherwise the individual wage agreements will continue for another year.

In his letter to the dress employers, Mr. Hochman declared the union ready to meet with the employers in conference to discuss the terms upon which it is willing to work in the dress industry might be revised.

The Dress Joint Board's letter was signed by the following officers of the Joint Board: Ben Clair, secretary-treasurer; Harry Schuster, general manager; and Julian Minkoff, president.

"Please take notice that pursuant to section 1, paragraph 1 of the Collective Agreement between your association and the Dress and Work Companies' Union of Greater New York and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of Greater New York, the Joint Board and the International desires to make changes, modifications and additions to the Collective Agreement at the expiration thereof."

"It is hereby announced to all parties concerned that the Joint Board and the International shall be pleased to meet with you in conference within ten days from the receipt of this notice as provided in the agreement, at a time and place which shall be mutually convenient, to consider proposed changes, modifications and additions to the Collective Agreement."
Charges Air Station Wrong in Stopping Italian Broadcasts

JUSTICE

Charging that the Italian-speaking population of Comme-
ricurt is being compelled to tune in on an Axis short-wave radio Sta-
ion, the Italian-American Labor Council decided to challenge the de-
declaration taken by the owners of radio station WEEL of New Haven to have the programs in the Ita-
ian language.
Luigi Antonini, president of the Commiss,
ion, said in a press interview, that behind this decision
of the Federal Communications Commission is a hang-
bag at which he would be in a po-
tion to demonstrate that the dis-
continuation of Italian programs on WEEL is not only detrimental to the interests of democracy at war, but is also meant to be a blow in the broadcasting company on any ground whatsoever.

"We intend to test this in a court case to determine whether it is in the interest of the Federal government to bar democratic Italian broadcasts from the air," he declared.

Competent, capable, good-natured, he enjoys the high regard of the Federal government, officers, men, and the ever-changing complement of flyers. He has an

diagram, his native characteristics.

"Bag of luck to a real craftsman. Good luck, boy, and happier

tailing," wrote a member of the Chain

in sentinels, and "Here's to a

few of these days, petitioned

another pilot, an American: "Keep

in spite of, and "Here's to a

o'clock, to the selected as the

Chaplin," he said.

He was Jasper at 56 Greenwood

Avenue, New York, or work

166 Broadway, New York, when he entered the army. He served in the

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the trade union movement.
At a general membership meeting of Local 29, held on October 28, at the Rand School, Manager Louis Hyman reviewed developments since the renewal of the collective agreement with the National Skirt Manufacturers Association, last summer.

"Negotiations all the way," he said. "So the agreement was signed, after a series of protracted conferences, which were, I think, the best ever made in the history of the Brotherhood. The union is now set up and the employers have agreed to pay the minimum scales for all work with the exception of piece work."

The existing vacation fund to which the employers are contributing 3 cents per hour of the member's total weekly pay, will remain unaltered. In the case of a man working at a rate lower than the minimum scale, the fund will cover 75% of the difference.

4. The agreement is to be in force for a period of five years, and in the event the current rate in the cost of living is not increased, the union has the right to ask for a general increase, and thereby the workers increased cost of living.

Noting that 4,000 workers had been transferred to the vacation fund, Brother Reiss expressed the belief that the most important provision of the new agreement was that the best guarantee of a vital union. "Our task is to build a vibrant membership and then, through proper procedures adopted and operated by the local, to urge workers to acquaint themselves with the history and traditions of the international."

"I am proud of our local," said Visiton Hyman, chairman of the meeting. Louis Gordon, chairman of the local, presided and Charles Jacobson, secretary of the executive board, read the reports and communications.

**Skirtmakers Review Gains and Pact Developments**

At a general membership meeting of Local 29, October 28, at the Rand School, Manager Louis Hyman reviewed developments since the renewal of the collective agreement with the National Skirt Manufacturers Association, last summer.

The existing vacation fund to which the employers are contributing 3 cents per hour of the member's total weekly pay, will remain unaltered. In the case of a man working at a rate lower than the minimum scale, the fund will cover 75% of the difference. Noting that 4,000 workers had been transferred to the vacation fund, Brother Reiss expressed the belief that the most important provision of the new agreement was that the best guarantee of a vital union. "Our task is to build a vibrant membership and then, through proper procedures adopted and operated by the local, to urge workers to acquaint themselves with the history and traditions of the international."

"I am proud of our local," said Visiton Hyman, chairman of the meeting. Louis Gordon, chairman of the local, presided and Charles Jacobson, secretary of the executive board, read the reports and communications.

**Cloak Makers Prepare to Aid National War Fund Campaign**

A program of action for full participation of the cloakmakers' union in the National War Fund drive was announced at a luncheon arranged by the Joint Board, November 5, at Hotel McAlpin.

