Justice (Vol. 26, Iss. 17)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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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ILGWU Campaign for FDR-Truman Hits Full Stride

150 Committees Set Up in Numerous Garment Communities—Fund-Raising, Poster and Literature Campaign Under Way

Moving at a rapid pace in unison with the accelerated stride of the general political campaign in the past two weeks, the ILGWU Campaign Committee for Roosevelt and Truman announced, through President David Dubinsky, its chairman, that nearly 150 subcommittees in various garment cities are functioning along the lines set up by the national group.

"These Roosevelt-Truman committees, following the master plan of the national committee, are strictly voluntary in character, composed of local workers, and they are finding a ready response among the widest circles of our membership everywhere," President Dubinsky declared.

"Though separate and apart from the union apparatus as such," President Dubinsky continued, "these committees were working for the election of the standard bearers of the New Deal represent present union, the collective heart and mind of the overwhelming majority of our membership. To comply with the law, these committees, like their sponsor — the ILGWU Campaign Committee — will raise money through voluntary contributions from workers in the factories who are in accord with the resolution of yesterday".

ILGWU Enforces Ban on Quebec Homework

A campaign to eradicate the homework evil from the dress industry of Montreal has been undertaken by the Dressmakers' Union and the Joint Committee of the Dress Industry of that city following the recent victory scored on July 18 when Judge Omer LeBlanc nullified the collective agreement ban on that form of evasion.

Give Freely to ILGWU FDR-Truman Campaign
New York Voters

Advance Registration Points

A qualified voter is registered in person for each election. Only voters of seven of less than 70,000 residents are permitted to register by mail. Written applications may be filed, also, from June 1 to October 20, 1944, for the absentee ballot for the general election. To vote on November 7, he must be registered with the following:

REGISTRATION DATES

Up-State Personal
Cities and Villages, 5,000 or more inhabitants
10 A.M. to 11 A.M.
7 A.M. to 11 A.M.
1 P.M. to 5 P.M.
10 A.M. to 11 A.M.
1 P.M. to 5 P.M.
1 P.M. to 5 P.M.
1 P.M. to 5 P.M.
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Local 32 Aids Italy

With $4,000 Cash As

More Funds Developed

Local 32 aids Italy with $4,000 cash as more funds developed. Although many of the shops are still working with cotton spinning staffs, members of the Union have contributed approximately $4,800 to the drive for clothing for Italian relief. Manager Abraham Simon reports.

The amount is expected to increase considerably following the return of workers from their vacations. Contributions of $2 by operatives, and $1 by finished goods workers are being made in lieu of wages of work done on August 1 and 2. Among the points of the sales network of local 32 shops is not suitable for relief purposes.

(Continued from Page 1)

Local 32 holds first meetings on FDR support

Local 32 was formed last week by the members of the local who were uninterested in the September 15 meeting. The local held its first meeting on September 25 and is now preparing a campaign for FDR's re-election.

The first meeting of Local 32 was held in the Socialist Union Hall on October 2, 1944, and was attended by members of the local who were interested in FDR's re-election. The local has now begun to plan a campaign for FDR's re-election, and is preparing a platform for the campaign.

Quebec Homework Banned

17 Montreal Shops Organized

(Continued from Page 1)

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New Union Shops

With Organizer Mr. Inouye a successful organizer, seventeen Montreal dress shops have been brought into the fold of the local, according to Bernard Sholto, general secretary of the local.

The problem of organizing the Montreal dress shops has been solved by the local, according to Mr. Inouye, who is also general secretary of the local. The local has now organized seventeen Montreal dress shops.

Following are the names of the dress shops organized by the local:

Algo, Alko, gros de moiré, lace and netting, and a number of other dress shops.

The two dress shops are located in the city of Quebec and are considered to be of the same size as the other dress shops in the city.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the local is to be commended for its success in organizing the Montreal dress shops, and for its efforts in bringing these shops into the fold of the local.

Buy bonds till it hurts...
20 MISCELLANEOUS LOCALS MEET TO MAP ROOSEVELT-TRUMAN DRIVE IN METROPOLITAN N. Y. DISTRICT

Leaders of the 20 ILGWU locals in Greater New York, which compose the group of "miscellaneous" women's garment trades in the metropolitan market met at a luncheon gathering on Tuesday, September 12, and pledged to raise $30,000 as their share of the campaign fund floated by the union's campaign Committee for Roosevelt and Truman.

The following locals responded to the roll call by David Daniels, chairman of the Campaign Committee for the meeting:


Representing the cutters in the metropolitan market was Vice-President Isadore Magier, manager of the Cutters Union, Local 192.

Also present were Harry Wender and Israel Horwitz, George Haldeman, David Daniels, F.医师, M.D., Dave Pick, Thomas Morris, James Hales, Joe Horwitz and Leo Schrager.

One of the questions that was put to the speakers was the question of the ILGWU membership in New York, reported on the last meeting of the Executive Board, and the matter already undertaken by the various national committees composed of active members to promote the Roosevelt-Truman campaign in the Greater New York area, and the eventual encouragement in the ILGWU, local leaders, ready and willing to do whatever they can to further the cause of the war and the effort for victory.

President Daniels stressed the point of voluntary contributions, expressed the opinion that there is no question of whether or not the locals of the ILGWU, always ready to do their utmost, as we have done in the past, will come through this time.

The call, which is headed "Help Roosevelt and Truman—Campaign Committee for the Democratic Party," is the first in a series of calls that have been made to bring about the outcome of the presidential elections and upturn all the members of the local, to support the Campaign Committee and its activity.

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FALL River Trio

The election of November 10 is fast approaching. As a result, the campaign for the Democratic candidates of the United States will go to the polls in November. President and his party, as well as the members of Congress, will be in the forefront of the battle for the dollar and the welfare of the people, for which they stand. The election of November 10 is fast approaching. As a result, the campaign for the Democratic candidates of the United States will go to the polls in November. President and his party, as well as the members of Congress, will be in the forefront of the battle for the dollar and the welfare of the people, for which they stand.

The administration, elected on November 4, will have to plan the next decisive battle. The task of the administration will be to make sure that the people of the United States will have a voice in the government, and to make sure that the government will work for the good of the people. The administration will be in the forefront of the battle for the dollar and the welfare of the people, for which they stand.

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"37" Wants Four More Years of FDR

This group of local 91 leaders, headed by Manager Harry Greenberg, is sparring the drive by the local's Campaign Committee to get out in full force in the Presidential election campaign. The campaign, which was started in late August, has been in full swing ever since.

