Justice (Vol. 27, Iss. 15)

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.

This article is available at DigitalCommons@ILR: https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice/720
British Labor Is Victor - An Editorial

The stupendous victory of the British Labor Party has electrified the forces of labor and democracy all over the world. Conversely, it has stunned the stand-patters and reactionaries in every corner of the globe. By every token and measure, the electoral result in England is one of the most astounding surpries in the history of political democracy.

The British Labor victory is no fluke. Labor comes to power in England not on the basis of a "united front" of an assortment of varied political groups. It picks up the reins of government not as a minority party tolerated for a transition period by its opponents. It is prepared to fulfill its mandate and program by the will of a two-to-one majority.

Let it also be noted that the British Labor Party has won out by virtue of an election that was practically forced upon it by the Tories with a liberal, expansionary purpose of catching it off-guard and thus unprepared for an arduous electoral campaign. The Prime Minister Churchill, England's towering war leader, would not permit a postponement of the election until fall. The Tories, obviously, reckoned they could "blitz" the Laborites in a quick campaign and throw them back for fully a decade to come.

They reckoned, as it appears, without their true host—the British electorate. The Tories had wishfully read into the nation's enthusiasm over the conquest of the Nazi an endorsement of their domestic policies. But the wartime contest of Britain, the great war effort in which every party and every citizen was deeply and equally involved, was not an issue in the campaign. Churchill was decisively repudiated by the voters of England not as a war leader but as a peacetime leader, as the head of the Conservative Party.

The Tories never suspected—or perhaps they chose to disregard—the fact that while the British masses, the men and women in the factories as well as the millions in the armed forces, were suffering, bleeding and dying for a half-dozen years to save their lives from Hitler and his cohorts, they were also thinking and dreaming of a better and happier England to live in after the carnage was over. They were dreaming of jobs for all employable workers, of wider social security, of better housing and medical care, and they were also determined to weaken the control of the cartellists and monopolists over the destiny and life of their country through the nationalization of its basic industries and financial combines.

The Tories, of course, likewise promised the British voters, in the course of the campaign, liberal domestic programs. They also talked of better housing, improved social services and a brighter life for the workers. But the English people, who have watched the Tories at the helm of government for ten years, would not trust them to carry out any far-reaching domestic reforms. For the post-war era they preferred to have as their national administrators Clement Attlee, Ernest Bevin and Herbert Morrison rather than Winston Churchill, Brendan Bracken and Lord Beaverbrook.

Millions of other Englishmen, who were shocked and embittered by the attitude of the Tory government during the tragic fights of the Spanish Republicans for the preservation of democracy in their country, have also decided that it is time radically to change British foreign policy in the direction of true liberalism. Nor did these millions relish the fact that Churchill, throughout the war, consistently acted as the defender of the tottering monarchies all over the continent of Europe.

The dream of the English masses has now come true. In a land of tradition such as Britain, the result of this election marks a sharp break with the past, a drastic departure from hoary precedent. The overwhelming Labor victory, in this sense, is a veritable political revolution.

That the repercussions of this upheaval will be heard around the world is hardly to be doubted. Organized workers, liberals and democrats everywhere will be mightily encouraged by this magnificent victory won by the British workers through the ballot and the orderly processes of democracy. Indeed, democracy itself will gain enormously at a time when it badly needs an infusion of hope and strength.

The world of labor will henceforth watch keenly and eagerly every move and step of the Labor government as it endeavors to carry out its great domestic program of reform in the British Isles and a revamped and liberalized policy abroad. The world of labor feels confident that the destiny of the British people is in true, tried and experienced hands. The reaction of American labor to the result of the British elections is, perhaps, best expressed in the brief statement made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who said: "The British vote is a shadow of things to come in the United States—the fulfillment of the long aspirations for a better life, after the grim experiences of war, and which are moving workers in our own country."

Labor and Potsdam

$5,000,000 in 8 Years

Corde Walkout Ends

Harvard Opens Doors to Women Unionists

"Now to Finish the Job!"
ON THE WORLD

NORWEGIAN workers celebrated July 4th as a tribute to the underground resistance during their period of German occupation from an oration delivered by "American Labor Reh
.

GERMAN trade unions are now authorized in the zone occupied by the American forces. The most important German labor unions have been reorganized by the German and American governments in the zone. As a result, the German trade unions have been allowed to maintain their activities. The union members are now free to vote in elections and to participate in the political life of the country.

ITALIAN workers remain in spirit of patriotic fervor, particularly in the Northern industrial centers. At the War Department, Gen. Pershing has asked for a conference to discuss Italian workers' welfare. The conference will discuss various issues, including the need for housing, education, and health care for Italian workers.