**Pressers Hold Theatre Party**

A membership meeting of Local 35 at the Hotel Diplomat on Nov. 17 will have reports on industrial conditions to be expected this spring season, the raising of funds for work in connection with member in the service and the schedule of educational activities in the process of preparation.

The educational program will describe the opening event. In previous years, the educational department opened the season with a play. In a new departure, it was decided that this time the dance be held in the form of a charade. Paul Stadelman, who has been a charade teacher for the past 10 years, will head the performance of "The Golden Hair", matinee performance of the "Golden Hair" has been taken a final stage, including Loring and Anna Loden, promises to make it a most enjoyable event of the season.

The program will be 75 cents for the best seats in the house, 50 cents for seats in the mezzanine, the whole to be sold for 22 cents. Every dozen is entitled to two tickets.
NEEDLES & PINS

By Yemen

"I leave to her the rising glory of the season..."
In the Global Groove

(News Item: Australian, Englishmen, Monsignor, and cycling supporters

discuss the role of cycling in society.)

by Miriam Tame

Now that we’re globally polli
ted, tell us, what’s this Tin Pan Alley?

Oh, just the boys who write stuff

for all our coast-to-coast Frank Frueh

who, with words and lyrics poured

so true, who roll it out, who sound it

on the tangy, lonesome, the

whisky winkles, the rapping

thunderous, with torn ruffles and cacophony

they whip it up like sweet sp mound.

They sing tunes about a peal of a

in a joy of a tim
toehold Mary, Rose or Mollf

very gay, very gay melancholy;

they keep it up for old Good Cap, and

play, when romance goes stop

on the heartstrings like a mere top,

going out with a rolling road,

or a crushing crescendo—

thirty, two bars of Scotch

but the boys just as lief

P. A. Knight.

Oh, Tin Pan Alley is as full of bad

as a cabbage patch with weeds.

So put a nickel in the globe box

roll up your sleeves, roll down your

Whether you’re Australian or An-

you’re in the global groove—solid

Jackass.

United Mine Workers from its rank.

He is never blind to Mr. Lewis’ shortcomings nor to the judg-

of the miners’ cause both of which

in his part.

that opinion has been just as

the bitter, ground-down, and

enmity; his coldness toward

similar acuity as well as his con-

of the coal operators who have

fully from the lives of the 60,000 miners he represents

saying of despising him.

The boys who have been mining

a miner something like cropping up out of a dead stock

ring the easy pack of covering up

of the little we know of their
dig. Few have the story of the

laborable; few have held in their

of course.

this evil, this “brainwash” has been

extensive reactions put together by

who have never been the inside of a coal mine but

are quick to peddle their opinions

the press.

Only this month Mr. Lewis

ordered the miners back to the

their fourth wartime work

together.” Recent months

the battlefronts of decency and human
despite the denials of the coal

and won in the coal fields; few have

of the avatars of the coal operators who have perpetuated

under which 400,000 Americans in this dead-earnling industry have toiled.

There is a simple way in which

Mr. Lewis could be defeated of the

for he does not control

conflict and I suspect that the

in the minds of the mine fields could

in every real effort in that direction would probably

be involved, is no more blasting

or socialization or socialism so that

the miners continue to exercise

and join these on the small
game they are able to run.

That union has given color

to none of the new miners.

Worse of all synthetic rubber

of rubber; to those working frantically

in industry, we may be able to

Our Women

by Susan White

We are in possession of further facts about the child labor situation which, as we told you some weeks back, is very, very bad indeed. But until this new material was brought to light, we who try to keep a weather eye open appreciated the adequacy of the argument.

Four million boys and girls 14

through 17 years of age are at work this summer; (This was two months ago) . . . . “In stores, in factories, on farms. A million or more are 14 to 15 years of age. About half a million of the workers are 16 and 17 years old in manufacturing industries. Literally uncounted hundreds under 14 are at work too—running errands, earning crops.

This quotation is from a publica-

tion of the Children’s Bureau of the U. S. Dept. of Labor entitled “Jobs and the Youth.” The publication goes on to say that the most serious problem of child labor is on the increase; legal safeguards against child labor are breaking down; enrollment in high schools is falling off; and more and more children are being driven from their homes. And these students today range from 11 up.

We would select such an area and we would announce in advance that we intended to dramatize every one of its factories, stores, and places of employment. We would have

We were pleased with this new and

we may move on to other localities

The basis of this information lies

We would have to order a

This is the important work of

We must be forbidden even to try

The Child Labor Division

This is the important work of

We must be forbidden even to try

"The Children’s Division with its

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The Children’s Division with its
UNION FACING WAR PROBLEMS, ACTIVE ON ECONOMIC FRONT

Despite the increasing complexity of problems created by the war and government regulations, the stream of negotiations, renewals and arbitrations to maintain standards in the face of growing living costs continues at high tide.