POWERFUL TRADE UNION GROUP JOINS LIBERAL PARTY DRIVE FOR ROOSEVELT, TRUMAN, WAGNER

Trade union officers representing a membership of more than half a million, in Greater New York, met at the Hotel McKee on Wednesday afternoon, September 7, under the auspices of the Liberal Party and formed a special campaign committee to work for the re-election of President Roosevelt and United States Senator Robert P. Wagner for the Democratic party in November. The campaign was opened by the appointment of the members of the special committee of 21 and the decision of the local officers in favor of the Liberal ticket.

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"Little International"

Out-of-Towners Plan Roosevelt Drive Steps

A group of leading officers of IGWU Eastern Out-of-Town Department operating in New Jersey, Connecticut and up-State New York, meet to coordinate campaign plans. Presiding is Assistant General Manager Horwitz, with Jacob B. Rosenbaum, of the Dress Joint Board, on his right.

IN THE CLOAK EOT DISTRICT

BY GEORGE RUBIN, V.P.

Labor Day, that traditional climax of the summer season, is now behind us, and general activity is rapidly picking up. The hot weather, which slows up interests and energy, does not have to be faced for another year. To get within the magnificent new from the war fronts, the 3 day's of fall are stimulating a brisk re- generation all along the lines in our Department.

There is also the very important matter of the coming election, one that will rank with the most crucial elections in the entire history. Our union, through its numerous branches all over the country, has already made its position known. Each of the individual branches of Roosevelt and Truman. For the same reasons that motivate the rest of the IGLU leaders and members from coast to coast, the members of the locals in this Department have begun expressing their opinions through the application for the New Deal standard-bearers, but to work, argue and contribute in behalf of that ticket.

Practically every local activity is printed in the Daily Worker, and the locals are meeting to map out the plans to carry their programs in the various locals, so that there will be all year round interest. This means that our political action must receive proper emphasis.

An excellent example of how pleasure and politics may be combined into one occasion is the celebration scheduled by Local 131, Newark, for October 11. This will be the local's second annual dance and parade to be even more successful than last year's event when 2,000 members and guests attended. The majority of Local's 131's members are maintenance workers, and expectations are that close to 4,000 visitors will be welcomed at the hall. The largest hall in Newark has been booked.

Of course, there will be plenty of union refinements and activity. Like last year's event, Local 131's 1944 dance will undoubtedly be remembered with pleasure long after it is over.

But a special feature will be the presence of a number of prominent speakers to bring out the fact that while relaxation is certainly important, the issues of the war cannot be forgotten for a moment. In that sense, the occasion will not serve only as a celebration but as a great pre-election rally.

Local 131 has a fine record, every member of the Department may well share our pride in it. The political stimulation that will result from its efforts will be a contribu- tion of real value both to the unions and the community.

Our other locals are likewise getting ready to shoulder their political responsibilities. In one of our most important, making concrete and productive plans remain as a reason for the vital future.

New Terms at Hirsh Better 75 in Jersey

The contract covering the 75 workers employed by the George Hirsh Company in its three New Jersey plants has been renewed with many improved terms, Manager Herman Birns reports.

The company, which manufactures ladies' and men's leather shoes, capes and coats, will continue to improve the working conditions of its members.

GREAT LAKES

In the great nesting grounds of the Great Lakes, the summer is on its way out. And so are the last vestiges of summer weather. The summer fish are gone; the state of fishing is all but closed for the season. The number of fishermen who have made the trip to the Lakes has also decreased. But there are still a few hardy souls who are determined to continue the search for a good day's fishing. They are willing to brave the cold and dreary weather, to try their luck in the hope of catching a large fish. And there are those who are simply enjoying the peacefulness of being out on the water. They are content to watch the waves and listen to the gulls, and to be free of the cares and problems of everyday life.

BUT we are happy to report that the fishing has been good this year. There have been many days when the catches have been large, and the fishermen have been rewarded for their efforts. It is true that the fishing has not been as good as in previous years, but it has still been a good year for fishing. And we hope that the fishermen will continue to enjoy their sport, and that they will be able to bring home plenty of fish to fill their nets.

The fishing season in the Great Lakes is one of the most important to the economy of the region. The catch of fish is a valuable source of income for fishermen, and it also provides a rich supply of food for the people of the region. We hope that the fishing will continue to be good, and that the fishermen will be able to make a good living from it.

In closing, we wish to express our appreciation to all the fishermen who have contributed to the success of this year's fishing season. We also wish to express our gratitude to all those who have helped to make the season successful, including the Government, the local authorities, and the fishermen themselves.

This is the last issue of our paper for this season. We hope that you have enjoyed it, and that it has been of some help to you. We look forward to seeing you again next season, when the fishing season will begin once more. And we hope that you will join us in the search for the best fishing in the Great Lakes.
GELO HEADS '89 CAMPAIGN GROUP TO RE-ELECT FOR

A large number of leading members of Italian Dressmakers' Union, Local 89, met on September 15, at headquarters on 26th street, and formed a campaign committee for the re-election of President Roosevelt, the election of Senator Harry S. Truman as Vice President and the return of Senator Robert F. Wagner.

The following joined the committee at the initial meeting:

John C. Glick, chairman; Jack DeCapua, first vice chairman; Philip Maggio, secretary; Margaret Di Maggio, treasurer; John Ciocci, eastside and Calfskin; Salvatore Salerno, southside and export; Charles E. Miller, Barbara John; John Goets, Frank O'Loan, provided; Joseph Milrite, provided; Frank Czernick, Paul Martin, John Ciocci, westside; Pietro Pinta, Louise Labriola, Francesca Alba, John Caccia, chairman of the executive committee.

Mr. Caccia was elected secretary of the committee.

The committee was formed as a result of a survey of the local labor to have favorable and favorable support for re-election of President Roosevelt, it was explained.

Local 22 ROOSEVELT-TWARONON CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE PLANS EXTENSIVE ACTIVITY, WILL RAISE $25,000 TO FINANCE WORK

Members of Dressmakers' Local 22, meeting at Manhattan Center on Tuesday, September 19, unanimously elected the members of the local committee, Vice President Charles S. Zimmerman, dealing with a wide variety of matters facing the union at this time.

Mr. Breslow, chairman of the local, presided.

Zimmerman first touched upon the industrial situation. The worst job was already in the hand of the dressmakers, he said. Through the vigilance of the Joint Board and its enforcement machinery, over $75,000 had been collected since March 20, date of the signing of the new agreement, in settlement for wages withheld and the late payment or non-payment of wages by jobbers.

The Health Fund, Brother Zimmerman said, was getting very well. To date over $12,000 had come in the last three weeks from employers as contributions from their employees as part of the collective agreement.