FRENCH newspapers of the underground movement are urging the French workers to continue their efforts. The newspapers have published articles criticizing the behavior of the French government, which they believe is not doing enough to support the French workers. The newspapers have called for a national strike to protest the government's policies.

LEBANESE railroad men went on strike last week to protest the harsh conditions they face. The strike was in response to the government's decision to reduce wages and improve working conditions. The strike lasted for several days, and the government eventually made some concessions to the railroad workers.

SWISS, at their annual party conference, have called for unity and cooperation with Socialists in other European states. They also called for the formation of a new Swiss government that would be more democratic and representative of the working class.

British Sea Union Urges Murder Trial of Doenitz

The British National Union of Seamen is demanding that Admiral Grand Admiral Doenitz, and other German naval leaders be brought to justice for their roles in the war. The union has compiled a list of offenses that they believe should be submitted as evidence at the trial of Doenitz. It is also seeking permission for furtherÍrings during the war to be used as major witnesses at the trial.

OOF! HE CAN'T SWIM AND HE FORGOT HIS WATER WINGS!

American Labor Relief

FINANCED by American Federation of Labor groups in the United States, the organization has distributed 1,200 packages of bread and cloth to families in Norway. These demands were presented to the government in July and the relief was granted.

beginning with an initial sum of $50,000, these secret operations soon developed into one of the most efficient underground activities of the war, with a distribution network of over 1,000 workers. The organization provided food, clothing, and medical care to the people in need.

Additional demands for more food were made by the workers, and the government was able to respond. The workers were able to maintain their morale and continue their work.

FLORIDA's ban on the union shop has been upset by the National War Labor Board in a ruling maintaining the power of federal laws over the state's labor laws. The board's decision is a significant victory for the union movement and a blow to the state's anti-union policies.

The decision was made by the National War Labor Board, which oversees the enforcement of federal labor laws. The board ruled that the state's ban on the union shop was in violation of the National Labor Relations Act, which guarantees workers the right to organize.

Seven dollars in four cities have been struck, and others are expected to follow in coming weeks, when their contracts come up for renewal. The ITU is in a strong position to demand a fair settlement, and it is expected that the Board will not be too lenient in this case.
New Pacts on 'Gold Coast' Cut Hours, Add Vacation

Revival of the collective contract with the Contourier Division of the Industrial Council for a 2-year period, to replace the pact which expired on June 1, was reported last week by Feigel Levine, director of the Organization Department of Local 38, Ladies' Tailors. At the time the pact was renewed with the 'Gold Coast' forms of Bergdorf-Goodman, Bloomingdale's and J.C. Penney in August, the new and 2-week vacation, plus pay increased 10% to those already employed. The 35-hour week for those whose hours now vary from 37% to 38%. A joint application for renewal of the pact has been submitted to the War Labor Board. Miss Levine was assisted in the negotiations by Shelia Sacks, staff organizer, and Anna Caglar, branch chairman. "It's comforting to know that the important police has been retained as attorney for the union."

Other "Gold Coast" development:

Several weeks ago Local 38 effected an agreement with the Bloomingdale's division of Lord and Taylor, Franklin Simon and DePinto. The three pacts provide for a 2-week paid vacation, increases ranging from 8% to 10% and five paid holidays with pay. Each of these contracts contains a "escalator" provision making possible upward wage revisions at the end of the first year. Negotiations have also been concluded with the firm of Abercrombie and Fitch for its recently purchased tailoring department. The custom embroiderers' department of M. Hilgman and Bros. and the new firm's department in the Franklin Simon store were likewise recently organized and have been included in the general contract for tailors. Workers employed by this firm. The War Labor Board has already approved all wage improvements provided in these new contracts. Contract renewal negotiations are now under way at Bloomingdale's and Fitch, where the existing pacts are due to expire in September. The union, it is announced, will demand a 35-hour week in these shops to follow the precedent of the shorter work week now generally established in the shops of the Contourier Division. It is announced that Anna Caglar, shop chairman at Bergdorf-Goodman, since the shop was unionized has been temporarily added to the staff of Local 38's Organization Department because of the task and ability. In addition to knowledge of the industry, she displayed in recent contract pacts with the leading specialty shops.

Help win the war and eat extra red beans. Word has leaked out and they take them in your balance.

ILA Wins Poll At Cole Plant, Calif.