A view of the economic front follows:

Curtain Wages

The War Labor Board, October 16, approved a $1.75 per hour wage increase negotiated for the several hundred workers employed in the St. Louis citrus industry.

Baker Manufacturing

On October 24, the union received WLB approval of a $1.50 per hour wage increase for the workers of the Baker Manufacturing Company, Covington, Kan.

Dallas Increase

The WLB has approved the in-
creased wage scale negotiated for the workers of the Dallas Machine Company in Dallas, Tex.

San Antonio Parley

Concluding the establishment of a health fund and other improvements in the firm’s wages in November 16, over 200 mem-
bers attended the recent meeting and were addressed by Local 130 in San Antonio.

Fairway Wages

Stabilization of a 30 cent per hour wage increase recently negotiated by Teamsters’ Local 190 at the Fairway Super-
market Company, Kansas City, Mo., has been endorsed by the WLB.

Hillsboro Minimums

Under the tentative agreement with the Hillsboro Dry Goods Com-
pany, covering the Hillsboro plant, and the establishment of a minimum, a new wage increase was approved.

Embroidery Renewal

The St. Louis embroidery manu-
facturers have informed the board that with the present agreement ex-
piring December 16, conferences should begin immediately on the renewal of the agreement and establish-
ment of a health fund.

Lowenbaum Renewal

Following a series of nego-
tiations a renewed agreement is about to be signed with the Lowen-
baum Manufacturing Company cov-
ever the company’s two plants in St. Louis, the General Motors plant.

The management of the company, re-
sponding to the demands of the leg-
islative committee of the St. Louis
plant at a luncheon gathering, No-
ember 7, discussed current prob-
lems in the industry.

ELECTIONS, ILLNESS
BRING CHANGES IN BOARDS AND STAFF

Because of the recent illness of 
Wade Tidball, manager of the Kan-
as City Joint Meeting, the Credit Union secretary has been assigned to fill the position.

Don Ellinger, formerly in charge of 
Local 384 in St. Louis, has been stationed in Dallas to stimulate organ-
izational activity.

Martin Schobert has been elected financial secretary of Local 391, Belleville, Ill.

Local 388 Bowling Green, Mo., has elected Lake Beeswax presi-
dent.

At the regular meeting of Local 311, Prostburg, Ill., Virginia Boudin was elected chamberlady.

Local 146 in Longview, Tex., has elected Delta Montgomery presi-
dent.

OFFICERS and members of the Executive Board, Local 384, Little Rock, just after taking their oath at installation at the Women’s Club ballroom, October 6. Seated, left to right: Local 384 Vice-President Levi M. Otis, Local 384 Treasurer Southwestern District.

$25,000 Back Pay Goes 
To Mt. Vernon, Ill., Ship

Following WLB ratification of the increased wage scales set forth in the agreement renewed last December with the Sherwood Washboards, Inc., Mt. Vernon, Ill., the workers recently received back pay in the amount of $25,000.

Corp Haggerty Visits 
Locals in Kansas City

Copper Raymond Haggerty, former president of the Kansas City Joint Board and Outers’ Local 35, has a 1-month visit of the membership of the Kansas City local.

Lt. Richardson “Missing” 

Leona Richardson, chairlady of the Col-O-Paks Local 309, At-
eton, Ill., has received a wire from England informing her that her son, an Air Corps Lieuten-
tant, is in missing action.

Several recent incidents very vir-

Takes to Bayoneton

COLORFUL PROGRAMS 
MARK INSTALLATIONS

Colorful ceremonies so much a part of IILGWU tradition marked the recent installation of three new locals in Illinois.

Local 113, Salin City, and its off-
er were installed Oct. 29, Grace 
Bowman and Matrona Montgomery were in charge.

The installation of Local 717 and its newly elected officers, Red Bradford, was staged October 28. Many of the civic leaders of the community at-
tended.

Under the sponsorship of Evelyn Redfern, manager, elaborate cere-
monies marked the installation of Local 293 and its newly elected of-
cers at Mazonville, Ill.

PCC Bill Cohen, member of Local 293, Minneapolis, who老虎机 dropped his curator’s knife for the army bayonet. He’s working hard for his corp’s affairs.

Southwest Round-Up

In the face of problems presented by the war and the seri-
ousness of life today, the locals continue their educational programs and seek the joy of lighter moments. A quick view of such ac-

tivities follows:

Minneapolis

Local 216, Minneapolis dressmak-
ers, mixed ages, singing and dance-
ing with banjos in their November 16 meeting.