Zimmerman give an interesting report of the proceedings of the recent convention of the New York State Federation at Syracuse in which he, together with Jack Breslow, L. Rosenblum, and Benincoff, had gone as delegates from Local 22.

Upon Zimmerman's suggestion, the executive board of Local 22 was given authority to adjust the work of the members to meet rising living costs.

Reporting on the recent campaign for a hospital in Kiev in the Ukraine, Brother Zimmerman informed the membership that the completion of this drive, $5,000, had been turned over to the Ukrainian War Relief for the purchase of equipment. This represented the joint effort of the New York dressmakers and dressmakers, he pointed out.

An important item in the mammoth paper drive of the Joint Board's enforcement machinery was that of dollars and cents in the earnings of the dressmakers.

DON'T LOSE YOUR VOTE. Make a Note--to REGISTER.

In conclusion, Mr. Zimmerman thanked his local for the cooperation given to its fund raising drive. The drive, he said, had been met with enthusiasm and the members were asked to do their bit.

Pressing for Liberal Party

Wallace to Headline Art, Science Group's FDR Rally Sept. 21

Vice President Henry A. Wallace will be the headliner at the rally of the National Committee to Re-elect Roosevelt on September 21. It will be Mr. Wallace's first public appearance as the National Committee's re-election candidate. The meeting is expected to have a crowd of more than 250,000 on hand.

The meeting is sponsored by the newly formed Independent Voters Committee of the Arts and Sciences for Roosevelt. Pledged to "unqualify" all the wrong men, and the leaders for which he stands," the committee is composed of more than 250 of the nation's foremost, writers, artists, scientists, educators, columnists, radio and theatrical figures.

A special dramatic production, the event, will be followed by an address on "The State of the Union" by Mr. Roosevelt.
The 85,000 dressmakers affiliated with the New York Dress Joint Board are fully alive to the great significance of the coming election. Their extreme concern over the immense drive on behalf of Roosevelt and his running mate, Henry A. Wallace. As already indicated, the response was excellent.

The dressmakers understand that the Administration elected in November will largely continue the same trend of economic and social legislation. They are therefore very eager indeed to do their bit to help elect Franklin Roosevelt and his running mate, Henry A. Wallace.

The Smith-Cotton Act, providing trade unions with rights equal to those enjoyed by their active political parties in national political campaigns, is also important. The utilization of union funds to promote the candidates of their choice is definitely not only workable, but also, in many instances, necessary to ensure that the men who are responsible for the daily struggle of the workingman will have a say in the conduct of elections.
AIL DON'T BRING 'EM BACK! VOTE ROOSEVELT

COAT OPERATORS SETTING PACE IN ROOSEVELT-TRUMAN CANVAS

Cloak Operators, Local 117, the largest ILGWU affiliate in the coat and suit industry, in setting the pace, it is reported, in the Roosevelt-Truman canvass in the cloak shops.

Behind the leadership of Rubin Zuckerman, as president, and Harry Kaplan, the local's manager, as secretary-treasurer, a large group of "life" active workers have swung into action, to bring the message of the drive to the ILGWU cloak operators employed in New York's coat and suit shops. Campaign folders have been distributed in the factories requesting voluntary contributions, posters and other material publicizing the drive are appearing everywhere—up and down the hall on street corners and poles.

A general meeting of Local 117 was held at 36 East 14th St., the Italian Center in order to consider a report on registration efforts and other campaign activities.

Tailors Vote to Raise Post-War Emergency Fund

Cloak Finishers and Tailor Union, Local 6, voted a membership contribution to meet a three-fifths quorum to meet the exigency of post-war emergencies, at its last general meeting in August. The Communist group, ready to make all factors of the industry indentured, violently opposed the tax. It claimed that the government was in a "sound financial condition, which did not require any additional funds." They pointed to the fact that the local had $65,000 worth of War Bonds and $15,000 in the treasury.

Manager Louis Tyman readily admitted the fact concerning the treasury and declared that it was necessary for the opposition to use it as an argument. Two years ago the union had been close to bankruptcy and owed about $11,000 in debts. It was only as a result of a change in administration, bitterly fought by the Communists, that the organization could clear the books and get in the black. The solvency of Local 6, he maintained, was due in great measure to the membership's rejection of the communist approach of those self-styled "rank and file." 

E. C. Hamman, local's treasurer, said: "A Roosevelt-Truman Campaign Committee was established in the local under the leadership of Louis Zuckerman as chairman, Max Kaplan as vice-chairman, and Jacob Honig as treasurer."

"48" WILL RAISE RECORD SUM FOR ROOSEVELT DRIVE

Manager Edward Molinari, and a campaign committee of 50 members are in charge of raising funds for the Roosevelt-Truman drive in Local 48, Italian Cloakmakers Union, Inc., and have already been collected among Local 48 members.

The campaign committee consists of: Chairman—a Moskowitz; vice-chairman—E. C. Hamman; treasurer—E. Sobinoff.

Local 82 Exec. Board Serving as Body for President's Election

All members of the Executive Board of Local 82 have consented to serve on the Campaign Committee. Charles Bernstein is the chairman; Morris Greif, the vice-chairman, and Solomon Rub, the secretary-treasurer of the committee.

"Boy bonds till it hurts the enemy.

Planning ... For Fun and Campaign Work


The goal of $70,000 has been set by the cloak makers as their contribution to the fund by the National Roosevelt and Truman. This decision was reached by 100 leaders of the meeting at the Hotel McAlpin on August 26, 1944. Among the speakers who addressed the gathering was President David Dubinsky. The conference, which included the active workers and officers of the cloak makers, was attended by a speaker who addressed the gathering was President David Dubinsky. The conference, which included the active workers and officers of the cloak makers, was attended by speakers who addressed the gathering.

"48" will raise a record sum for Roosevelt drive.
WASHINGTON, D.C. — There is gloom in labor circles here. Only the happy news from the fighting fronts and the feeling that victory over Fascism is worth any price relieves the gloom. A lot of labor leaders here think they can contemplate the immediate futures after the fall of Hitler. For even Government studies (with the exception of the conservation union in such estimates now include a projection that 50 million of America’s wage earners will be unemployed next April or within two weeks. and that another 30 million dollar payroll of American workers. Eventually the pay cut is expected by the trade unions to swell to a billion dollars. These figures are based on the announced estimate that as soon as Germany collapses there will be a 40 per cent cut in war production.

In the three years America has been at war, the labor leaders have failed to forecast how much the demand for workers and how much of the current wage demands will depend on war production. There is a definite effort on the part of labor leaders to continually up to the eve of America’s entrance into the war there was still a world of work that was not dependent on the nation.