By a vote of almost three to one, the workers at the Cole plant of Victorville, Calif. have recently voted the ILGWU as their bargaining agent. The decision brings the result of a National Labor Relations Board election, conducted on July 12. Of the 44 ballots cast, 35 were for the ILGWU and nine against. The NLRB certified the election results on July 21.

From Shop to Union Staff

Anna Caglase, who has been "drafted" from her job to aid in organization work of Local 38, Ladies' Tailors, receives a check from her employer as a token of their appreciation for her good work. Standing left to right: Vivian Barlow, Faiigal Levine, director of Local 38 Organization Department, Fay Gan- dolf and Josephine De Cicco. Anna has been shop chairman of Bergdorf-Goodman ever since the shop was unionized.
6,000 in Montreal Receive Free Tuberculosis Checkups

In cooperation with the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Montreal, the union set up two X-ray machines in the Montreal ILGWU headquarters last month and for two weeks conducted checkups for nearly 6,000 members. All locals in the dye, cloth and embroidery trades were covered by these examinations, on a rotating basis, with the workers in each shop being given advance notice.

The only workers who did not receive X-ray tests were those on vacation at the time of the inspection. The medical authorities have emphasized the importance of completing the arrangements made with the union. Several hundred workers were examined daily, with a minimum of waiting for each subject.

Embroidery Renewal

A renewed contract between Local 215, Embroidery Workers, and the Philadelphia Cloth manufacturers has been signed, embodying substantial improvements over past contracts. Pay increases to all stitchers, tuckers, and setters are 25 cents for each year's vacation with pay to all workers in the industry.

The per cent vacation fund is in addition to the 1 per cent health fund, which has been contributing since last year.

First Dress Vacations

Montreal dressmakers received their first dress vacation this year. Substantial changes were considered, including numerical changes in each contract-time worker was given one week instead of three. The union received 1/4 of their earnings for the year of 1944.

Sick Benefits Launched

The first plan of the sort in Canada for the clothworkers in the Montreal industry was introduced in July, August and September. Sick benefits will be paid up to a maximum of $250 for each person, with $100 available the first week and $50 the second and third weeks. The fund is to be contributed to by the local unions, which can contribute as much as they wish, but the minimum contribution is $250 per year. The fund will be administered by a committee of five, with three representatives of the union, one of the employers, and one of the local unions.

Embalment Parleys Begin; Corde Workers Win Strike

Walkout Gains 3% "as Fund; Seek Homework Solution

The two-week walkout in the Corde industry was concluded last week when the employers' association caved in on the issue of 3% as a fund to provide homeworkers with a living wage for their families. The move is expected to result in the formation of a separate union for the Corde workers.

Nicholas Kirtzman is New Local 30 Head

Local 30, Designers' Guild, which takes in the design cloth in the industry, has elected a new head, Nicholas Kirtzman, in a meeting last week. Kirtzman has been a member of the guild for several years and is well respected by his colleagues.

Baltimore ILGWU Families Prove Their Servicing

Members of the ILGWU in the Maryland-Virginia area have given their share in the "blood, sweat and tears" of winning the war. Union leaders are running everything from the warehouse on the front-line equipment, keeping the buyers, and making sure that everything is handled properly.

Many of them are serving in the armed forces or are on leave, training some member of their families in uniforms. Here are a few typical examples:

- Two sons of a Baltimore manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, are in the Navy. One is a midshipman, the other is an electrician. They both entered the Navy in April, 1944.
- Mrs. John L. Dunsky, a member of the ILGWU, is a submarine crewman and wears a star for helping her husband, Mrs. John L. U.boat.
- The other son of the Baltimore manage- 

er, is on the submarine, and a third son, who is in the Coast Guard, is in the Navy in August, 1944. After his boot training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, he was assigned to submarine service.

Abraham

Pvt. Andrew B. Schoon, son of the head of the International Textile Workers Union, is serving in the infantry at Fort Hood, Tex. in a recent letter, the union expressed its thanks for the vacation check forwarded to him and said that all the union workers and their families would continue to receive the vacation check forwarded to him by the union. The letter also said that all the union workers and their families would continue to receive the vacation check forwarded to him by the union.

George Redick, member of Local 110, Baltimore, has been mobbing the loss of his son-in-law, Staff Sgt. Mervin O. Hovak, 22, who was killed in action in Germany. The fallen soldier's widow has been very active in the recreational activities of the union and is one of the stars of the ILGWU Bowling League. In a letter to his commanding officer, Mrs. Hovak's commander said: "I consider you the best squad leader I had. You gave us a wonderful performance. You did your best and you were a good leader. You were always ready to help out and always behind the scenes to keep the team going."