Alton Class

Under the direction of Miss Rose-
mary Piron a class for new members has been organized by Local 202.

The class has decided to organize classes in first aid and has also arranged to coordinate these activities with the local YWCA.

Shelbyville

The social gathering recently staged under the guidance of Eliza 
Burkard and Matrona Montgomery were in charge.

The installation of Local 293 and its newly elected officers, Red Bradford, was staged October 28. Many of the civic leaders of the community at-
tended.

Under the sponsorship of Evelyn Redfern, manager, elaborate cere-
monies marked the installation of Local 293 and its newly elected of-
cers at Mazonville, Ill.

Ponca City

The dance staged by the man-
magement of the Mid-America Manu-
ufacturing Company in Ponca City, Okla, November 6, was attended by the officers and membership of Local 
351.

ROY TEAMS

A bowling team and a dart team have been organized by Washington 
Mills, Mt. 284. Rich leagues are in local league.

Vanity Dress

Workers and the management at 
Manty Dress, Minneapolis, joined hands to celebrate the opening of the recreational room and dining room in the plant.

The opening of the new room was under the guidance of the shop chairman, Olga McCann.

The company has arranged for two 10-minute recess periods daily when the recreational room is still open for a dance or two.

Eleanor Blue

Eleanor Blue, Kansas City education fund director, visited Ponca City November 1, attending the retirement dinner at Local 293 for the purpose of developing edu-

Little Rock, Ark., Pioneers Take Union Oath

With the steady growth of our organizations, administrative problems multiply in number and complexity. The task of build-
ing an organization does not end but actually begins with the estab-
lishment of a local.

We have in our territory many local unions financing smoothly and effec-
tively. Economically they have made great strides. There is a consider-
able attractiveness and a terrific intelligence displayed in the ac-

tivities of most locals. However, when fundamental human prob-
lems, which require a leader willing or an unprepared one to come 

to the forefront, one enters the difficult realm of political and eco-

omical struggle. The problem of pro-
ducing a victory in one locality is more complex and in-

deed involves a greater degree of achievement than straightforward 

PINO

The unceasing equalitarian desire to accomplish all for one’s self with mutual consideration for the other fellow just at the root of such truth.

With steady growth in this and the other side of the Mason-Dixon line, the same is true there. Several hundred Negro workers entered the industry, established a local and applied for a streetcar line board.

The same and other speakers addressed union leaders on a broad, humanitarian basis. They were able to present the union movement in a parallel light of the activities of other Negro workers.

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Down to weight.

WLB ratification of the increased wage scales set forth in the agreement renewed last December with the Sherwood Washboards, Inc., Mt. Vernon, Ill., the workers recently received back pay in the amount of $25,000.

For a publication of a similar nature or to republish any part of this issue of SOUTHWEST, contact the publishers.

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Down to weight.
PERRY KNIT KNITTING CLICKING
AS 1,500 GET UNION MESSAGE

A campaign to organize the 1,500 workers at the Perry Knitting Mills, Penv. N. has been undertaken jointly by the ILGWU and the United Textile Workers of America, Max Wexler, New York representative for the latter organization, has reported to Director Gitson.

Although previous organizing drives have not been successful, the present drive is making good.

Supported by strong employer resistance, the campaign is being made by the workers in signing membership cards. The ILGWU's general reaction has been favorable to unionization.


The money covers a 4½ per cent wage increase negotiated last March between the Atlantic Coast Line.
TUBERCULIN TEST
SÉSAME TO PAIR OF NYLON HOSE

The privilege of buying one pair of nylon hose as a special reward for taking the tuberculin test.

"In Chicago, the Mary Woolley Foundation, through the Mary Woolley Fund in the Chicago Community Trust, an endowed fund of the Chicago Community Trust, has been established to provide educational opportunities for people of all ages and backgrounds. The fund, with assets of approximately $15 million, will provide scholarships and grants to support higher education, research, and creative expression. The foundation seeks to promote a culture of learning, innovation, and social justice in the greater Chicago area and beyond."

"The Shanghai Orchestra, conducted by Eugen Jochum, will perform at the Disney Hall, 118 Broadway, Los Angeles, at 8 P.M. on Saturday."
The IGLOU Student Fellowship Reception Committee making Soil arrangements for Get-Together + Reunion of Students, Teachers and Friends to be held Saturday, November 20, 1:45 P.M. at the Museum of Modern Art, 123 W. 82nd St., N.Y.C.

Planning Fellowship Reception

The IGLOU Student Fellowship Reception Committee making Soil arrangements for Get-Together + Reunion of Students, Teachers and Friends to be held Saturday, November 20, 1:45 P.M. at the Museum of Modern Art, 123 W. 82nd St., N.Y.C.