The amount of the pre-war conditions is revived by the estimate of the OPA study that Germany’s suspension of war production will bring a 20 per cent cut back in war production levels to be followed by a 10 per cent drop in employment. In addition, the OPA economists estimate that the $18 billion would announce a 10 per cent drop in the total number of hourly earnings for the result in a deep slash in workers’ take-home pay, for in eliminating all overtime, workers will find their “take-home pay” diminish by a time-and-a-half pay cut.

On top of this, the OPA economists estimate a further cut of 10 per cent in workers’ wages will result from the dismantling of millions of dollars who found themselves promoted into better-paying job brackets as a result of the manpower shortage. Millions of prewar skilled and semi-skilled workers who formerly were able to get into the semi-skilled and other unskilled who were driven into the skilled brackets will be driven out to their previous levels, it is estimated by the OPA study, in order to make room for the returning veterans in their old jobs and because of the surplus of manpower on the labor market.

The OPA study, released this week, is considerably at variance with the Government’s most recent estimate that announced by War Mobilization Director James P. Byrnes was officials of the War Manpower Commission and the War Production Board.

But it is worth noting that even the WPP has estimated that within three months after Germany surrendered, half the civilian workers would become jobless as a result of war production cutbacks.

Protection of civilian production is expected to absorb some of these excesses of war production jobs, but the employment of workers will continue to be precarious as a result of war production cutbacks. Some of the war job refugees will be factory workers who will be driven back to their former occupations. Another block of displaced workers will include youngsters who will return to school.

But even after all for all of those absorptions of the new jobless, even the most optimistic geographers in the economy calculators that a large reservoir of jobless men is now in an immediate prospect.

How long they will remain jobless is now the No. 1 question in Washington. It is a question which is causing many hurried searches for official answers here. For, although labor leaders here were the first to foresee and correctly estimate the results of war production cutbacks, the problems which have now arisen in such threatening form have suddenly become the worried concern of the political leaders of both parties which depend on the spending power of the millions of workers for their prosperity.

The threat of a new army of jobless is said to be behind the recent order of Assistant President Byrnes that as soon as Germany falls there must be an immediate return to the 40-hour week.

Following Byrnes’ order it was pointed out that in most cases this would amount to a drastic wage cut. For instance, in the case of a worker getting a wage rate of a dollar an hour and who, under WPA or

IT WILL SLOW HIM UP

But It Won’t Stop Him . . .

Back Attack Against Reaction—Donate to ILG

Cotton is soft but pig-headed. The cotton growers, through their Virginia delegation, try to block a strike on the farms. Meanwhile, they have used every means to try to break the strike. They have tried legal means, and have resorted to violence. The cotton growers have even attempted to bribe the workers to stay off the strike. They have offered high wages, better working conditions, and even the promise of freedom from the strike. These tactics have all failed to break the workers.

It is clear that the cotton growers are not taking the strike lightly. They are determined to break it, and they will not give up easily. The workers are also determined to stand up to the cotton growers. They are prepared to fight for their rights, and they will not be intimidated.

The cotton growers are not the only ones fighting the workers. The cotton mills are also trying to break the strike. They are offering higher wages, better working conditions, and even the promise of freedom from the strike. These tactics have all failed to break the workers.

It is clear that the cotton mills are not taking the strike lightly. They are determined to break it, and they will not give up easily. The workers are also determined to stand up to the cotton mills. They are prepared to fight for their rights, and they will not be intimidated.

The strike is not just about wages and working conditions. It is about the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively. It is about the right of workers to have a say in the running of their workplaces. It is about the right of workers to have a voice in the decisions that affect their lives.

The workers are not alone in their fight. There are many who support them, and who are ready to stand up to the cotton growers and the cotton mills. They are ready to stand up for the rights of workers, and to help them fight for a better tomorrow.

The strike is a struggle for justice. It is a struggle for the rights of workers. It is a struggle for a better tomorrow. It is a struggle for justice.
Anger

By MAX PRESS

Revealed before the honesty of anger,
A man nettlesome in the war that bars wars,
Knowing his teeth are torn upon the trumpets of rage.

And when anger leaps like a flame to the eyes of a man,
Although he is sad and is painted on his face,
Low and upon the distasteful lip and brow,
And you shall see what palm and face must soon cease.

Of the Blood

The blood is still wet on the pages of Charles Writenaker's story of the greatest combined military and naval operation in history. The Allied invasion of Europe through Normandy. A record has been set in publishing this book less than three months after the event it described happened. Time was short, and America was the only adequate country able to meet the demand.

The Synthetic fibers, more or less of age, rose against the war, and were being used to advantage in the production of new materials. The synthetic fibers were developed in the United States, by the United States government, for the purpose of meeting the needs of the war. They were a valuable addition to the armament of the Allies, and were used extensively in the manufacture of clothing, uniforms, and other equipment.

The Pacific Battle Line

Charles Writenaker's story of the great campaign in the Pacific Ocean, where the United States Navy and the Allied forces were engaged in a sudden and decisive battle with the German fleet. The battle raged for several days, and the outcome was uncertain. The United States Navy emerged victorious, and the German fleet was destroyed.

The War in Europe

The war in Europe was fought on many fronts, and there were many battles. The United States Army and the Allied forces were engaged in a series of battles in France, Italy, and other parts of Europe. The war was long and costly, and it took a tremendous toll on the people of Europe.

The Home Front

The home front was not idle during the war. The United States government took steps to ensure that the people at home had what they needed. The government set up a system of rationing, and it was very successful. The people at home were able to get the food and other essentials they needed, and the war was won.
ILGWU LOCALS ARE PACING SOUTHWEST LABOR IN MOBILIZING PROGRESSIVES FOR ROOSEVELT

Local's Throughout Area

Elect "Fair Shares" Taxation

For Votes and Funds

Deep in the heart of Texas and cutting straight through the center-east of the state, the ILGWU has considered the traditional stronghold of political conservatism to be the United States. In local's are setting the pace in organizing campaigns to mobilize thousands of Roosevelt and Truman voters in the precincts where the progressive vote in this region will be rivaled.

Orders for campaign materials such as collection buttons, stamps and registration information received at the headquarters of the National Union's ILGWU Campaign Committee in New York City indicate great enthusiasm among the members of the garment workers in the Southwest area.

The thousands of ILGWU members, when they voted for millions of working contracts in the Southwest, and the days before the New Deal, have scheduled rallies and local meetings in each of their locals. They are organizing local committees whose other functions will be to begin the fall registration drive, to get the word out that registration is the key to winning the election.

St. Louis Arbitrator Rules 1944 As Start

For Vacation System

Glancing at an extended dispute over the effective date of vacation with pay, the St. Louis cloth and dress manufacturers have been advised to institute that benefit this fall. The decision was based by the American Arbitrators under the agreement.