The speakers, in addition to the President, were Henry N. Redick, president of the Philadelphia cloth association, and Harry Redman, who was in charge of the labor relations department.

Marvelle Workers Beat the Attack

Local 22's Race Equality. See as FEPC Laboratory

In its campaign for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee, "Labor Vanguard," a leading Harlem periodical dedicated to the principle of "equal rights for minority groups," recently featured the record of Local 22, Dressmakers. It showed that the activities of the local justified the faith of most Americans in their ability to work together, plan and pool the resources of the races and national origins.

In its June issue the magazine devoted considerable space to an account of the activities of Club 22, a group of younger dressmakers. Discussing the racial composition of the club, "Labor Vanguard" emphasized that the group was serving as a laboratory to test the efficacy of democratic processes.

The magazine also remarked about this group, "It will take to the world at large, to accept this sort of thing—this attitude—as the normal way of life.

Club 22 sponsors a weekly schedule of social and cultural activities. Its programs include social, lectures, educational trips and social activities.

The membership, a fully representative cross-section of Local 22's membership, consists of 30 Negroes, 12 Jews and six Puerto Ricans, with members of other nationalities.

The club's meetings are always noticed in the course of discussion.

"Sight For Sore Eyes"

Dressmakers

Members of Local 89, 22 and 60

DO NOT LOSE YOUR SICK BENEFITS — REPORT ANY ILLNESS IMMEDIATELY

According to the rules of the Health Fund, sick benefit payments are calculated from the day on which the claim is filed at the union office. If you don't want to lose any sick benefit, be absolutely sure to report any illness immediately. Report in person, by messenger or by telephone. The delay on your part may mean a loss in sick benefit.

M.Y. DRESSMAKERS

Fashion Exhibit Puts Glamor Into M-388

The metropolitan dress industry's answer to the War Production Board's priority and pricing regulations was presented in a dramatic style show sponsored by the M.Y. Dressmaker's Union, from July 16th to an audience of 1,100 fashion commentaries, leading editors and union officers. Covering the opening of the fifth M.Y. Dressmaker's Union Fashion Show at the Institute, the style show, entitled "Glamor Into M-388," included 115 models designed to retail for less than $23 in line with the government's fabric priority policy which channels the bulk of the available materials to military manufacturing below the M-388 mark.

Charles Comport, chairman of the show, told the fashion writers that there was the task of qualifying for the nation's women the necessity for M-388 as a curbs on inflationary tendencies. To meet the problem by which fabric sales are being allocated, the fashion show made use of living models in a dramatization of the latest data supplied by the War Production Board's Tractin, Clothing and Leather Bureau.

A human chart on the stage of the Waldorf Astoria by 114 models showed four uniformed men, representing the branches of the armed forces at the Institute, Institute members, their share of 47 per cent of the total of 41,000,000 square yards of woven fabric in 1944. During the course of the show, models portrayed for the audience the French Revolution.

Speaking to the members of Local 89, as representatives of all American workers of Italian extraction, Speaker said:

"I am happy to send our Italian union, the most powerful and with the deepest expression of my fraternal friendship in this 14th day of July we wish you and Italian Labor Movement. The organized workers and the Italian workers are fighting the united Negro people with the fascist regime. We have stood side by side with the geography men and workers of Italy. We are prepared to give our very best to help the ultimate victory of freedom, peace, and justice."

"This time was the time of 1942 when many of our members as well as many others throughout the world were facing the same sort of thing—this attitude—as the normal way of life.

Putting Liberal Party on the Ballot

The 66-year history of non-union production of the Brodsky Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., has ended with the unions and the Liberal Co. Board of Directors in an election in which the workers had the chance to elect the bargaining majority to have the IGLOW in their collective bargaining agent. Harry W. Hare, the present manager of Local 96, Rubber, was nominated.

In the election held on July 14th, more than 80 per of the workers participated in ballot which was recorded 145 in favor of the IGLOW versus 90 who preferred non-union. Only 12 ballots were changed and two others were voided. For the past 66 years, the Brodsky Co., located at Summer Ave. and Greenpoint Ave. in Brooklyn, was the only IGLOW firm in the city to offer an all attempts made by various unions to organize a union in the plant.

Local 98 started its campaign to organize the Rand workers in April, 1943. In a short period of time, they organized the workers signed IGLOW contract and agreed to the subsequent petition the NLRA for the election.

"By the failure of their vote," Manager Sanitakas, stated, "the Rand Board members who had the desire to repay management relations with their employees in this twenty-first century. We are now beginning another drive for a union contract with the firm and hope to get the contract shortly. We know that the organization of full union conditions will bring the company back to prosperity and with the employers and the workers.