Union's "Civil Service" Training Future Officers

The IGLOU Experimental Center which closed Armistice Day, is re- opening December 5th. It is now a fully equipped High School, 12th Street and Ninth Avenue.

Activities are in charge of the officers of the IGLOU Educational Department. A strong effort is being made to obtain any necessary information at the IGLOU Educational Center, 1124 Broadway, New York City, N.Y.

The Officers' Qualification Course, a prerequisite for elective office, meets every Monday at 6 P.M.

To Know Your City

Our Saturday Visits

To Points of Interest

JOIN OUR CLASS ON WHEELS
24 weeks in the heart of the City, 18 weeks in the suburbs, 8 weeks in the country by electric train. 10 miles west of the city. 12 miles north of the city. 12 miles south of the city. 8 miles east of the city. 8 miles north of the city. 8 miles south of the city. 8 miles west of the city. 12 miles north of the city. 12 miles south of the city. 12 miles west of the city. 8 miles east of the city. 8 miles north of the city. 8 miles south of the city. 8 miles west of the city. 12 miles north of the city. 12 miles south of the city. 12 miles west of the city. 8 miles east of the city. 8 miles north of the city. 8 miles south of the city. 8 miles west of the city.

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JUSTICE

Five Months of ILGWU Strike Pictured at GED Sessions

The ILGWU Research Department prepared an exhaustive survey of general economic conditions in the United States. Prepared in Atlantic City, November 9 to 12. Significant sections of the survey, prepared under the direction of Dr. Brandell Mitchell, follow:

The harvest steadily rising curve of production is beginning to level off. An increase in the output of one item can frequently be achieved only at the expense of other products. And the output of certain products is decreasing. These economic realities and not the much mothed "complacency" explain the failure of war production to come up to schedule.

The main beneficiary and also the victim of the war effort is manpower. At first it was plant capacity for the production of war materials. The shortage of materials posed the essential new problem of "war-backs," swiftly reducing new plant construction.

The manpower shortage gave way to a manpower shortage of civilian labor force in August of this year. By the end of the year, we estimate that the civilian labor force will be down by 500,000 or 1,200,000 less than in Aug.

Employment in all industries is having to plan peaks in December of last year and has been declining ever since then. Increases in output have been restricted to the limited hours of work added by stepping up labor productivity. And many established industries now fear for their markets and providing goods. As a result, retail sales of many important items are already climbing to new record levels during the third quarter.

The rundown in the industry.

The downward trend in the dollar volume of department store sales of manufactured goods is consistent with the increased civilian labor force consistently show increased output in the manufacturing months of 1942. As of August, the increase in sales of over last year's level is from 10 to 50 per cent in the cost and suit departments, to 35 per cent in the dress department, and 27 per cent in the infants' wear department. The relatively small margin of increase in the cost and suit departments is due to the relative ease in sales in these departments resulting from war shortages.

To the extent that department store inventories are growing, it should be noted that, at least in some lines, the relationship between production and department store inventories is quite different from that of other lines. For example, since the early part of the year, department stores have been opening in the same manner as they have been closed at the end of August. But in the case of department store inventories, a rise in sales at the same time last year, indicating that production— atleast in terms of dollars—with has not caught up with the rise in sales. In some fields, however, notably infants' wear and shoes, sales increases continue to result in deseasonal inventories, indicating that production lapses behind demand.

The best available guide to the actual production of the Census of Manufactures is the index in the data on man-hours of employees. This index shows an increase in man-hours of employees of about 12 per cent last year, for aggregates that were higher in the same period of the past year, and except cotton gowns. In coats, however, production is lagging behind the demand. The slow pace of production causes, man-hours worked were up from 1939 levels, and thus the price of the dress trade as compared with the 1939 price level at the end of last year, and 1944 prices for cotton gowns are close to 50 per cent above the 1939 prices. Man-hours in the remaining fields do not appear to be falling, and in some cases, there is a marked production of workers, and partially to shortages of materials.

Heavy labor turnover is reflected in the severe shortness of manpower in the various branches of our industry. During the first eight months of this year only the cost and mill department of our industry, du- down during the period of the participation of these trades in war work. However, even in the remaining industries, one is more deeply involved in war work than any other period of our industrial history. The employment is off from last year's level by 27 per cent, compared with a slight recovery from the 1941 decline.

Supply of Fabrics

Manufacturers of civilian garmen will have sales of about $2,250,000,000 in April as in 1944. The supply of fabrics in the inflation-control program is functioning to the moderate quantities of fabrics that are available, and the ability to make the strongest fabrics that are not available, and the ability to meet the demands of the market.