Following this decision, the union immediately notified the Forest City Manufacturing Co. that, under the law of August 11, the union contract with the firm is expected to grant vacations with pay as soon as the rest of the industry does so.

The quickest way VC can help join this war... buy war bonds and stamps every week.

The Midwest, drive of the ILG to back President Roosevelt received special recognition when Gladys Wundura, business agent of the Kansas City Joint Board, took an active part in the ceremonies at Laramie, Mo., beginning August 18, at which Harry B. Truman was notified of his nomination by the Democratic Party as candidate for Vice President.

The ILGWU was officially invited to send a woman representative to the Truman notification ceremony. Mrs. Wundura was one of a large group of labor delegates from Missouri and other states that attended the event on behalf of numerous organizations. She was placed on the reception committee to welcome Secretary Truman at the town of his birth. More than 12,000 people, from all parts of Missouri and the Midwest, including top leaders of the Democratic Party and national labor leaders, attended the ceremonies at Laramie.

Mrs. Wundura has also been named secretary of the Kansas City ILGWU Campaign Committee which has been organized to push the campaign for the re-election of President Roosevelt and his running mate, Senator Truman. This is in line with the appeal made by the general of the campaign by the committee for Truman and Roosevelt, suggesting that all areas set up their own plans to work for these candidates.

St. Louis Arbitrator Rules 1944 As Start

For Vacation System

Glancing at an extended dispute over the effective date of vacation with pay, the St. Louis cloth and dress manufacturers have been advised to institute that benefit this fall. The decision was based by the American Arbitrators under the agreement.

Following this decision, the union immediately notified the Forest City Manufacturing Co. that, under the law of August 11, the union contract with the firm is expected to grant vacations with pay as soon as the rest of the industry does so.

The quickest way VC can help join this war... buy war bonds and stamps every week.

Four new shops have been taken into the ILG fold as a result of steady organizational effort. Immediate improvements have been made by the workers in the new shops, for a long time.

Sue-Ann Mfg. Co., Dallas

An agreement with the Sue-Ann Manufacturing Co., Dallas, Tex., was signed on August 9. This is a new firm, producing women's clothing. The shop is a closed shop, a fair wage scale and normal vacations with pay for all employees. Negotiations were handled by Grace Bullard, of the Southwest regional staff.

Sandra-Sharon, Kansas City

The new Sandra-Sharon shop in Kansas City, manufacturers of children's dresses, signed an agreement on August 22, granting the terms of standard union contracts for their workers. B. E. White, ambulance agent of the Kansas City Joint Board, conducted the negotiations.

New Local in Fredericksburg, Tex.

Application for a charter to establish a local in Fredericksburg, Tex., has been made by the workers in a shop in that town which is a subsidiary of the Roby Manufacturing Co., of San Antonio. The wage scale recently raised by the Regional Labor War Board for the San Antonio area has been made applicable to the workers of the Fredericksburg shop.

Marine Garment, Inc.

Wage increases and improved working conditions have been established by the Marine Garment Co., of Marlinton, W. Va., a shop operated by the G & B Co., of St. Louis.

Forest City Committees Plan Welfare Work

The ILGWU gathered a signal victory over the Malon Co., of Dallas, Tex., on August 26 when the Regional Labor War Board awarded a directive fully upholding the union's contention and ordering the company to continue and re-establish the closed shop. The directive also requires the company to grant a wage increase and continued representation for the workers for back pay.

The unions, the decision directs the firm to establish a two-week leave of absence for all workers who have been with the Malon Co. for five years or more, with the exception of those workers employed one year or more.

Symbol of Security

Annual Week Holiday Now Established — But Union Had Long-Drawn-Out Fight on Issue

Marks Another Milestone in Midwest Progress

By NELMER PETERSON, R. M.

Southwest Regional Director

The annual paid vacation for the several thousand cloth and dress workers in St. Louis is now an established custom. But it is more than a mere additional benefit. It is a center of organized effort. To recall the struggle before wages insufficient to save for a vacation, but the existing vacation situation was different in its industry, the union could never have achieved what it did. It was so highly seasonal that workers normally put in a average of 35 weeks of work with only a few days at home, and then spending them plenty of idle time in which they worked. But even a good many of the houses in the Midwest have not followed the St. Louis lead in the vacation. The cutters and many of the dressers still work six days a week.

Only an active minority in each local actually expressed a desire for paid vacations and even they were far from optimistic.

Furthermore, the existing agreements between the union and the Associated, still had several years to run. It would be a hard task to help the situation, since it gave no time to discuss the matter.

During these discussions, paid vacation was just one of the many factors, New York dress industry and a retirement fund in the New York cloak manufacturers. These factors encouraged the union here to pursue a greater effort. The result is that arbitration proceedings were instituted in which the national ILGWU contractors, certified the right of the workers to have a paid vacation under the existing agreement. Then, they began to realize that they would have to go to the union to get the benefit of their work. Then, they realized that all employees would have to work for the same reason, and agreed to vacation with pay.

But the struggle was not yet over. Several of the manufacturers discovered that the Chicago vacation was extended to workers in 1944, insisted they could not possibly follow suit. The Chicago unionists were paid for a part of a new agreement, whereas in St. Louis, the vacation right was an established agreement. Therefore they maintained that they could not take effective until 1945.

Our position was fully upheld when the Regional Labor War Board finally decided that the agreement was made by the workers and could not be revoked or ordered. But a few months vacation was not enough. It is hardly necessary to say that the workers are proud of such accomplishments and are the most enthusiastic over it. And there is every indication that the movement will not only continue but grow.

Board Approves All ILGWU Claims on Malon Shop

The ILGWU gathered a signal victory over the Malon Co., of Dallas, Tex., on August 26 when the Regional Labor War Board awarded a directive fully upholding the union's contention and ordering the company to continue and re-establish the closed shop. The directive also requires the company to grant wage increase and continued representation for the workers for back pay.

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UNTIL ELECTION DAY

In the Next Few Weeks No Effort Should Be Spared To Insure Fullest Registration of ILGWU Members in Cotton Garment Areas

by David Gingsd

The thirty thousand members of the Cotton Garment and Miscellaneous Trades Department live and work in eight Northeastern states that will account for approximately 25 per cent of the electoral vote in the coming election.

The vote in this area is of vital importance to Roosevelt and Truman. Votes for Roosevelt and Truman will be votes for an administration which will have the power, for the duration of the war, to direct the war effort, to plan the program of the next administration, to decide the basic questions of foreign policy upon which international peace can rest.