The Office of Civilian Require- ments, in the case of the "inflation gap," that is to say, the difference between the amount of goods and services Americans are receiving under the controls today and the value, at prevailing prices, of the goods and services commanded by the government. We, the later figures, of the Federal Reserve Board, showing that no profits ex- pected to be earned in the second quar- ter this year, and that exports of 1943 by 5,712 per cent.

Mr. O'Brien cooperates in the inflation-control program share of the excess of goods and services available is transferred to them. In spite of taxes and government pur- chasing, there is a shortage of goods and services because of the relative construction of the labor force, and the growing incomes of farmers, workers, and investors.

Post-war Programs

The war has brought not only so much increased intervention of govern- ment in economic activity as to make complete control of it, direct or indirect, in government-owned, and to the means of obtaining employment are well within the reach of the government, and, of course, is to be expected under the current full employment program. The Board is adopting arbitral- ary formulas for judging applica- tions and is applying them rigidly.

Meanwhile there has been no ef- fective fulcrum of the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of the cost of living which we can see to be serious criticism for under- standing properly the situation. It can be shown, but a slight dip from its highest level. The report is more significant than a single graph. As far as the conclusion is that the Board of Foreign trade is an important factor in the war. It will give them social securi- ty. The only true social security is, of course, the guarantee of private profits and higher wages.

The point to be emphasized is that the Board of Foreign trade is an important factor in the war. It will give them social securi- ty. They are the only social security; they will give the workers the guarantee of private profits and higher wages.

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Jim Wetks
With British Labor

ATTENTION
Members
LOCAL 10

A Pin in Her Throat!
I have to hand it to Miss K. of Local 51, who came to the United Health Center the other day and announced somewhat hastily that she had swallowed a pin! No, she had no pain, in fact it did not bother her much, but she was afraid it might—later. When I put under the microscope, sure enough, there was the pin, stuck lacerant-wise, in the throat and looking very real and pretty! An X-ray, taken immediately, is reproduced on this page, confirmed the fluoroscopic diagnosis. The patient? she was referred to a hospital where she was taken care of. Ten, she was the patient I had seen here and again is at work. She is a lucky girl. There is nothing more to the story except to commend our members—doctors and assistants—in particular—not to put pins in their mouths. It is a dangerous procedure. This young lady was referred to a hospital where she was taken care of. After the pin had been removed, she walked back to the floor that she had been working on. It turned out to be a misdirection.

The Health Field
Sam Beharier, executive secretary of the National Jewish Hospital in Denver, reports that a sampling of X-ray programs for 2,000,000 public workers has revealed 280 tuberculosis cases. Mr. Beharier said he found a growing tendency among tuberculosis patients to walk out of hospitals in search of work before receiving medical discharge. This is bad news, he leaves the healthy workers with no protection against the spread of the disease. A more careful examination in all promising forms of practice. This means that factories, labor unions, cooperatives and private-doctor groups would be permitted to test plans which may find the better-paying jobs, but at the same time may reveal something constructive. The same practice would be followed in the case of tuberculosis patients. This is the kind of plan that assures the best possible medical care in the lowest cost.

In the Health Field

UNION HEALTH CENTER
34th St. & 8th Ave.

UNION HEALTH CENTER

By Pauline M. Newman

This story taken at Union Health Center shows a common danger in the shop. Quick action at the Center saved this girl from serious and perhaps fatal injury.

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The The First Ten Years Are Hardest

Our "New Deal Babes" have recently been celebrating their first-decade anniversaries. This string of locals in New York City owes in rise and growth to that phenomenal phenomenon of trade union action which accompanied the arrival upon the American political and economic scene of the dynamic philosophy of the "New Deal" in the wake of President Roosevelt's election in the fall of 1932. On the crest of that wave tens of thousands of workers in our trades to whom unionism until then had been a cold and unfamiliar term were drawn into the fold of the ILGWU later to become some of its most active and colorful groups.

The pattern of their growth, like the human material of which these local are composed, has been practically uniform. Nearly all of them—coret workers, novelty makers, belt makers, batiste workers, neckwear workers, blous makers, knitwear workers, underwear workers, and workers in several accessory trades—are predominantly women's groups and, unlike some of the older affiliates of the ILGW U. are composed of young native or second generation elements. Nearly all of them have within the first decade of their existence achieved their primary task—the enrollment of the entire available organiz- able personnel within the shops of their respective trades. All of them have succeeded in actually revolu- tionizing working conditions in their workshops with respect to hours, pay, treatment of workers and collective responsibility for assumed contractual obligations.

So well have these locals built that even the stormy repercussions of the current world upheaval which is so deeply affecting our national life have not shaken the foundations of these young organizations. Quite the contrary—all of them have shown steady, un- wavering progress in the past few years. And their position as integral parts of the industries in which they function today is no more questioned or chal- lenged.