Votes for Roosevelt and Truman will be votes for an administration under whose labor acts are safe from attack, whose emphasis upon new legislation, the easing of labor laws that strangulate the economy, the protection of the home worker, the preservation of the foreign policy of the Roosevelt-Truman administration, the very life of the American Labor Movement.

Votes for Roosevelt and Truman will be votes for an administration which is fighting for the people of this country for war and is now leading it in victory; that is fighting the only foreign policy upon which international peace can rest.

Votes for Roosevelt and Truman will be votes for social security, welfare programs, and the whole body of legislation known as the New Deal, which has made our economic conditions more comfortable for millions of Americans, and which has administered under which labor laws are safe, unemployment, farm tenancy, rent control, construction and recovery, Agriculture, America at war reads the administration. The war is the administration in the roll call of victory. It is the people and the men of vision, tested in war time, to guide her through the period of peace.

From now until election day everyone should be working to elect Roosevelt and Truman: Join your local ILGWU Campaign Committee! Urge your friends, neighbors, co-workers to register! Make your voluntary contributon to the ILGWU Campaign Committee generous! Do not forget to wear your ILGWU sticker on election day.

EASTON-STROUDSBURG AREA SET FOR ROOSEVELT-TRUMAN DRIVE

Members of Local 234 and 243 cut their regular September meeting short to turn attention to the formation of a joint Easton and Stroudsburg, ILGWU Campaign Committee for Roosevelt and Truman. District 5 Manager Goodwin reports the executive board of the joint meeting elected a committee of 12 whose first task was to enter into new organization lists, posters, construction stamps and literature.

The need for voluntary contributions to the campaign committee will be explained at a series of shops meetings which have already begun.

Preparations are also being made for a spirited registration campaign throughout the district.

The Eastern-Streoudsburg ILGWU Campaign Committee members are:

Chairman—Grace Begina

Secretary—Giang Cubert

Treasurer—Miriam Cubert

Finance Committee—Angelina Passchier, Ruth Adams, Regina Cruz, Grace Jesus, John Bilia, John Husak, Harry Passchier, Joseph Passchier, Elizabeth Bubul, Sarah Orlin.

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The case is looked upon as especially important by those who feel that the war has taken the people's ability to exert the same influence on the election as in past elections.

The ILGWU has been an active participant in national politics since the Civil War and has been a vocal advocate for workers' rights and social justice. Its membership includes workers in the textile, garment, and other industries, and it has a long history of political activism, including support for progressive candidates and causes.

The ILGWU's role in the election of 1944 was significant, as it mobilized its members to support the Democratic ticket of Harry S. Truman and Alben W. Barkley, who went on to win the presidency.

The ILGWU's involvement in the 1944 election was part of its broader mission to improve the lives of working people and to ensure that they have a voice in shaping the policies that affect their lives. Its activism was a reflection of the larger social and political changes of the time, which saw a growing awareness of the need for social justice and equality.

The ILGWU's history provides a valuable lesson in the power of organized labor to bring about positive change, and its role in the 1944 election is a testament to its enduring commitment to workers' rights and social justice.
Commander vs. Contender: Men and Ideas Contrasted

BY THOMAS L. BATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—What's the difference between Roosevelt and Dewey? The wording of answers to the question between now and Election Day could easily fill a large archive in the world. All kinds of political campaigns in which a lot of silly nonsense will be spread about Roosevelt and Dewey as the warmest emotional realities behind the potential for cool judgment.

In trying to arrive at clear and concise responses to the question, one should not underestimate the better part of wisdom to remember that the most important difference between the two candidates is in their practical or operating standpoint.

The houses of the Democratic Party are weaker personalities than Roosevelt, whereas the houses of the Republican Party are stronger personalities than Dewey.

This should surprise no one. It is not an extraordinary fact that repul-

sive bosses whipped it up for a campaign in 1932 to destroy among them in strength of charac-
ter. The Roosevelt houses go behind a candidate who is valu-

er below them in strength of character.

Picking Candidates

After all, the Democratic bosses did not put the necessary work behind their candidate. The Republicans did not.

If the Democratic bosses had not put as much effort into winning votes for the Repub-

licans to pick the ideal candidate, then doubt they too would have chosen someone who would be a palli-
ation to those who, as we never again can have any independent ideas in the long run, will have to talk behind their backs or in a loud voice. And this is the basic point of view.

This is political reality. It helps one form some kind of sound judg-

ment on what to expect from every candidate. Each man must be judged not alone on his personal and public self thoughts and feelings about the is-

sue. Each must also be judged by what he thinks and how he feels about those issues. Wherever we find a man who can really say that every man is likely to push his own ideas, and how much he is like-

to give all the men and forces around him.

The Main Issues

That should be the check at this point for considering what American people want from their President. There is no one person, because they are four years. Certain things are pre-

viously notable.

1. Peace. An end to war. A clean break with isolationism and a war-bred interest at inter-

cational capital. It is to build an atmosphere of peace that will endure longer than the last one.

2. At home, full employment and all social and political equality for all our citizens and their families.

3. Let's look at the first item. FDR Roosevelt and Dewey protest the same view here. Let's accept their words without questioning about de-

tails.

The question still remains: What are the prospects that either man will make these views into practical operation?

Leadership Needed

Reformers in both parties are conditioned to capitalize on the severe views of their candidates. Strong figures are needed to free the electorate from the alienating power of organization. The American people are searching for an organization that can use the backbone crunching crusade with a crusade of good to make the hopeless piece of booty on the nation ever went to war more un-

Cleveland Group

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Photo shows Chattanooga, Tenn., ILGWU Roosevelt Campaign Committee at work helping members pay poll tax so that they may vote in election. Senator Homer L. Ferguson is chairman. Nathan B. Conger is general chairman. E. H. O'Neal is executive secretary-agitator, and A. J. Bottcher, on furfueh. At desk is Stanton Smith, educational director.

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**Student Fellowship’s Art Reunion to Hear Critic of N. Y. Times**

Final plans have been completed for the reunion of the ILO Student Fellowship that will be held on Saturday afternoon in October at the Museum of Modern Art, New York City. The musical feature of the program will be a concert with the orchestra. "Is Modern Art? Among the professional artists attending this discussion will be Howard Devree, art critic of the "New York Times." The program also includes a visit to the Museum's fifteenth anniversary, "Great Art of the Ages," and a reception in the Museum's penitentiary where paintings will be served. Among guests of the Fellowship will be several local ILGWU officers and prominent union officers.

**Art Teacher**

Romeo T. Tricetelle, art class teacher, Montreal "262" member.

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**New Biology Course “Our Body at Work” Starts October 19**

The Women’s Brigade announces a new and fascinating course, "How Your Body Works," to begin on October 19 at the Educational Department, 1108 Broadway.

1. Theory and Design of the Course.
2. How the Course Will Be Shot.
3. How Life Reproduces Itself.
4. How We Learn To Know the Body.
5. Groups and Marriage Relations.

**Week-End Institute Closes Year’s Series on Optimistic Note**

The third and final week-end Institute conducted by the Educational Department of the ILO at the Institute of Labor Law and Industrial Relations, was held October 19 through 20.

The Institute was attended by large numbers of union leaders and organizers, and provided a forum for workers to discuss the problems of the day.

**Easton Plans Institute**

Manager Grace Sardes of Local 134 announces a one-day Institute October 7, which will deal with the problems of "Up to Win the Peace." Local and visiting experts will meet the challenges and activities for a full-year course.

**Planning Reunion**

The attractive green and black folder, with its arresting question-cover, and giving all the details of the New York program, are now being distributed to individual members and to summer leaders. Separate rules are cooperating by including this important issue in their local meetings. Local 95 has given publicity to the program in its Saturday evening programs.

The Officers’ Qualification Courses will start on November 23 and other classes and activities will swing into full action in the month of December.

In New York City the in-service training program will be conducted through an attractive plan of regular meetings based upon their reports to the Union.

We propose to continue the leaflet and appreciate the cooperation already received from various locals.

**Institutes**

This year the Institute was unable to cover the smaller towns with regional institutes. The next little will be, "Meet the ILO.

In other cases, "The Place of the Organized Union in the Community" will be the subject. Others, "The Membership Drive," will find a place in the program.

Institutes and other activities have been arranged through the Ministry of the Interior in the country after the war. Where directors and teachers are not available, local meetings and discussions groups can be formed in the various local unions. An Institute, capable of supplying lesson material. Since the fall, as before, we urge that local officers and union leaders should plan what they will do to train the boys for the future by planning and training them for the future, and to fit them for the work of the new order as it comes to pass, regardless of the conditions and social organization of the present. The Institute has been able to help in this work without having to provide for the educational needs of the country. The Institute is ready to cooperate with any group of workers who desire to make a peace and secure a better life for their country. The Institute is prepared to work in co-operation with any group of workers who desire to make a peace and secure a better life for their country.

We are appealing again for the indispensable cooperation of our own managers, business agents, shop stewards, and members. It is not too early for every local to take the necessary steps to organize and make its plans for fall and winter work.

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**Brigade Membership Meeting**

October 24, 10:00 P.M., Studio A, 716 Broadway, NYC

First showing in New York

"Hellbent for Election"

New, animlated, colored cartoon series with lively gag and dialogue.
Wendell Willkie Still at Crossroads

September 15, 1944

In a forceful expose of what he terms "Cowards at Chicago," the former Republican candidate for the presidency, Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 GOP candidate for the presidency, in the September 16 issue of Collier's, that the independence of this country, "the most determined most presidential elections in the past generation," will follow the forthcoming campaign attentively, "hoping for further enlightenment," before that, the results of their minds finally regarding their presidential choice.

Inferentially, this article also sums up Willkie's own position till this hour as that of watchful waiting. "Because the opportunity is there," Wendell Willkie writes, he took no part in a shaping the party's (Republican) policies in its 1944 deliberations. This direct thrust at the GOP Old Guard which practically read Willkie out the Republican party the Wisconsin primaries, he balances by saying that "as a Republican, I naturally hope that my party will by its forthright statement of wise and farsaying purposes deserve the all-important vote of the American people."

Wendell Willkie centers his fire specifically upon the "national sovereignty" and the "peace enforcement" clauses in both platforms and in both the third paragraph of the Senate to ratify or reject non NATO foreign treaties granted to it by the Constitution but international "agreements" as well. His arrows are directed at both parties, but a differing reader would understand that he hit them harder at the Dewey camp. At any rate, Mr. Willkie's article, while not offering a clue to his final choice, if he should make one during this campaign, does offer a clue to the GOP hopefuls who expect or later to emanate him into their lines.

We reprint the following excerpts from Mr. Willkie's article.

In many respects these two platforms parallel each other, revealing the political positions of the parties to try and conciliate and win all elements of the population without offending either of the two parties. This characteristic of Willkie's article is also directly connected with American politics and its status in our present society.

Since Dussart's article, the political positions of the parties have been considered an essential part of the political scene. The political parties have been asked to take a position on various issues that affect the lives of the American people. In many cases, the decisions of the parties have been based on ideological considerations, and in other cases, on the personal beliefs of the leaders of the parties. The result is that the political parties have become an important factor in the lives of the American people.

At the Republican Convention, the conclusion of the Platform Committee's work was closely followed from the leading candidate, that every Republican governor who was a delegate to the convention was also a member of the party. The program was adopted by a vote of 20 to 20. The program was then read, with only a small portion of the delegates present.

The Democratic platform, under the "President's direction," was in all its parts a virtual repetition of the 1940 Democratic platform, in advance of the convention. The principle of the "Stronger States" and "The New Democracy" and the adoption of the platform by the delegates were merely reaffirmations of a past position.

This convergence of the parties on the basis of a platform that is only slightly changed from the 1940 platform is significant. The platform of the Republican party is almost identical to the platform of the Democratic party.

It is no surprise that the two parties have chosen to present the same platform. They are both political parties, and both are interested in gaining the support of the American people. The purpose of the platform is to attract voters to the party and to persuade them to vote for the candidates of that party. By presenting a platform that is similar to that of the other party, the Republican and Democratic parties are hoping to attract voters who are undecided or who are undecided about which party to support.

The two platforms are different in some respects, but they are very similar in others. Both platforms call for a strong national defense, and both call for the reduction of government spending. Both platforms also call for the expansion of social programs, such as social security and health care. However, there are some important differences between the two platforms.

The Republican platform has a more conservative stance than the Democratic platform. The Republican platform calls for a reduction in the role of government in the economy, and a greater emphasis on individual freedom. The Democratic platform, on the other hand, calls for an expansion of government programs, and a greater emphasis on social justice.

The platforms also differ in their views on foreign policy. The Republican platform calls for a strengthening of the United States military, and a policy of containment of communism. The Democratic platform is more interventionist, and calls for a more active role in world affairs.

In conclusion, the two platforms are similar in many respects, but they are also different in important ways. The Republican platform is more conservative and emphasizes individual freedom, while the Democratic platform is more interventionist and emphasizes social justice.

The choice between the two platforms is a difficult one, and each voter must decide for themselves what is most important to them. Ultimately, the decision will be made by the American people, as they vote in the upcoming election.
ATTENTION Members LOCAL 10

NEXT MEETING Monday, Sept. 25 Right After Work MANHATTAN CENTER 34th St. & 8th Ave.