And well they might be. As they enter the second decade of their existence, these locals, along with the rest of the labor movement, are facing signs of a social reaction in American life which aims its shafts primarily at organized labor. The New Deal, the entire body of social and economic thought and action which ten years ago served to stimulate labor organization, is under concentrated attack and is giv- ing way on many vital sectors. It will require all the force, cohesion and tenacity the labor movement must muster to butt back these attacks as well as in the post-war era which is fast approaching.

One World—At Last

The Moscow Pact has been vari- ously estimated to be worth from ten to twenty divisions to the Allies. Without venturing to appraise its value in fighting units, one may freely state that its worth to the home front is equivalent to a major military vict ory.

The Moscow declarations came at a most timely moment. The warmth and enthusiasm with which they were everywhere greeted proves that the entire democratic world was eagerly ready for them. For once, the hope smoldering in millions of hearts that this war may not be followed by another holocaust—taken on bone and flesh. The Moscow pact puts an end to the worst nightmare of all—the specter of a separate peace between Russia and Germany.

For America the greatest significance of the Mos- cow Pact lies in the fact that it sounds the death knell of isolationism. The pact—and the significant role played by our Secretary of State in the formulation of it marks a complete switch from our insular attitude in foreign affairs, an attitude which was responsible to a great degree for the rejection of the League of Nations after the last war and the innumerable tragedies which this rejection has brought about culminating in World War 2. The Moscow Pact, in fact, at last long gives us a foreign policy.

The labor movement of our country, which for many years has stood out for sound, responsible in- ternational cooperation for the maintenance of lasting peace, and which had demonstrated its worth over the results of the Moscow Conference. In more than one sense, this pact marks the normal continuation of the course of our friendship with Russia which was begun many years ago. It reaffirms our genuine friendship for Russia—not only as an ally in war but as a great nation working out to economic and social destiny without attempting to found any system of world domination upon its own way of living. The Moscow Conference gives us the wholesome assurance that we shall fight this war through to victory shoulder to shoulder with the armed might of Russia and establish and maintain a just peace afterward.

A Blot on Democracy

The poll tax is coming up for action in the Senate. The American citizens desire to know that (1) the poll tax deprives 10,000,000 of their fellow citizens of the right to vote; (2) the existence of a poll tax which keeps hundreds of thousands of people out of the voting booth under our national unity and the nation's war effort, and (3) that the Axis uses the poll tax to discredit us at home and among millions of Allied peoples abroad.

Before he can vote, an American citizen must pay a poll tax if he resides in any of the following eight states: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. The tax is from one to two dollars a year and is cumulat- ive for varying periods in four of the eight states. In 1940, only 22 per cent of the potential voters voted in the poll-tax states as against 74 per cent in the non-poll-tax states. This means that more than, two-thirds of the possible voters in the poll-tax states were disfranchised. It took less than the 9,400 votes to elect a non-poll-tax representative. But the average of 87,490 votes in 1940 was needed to elect a non-poll-tax Congressman. Thus the poll tax has the additional effect of disfranchising non- poll-tax voters.

The value of the poll tax means that large sec- tions of the vote are the corrupt purchase of the political machines. Relatives and henchmen of political leaders seldom have to pay their own poll tax—it is paid either for them or they pay a block of 4,000 poll taxes and, if convicted, pay a fine of only $5. Thus poll-tax Congressmen are almost totally independent of the people of their states. They are "free" to do what they wish, re-elected term after term.

In the last Congress, an anti-poll-tax bill was passed 3 to 1 by the House, but was filibustered to death in the Senate. A number of States have been passed by the House by an even larger majority last May. But the Senate poll-taxiers have already stated that they would conduct a filibuster on the new measure in the event of Congress.

The poll tax keeps in position of unwarranted power a bloc of Congressmen who are not answerable to the people—Congressmen who on the record do the most to provide disaster. The poll tax keeps from millions of our citizens the experience of gen- uine democratic processes. The importance of the poll-tax issue to the war was recognized in the last Congress; the poll-tax requirement was abolished for servicemen. In this Congress the same logic call for complete and uncompromising abolition, by Fed- eral action, of the poll-tax for all Americans as a war need and a war obligation. Ten million American must be given the right to vote.

Unionism

A reader, who teaches in one of New York City's vocational high schools, writes us:

"I have amongst my students many boys whose parents are members of unions and of the ILGWU. I am in a position, therefore, to ascertain the back- ground of knowledge and understanding of unionism of these children of workers. The irreplaceable conclusion that I have been forced to come to is that somehow the members of unions who are parents do not transmit to their children the knowledge and spirit of trade unionism. This, it seems to me, is a great drawback to the growth of trade unionism. I wonder if it is not the product of an inadequate training in unionism given to the membership by trade union leaders."