You can experience an adventure which we can all afford to lose as we embark on the gigantic task of organizing and the writing of limiting laws.

The time has come when President Roosevelt's election will not be an easy task. He is opposed not only by big business and every stripe of reactionary and isolationist but also by certain conservative groups in the Democratic Party. They are a formidable force and it will take plenty of work to counteract their activities. That is why organized labor is aroused in the need of carrying on its own campaign for President Roosevelt.

The first step in the drive to line labor up solidly behind the President is the effort to get workers to register because until they do they can't vote. Afterwards workers will be called upon to help in many ways. I am sure the entire club will pitch in and do their share.

War's Toll

Reported casualties among Local 10 members in the armed forces has been a very sad and recently all too tragic fact of this column. The war has taken its grievous toll of our members.

The latest is Irving Zucker, a young cutter, formerly employed by the firm of L. Weinberg, Killed in action in France. Brother Zucker, who was 35 years of age, leaves a wife and child who reside at 534 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. Only nine months separated him from his fellow men.

What you want for labor, those who act against you, assure you that whatever they can do, you cannot stop them.

Job Security After the War

Through experience, sometimes, has lost all the confidence of the laborer to judge a candidate or a party by accomplishing facts but by their talk and campaign speeches.

What you want for labor, those who act against you, assure you that whatever they can do, you cannot stop them.

Harry S. Truman

Senator Truman Speaks to Labor

Your Government, as it is presently constituted, has determined that this shall not happen again. We are going to retain the same old system of doing the same old things. If this is to be continued on the same old lines, it will be nothing more than mere trenched and influence, and determined to struggle all new conditions.

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Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic and Labor (New York State Senator and President of Senate), on Monday, September 4, spoke to two huge Labor Day audiences at Detroit, Mich. Among the highlights of his address was a pledge from both the President and himself to render all Government leadership and all labor in the fight against the destruction of industry to peace-time production. We reproduce below some of Senator Truman's outstanding remarks.

As Senator Harry S. Truman.

This is an election year, and labor, like all other groups in our country, is entitled to know what kind of treatment it may expect to receive from the hands of those who seek high office.

There is no candidate good enough to declare himself to be an enemy of the workers. No candidate good enough to hold the workers in subjection to the politicians. No candidate good enough to hold the workers in subjection to the politicians.

Harry S. Truman

Job Security After the War

Through experience, sometimes, has lost all the confidence of the laborer to judge a candidate or a party by accomplishing facts but by their talk and campaign speeches.

What you want for labor, those who act against you, assure you that whatever they can do, you cannot stop them.

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As we Vote So Shall We Live

As we vote so shall we live.

A great many Americans, among them millions of wage-earners, have been inclined to take this simple truth rather lightly. Too many of us have got into the pernicious habit of taking the ballot box prerogative of functional democracy as a take-it-or-leave-it privilege. Too many of us have come to forget, or ignore, the fact that by our votes we directly influence the kind of homes we live in, the food, education and fun our kids get, the very shape of the things we call life.

We have been taking our democratic way of life for granted so long that millions of Americans have forgotten that our democracy was paid for in life, blood and treasure before it was made to stick. We have forgotten that only 25 years ago we had to make another payment of nearly a half million lives to help crush tyranny and autocracy abroad and to insure its vitality and permanence at home. But after that glorious blow for freedom we failed to follow through with the final crusher. We failed to come through in a world association of freedom-loving peoples that would hold the beasts of aggression permanently at bay and nip in the bud their bloody designs. Half-tired, half-gullible, we sank back into the illusory comforts of timid isolation and a go-it-alone mentality.

Largely because of this national apathy and failure to recognize that we are part and parcel of an indivisible world, we are compelled today to fight the costliest war in our history. We shall win this war and win it decisively, but unless we discard political inertia and indifference we shall repeat the tragic errors of 25 years ago and forfeit our victory in a post-war world that will continue to place profits and greed above the needs and demands of the common people. Failure to register, failure to vote in a democracy is a cardinal sin.

There is widespread talk that the total vote in the coming presidential election will be light. People, we are told, have got their minds on the climax of the war in Europe; they are thinking in terms of jobs after the war is over; they seem to be indifferent to politics.

Perhaps this is wishful thinking and talking. We know that the anti-Roosevelt and the anti-labor crowd would like to see a slim turnout of voters this November. They have done everything to discourage a big soldier vote. They have paralyzed every move to repeal the poll tax.

In a light-vote election, the Old Dealers and the Tories have a better chance of winning. Remember two years ago, in the Congressional elections of 1942, when only half the eligible voters went to the polls, the Republicans and their fellow-travelers in the Democratic camp elected an anti-Roosevelt and anti-labor House of Representatives. Today, labor is paying the price for ballot box absenteeism. Jobs and economic security are first in labor's post-war agenda. But the Congress that was elected in 1942 because millions of workers had neglected to vote, defeated the labor-supported Murray-Kilgore bill which provided Federal unemployment compensation for war workers and veterans. Thanks to its own neglect, working America has so far lost the first skirmish in the battle for an adequate reconversion bill and a stable post-war economy.

There's no excuse, no alibi for 'forgetting to register."

We live at a time in which the question of who is President makes more difference to the average man, to the wage-earners in particular, than it ever did before in our history. Men and women have learned that social security, the cost of living, taxes, working conditions all depend upon the lawmakers and the administrators who elect them.

Labor has a tremendous stake in this year's election. The aspirants for office who will be elected this November will hold office during the last battles of the war. They will be charged with the duty of carrying the country through the difficult readjustment from total mobilization for war to peacetime production. They will determine the peace.

Because so much is at stake, it is vitally important that we do everything in our power to keep President Roosevelt at the helm of the nation and to assure the continuation of the far-seeing, progressive policies of the New Deal. His record, his character and experience, as well as those of his running mate, Senator Truman, entitle them to the support of every trade unionist, of every liberal and forward-looking citizen of the country.

Organized labor must go to the polls this year in full strength. Organized labor's ballots should—and will—elect the candidates who stand for genuine human progress—Roosevelt, Truman, Wagner. They can lose if millions of trade unionists and their progressive and liberal allies fail to register and vote.

We must not repeat the costly, stay-at-home blunder of 1942. We must register, and see to it that all our kin and friends register and come out to vote. Let's never forget that the right to vote is as much of a privilege as it is a duty. If we fail in this duty, we shall fail ourselves in this most fateful hour for, the democracy in the defense of which we have poured so much of our blood and treasure.

"It's the Same Fight—Don't Let Me Down"

Three R's: RESOLVE to REMEMBER to REGISTER