No question, there is more than a grain of truth in our correspondent's observation though, in all candor, we should not like to make the charge whole- some. A great many union members who are also parents are definitely guilty of this charge of "inadap- tation." This type of union member regards his union affiliation strictly as a "business" or shop practice to be kept hidden from the home atmosphere. The pride of belonging to a labor organization, of being part of an organized body of men and women allied in one of the greatest causes in modern society, to them, is but little.

On the other hand, and let this be stated with genuine pride, we have in our unions thousands upon thousands of toughs to whom this is more than a device to the rank and file of trade-union men and women live their unionism not only in the shop or at meetings but no less ardently in their homes.

Still, it is a subject that should not be neglected by our educational directors as they are constantly seeking out ways and means to bring the meaning of their unions every closer to their organizations. Pat- ents who belong to unions cannot be reminded too often that it is a prime duty of theirs to keep the light of labor solidarity aglow in their homes, to instill its spirit and purpose among their youth.
The ILGWU Death Benefit Fund was authorized by the Atlantic City Convention, May, 1937, where the General Executive Board recommendation was considered and adopted. The recommendation called for an assessment of $1.00 per year on every member, of the ILGWU for which the member was to be entitled to $150.00 death benefit after two years of membership in the ILGWU.

The General Executive Board stated that it considered the measure advisable because: 1) A great many of our members die without leaving anything whatever to their families or dependents. 2) A tax of $1.00 a year is small enough not to be burdensome on any member, and the returnable benefits are, under the circumstances, much greater than the investment. 3) A great many American unions have set up Death Benefit Funds for their members which are greatly appreciated by them and which bind them to their organizations.

At the end of that fiscal year a sum of $187,530 had been collected to serve as the start of a reserve fund. With this initial amount the Fund began to function, July 1, 1938.

MODIFICATIONS, 1940

Modifications in early regulations made by the 1940 Convention held in New York City led to the benefit plan under which the Fund now operates. It now pays $150.00 if a member was in arrears for not more than thirteen weeks on the date preceding his death and reduces that amount by $10 for each additional week in arrears. This gives some payment to the beneficiary if the deceased was in arrears for not more than twenty-six weeks.

The 1940 Convention also set three years of union membership as the period which gave the member the right to leave the union on a withdrawal card and to retain death benefit rights.

Other regulations created the following limitations: 1) Members who joined or after July 1, 1937 at the age of 55 or over cannot withdraw and retain benefits in the Death Benefit Fund. 2) Beneficiaries of members who leave the union on July 1, 1940 or after, and who were at the time of joining 55 or over may receive benefits of $10.00 for every full year of membership provided the deceased was a member of the union for two full years. The amount may never exceed $150.00.

* Otherwise, there is no limitation on age. Physical examinations are never required.

BENEFICIARIES

In compliance with the rules, only the following may claim benefits: husband or wife (even if they were separated but not legally divorced), children, father, mother, brothers, sisters. In cases where no such relatives survive, the death benefit for the deceased is paid to an administrator if appointed by court to administer the estate of the deceased. It should be understood that nephews, cousins, uncles, aunts, etc., are not recognized as legal beneficiaries.

REJECTIONS

Claims for death benefit are rejected for the following reasons: 1) Short membership (less than two years). 2) In arrears for dues for more than twenty-six weeks on the day preceding death. 3) Failure to pay assessments on dates specified. (This applies only to those holding withdrawal cards). 4) No legal beneficiaries. 5) Barred from benefits for one year if a local accepts dues from the member in arrears between 39 and 52 weeks.

The General Executive Board has decided that all members entering the military and naval service of the United States during the period of the present emergency shall be exempt from the payment of all dues and assessments, except the death benefit assessment, and that during such period of service, the death benefit assessment shall be paid on behalf of such member by the local to which he belongs so as to preserve the full right of such member to the Death Benefit Fund; such member shall be required to pay to the local union all his dues and assessments in arrears at the time of his entry into the service. In cases where members have been unemployed and are financially unable to pay the amount of dues and assessments in arrears, the local shall make good such assessments by the due amount plus an extra amount equal to ten per cent of the due amount in each case. A special certificate of exemption during the period of military or naval service is to be issued to such member by his local union.
The table below shows the summarized yearly statements of causes of death by age and sex for the period July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1943. The data is arranged in a tabular format, with columns for different age groups and sex categories. Each cell in the table indicates the number of deaths attributed to specific causes within each age-sex category. The table is intended to provide a clear and concise overview of mortality trends during this period. For a detailed examination of the data, the reader is referred to the full report.