The Rand organization drive was directed by Manager Sanitakas, Harry W. Hare of the Rand of Local 96, Rubber, and the Local 98 Department.
The ILGWU needs no introduction as an organization which has always regarded itself as part of the general labor movement. The garment workers have never felt themselves to be isolated from the movement. They have lived and acted constantly and consistently as a link in the growth of the labor movement and the gains and achievements of their fellow workers.

The Research Department of the ILGWU is devoting a separate study to this subject, covering as many years as can be fully ascertained. The report of this study, which is to be released soon, will show that during this period the ILGWU was given nearly $30,000,000 in various forms to combat labor causes and humanitarian movements. Moreover, it will be shown that a major bulk of this expenditure was financed during the years covered by the depression. It was also the most effective in providing the greatest recovery from a series of years of hardship and suffering.

Nevertheless, the ILGWU did not contribute to any 'outside' organizations which were engaged in the welfare of garment workers, and this was a major cause of the depression. Despite this, the ILGWU did not receive any funds from the government.

The ILGWU contributed to various other organizations which were engaged in the welfare of garment workers, and this was a major cause of the depression. Despite this, the ILGWU did not receive any funds from the government.

**ILGWU Annals Show All Causes**

The ILGWU needs no introduction as an organization which has always regarded itself as part of the general labor movement. The garment workers have never felt themselves to be isolated from the movement. They have lived and acted constantly and consistently as a link in the growth of the labor movement and the gains and achievements of their fellow workers.

The Research Department of the ILGWU is devoting a separate study to this subject, covering as many years as can be fully ascertained. The report of this study, which is to be released soon, will show that during this period the ILGWU was given nearly $30,000,000 in various forms to combat labor causes and humanitarian movements. Moreover, it will be shown that a major bulk of this expenditure was financed during the years covered by the depression. It was also the most effective in providing the greatest recovery from a series of years of hardship and suffering.

Nevertheless, the ILGWU did not contribute to any 'outside' organizations which were engaged in the welfare of garment workers, and this was a major cause of the depression. Despite this, the ILGWU did not receive any funds from the government.

The ILGWU contributed to various other organizations which were engaged in the welfare of garment workers, and this was a major cause of the depression. Despite this, the ILGWU did not receive any funds from the government.

The ILGWU needs no introduction as an organization which has always regarded itself as part of the general labor movement. The garment workers have never felt themselves to be isolated from the movement. They have lived and acted constantly and consistently as a link in the growth of the labor movement and the gains and achievements of their fellow workers.

The Research Department of the ILGWU is devoting a separate study to this subject, covering as many years as can be fully ascertained. The report of this study, which is to be released soon, will show that during this period the ILGWU was given nearly $30,000,000 in various forms to combat labor causes and humanitarian movements. Moreover, it will be shown that a major bulk of this expenditure was financed during the years covered by the depression. It was also the most effective in providing the greatest recovery from a series of years of hardship and suffering.

Nevertheless, the ILGWU did not contribute to any 'outside' organizations which were engaged in the welfare of garment workers, and this was a major cause of the depression. Despite this, the ILGWU did not receive any funds from the government.

The ILGWU contributed to various other organizations which were engaged in the welfare of garment workers, and this was a major cause of the depression. Despite this, the ILGWU did not receive any funds from the government.
ILG Shows Conn. Ins. in Error on Vacation Fund

Evidence has been submitted by the ILGWU Research Department to Harry Silverstone, Assistant Attorney General of the union's contention that the Connecticut unemployment compensation law has been wrongly interpreted. The result of this finding, the ILGWU has been able to deprive thousands of union members of their first week of unemployment compensation by interpreting their paid vacation in an unusual light.

The data include ILGWU agreements and local bylaws dealing with vacation funds and show that the test which makes members eligible for vacation benefits is based on conditions of membership and not upon seniority. In the Connecticut Unemployment Compensation Commission has failed to interpret the state law to mean that the year or years in which the principle is paid for vacations has and therefore been ruling to secure unemploy- ment compensation for the first week of joblessness.

Since July 1 the locals of the Western Department of the union with ten exceptions, have been operating under the new interpretation. A number of members in all sections of the department have lost all unemployment benefits during the past months. The plan to rule out dues to be continued for a week is part of a general movement by the locals to prepare for post-war economic conditions by stimuli-

Postwar Dues Rising in EOT

The plan to rule out dues to be continued for a week is part of a general movement by the locals to prepare for post-war economic conditions by stimulating their financial resources.

Commenting on the change, Vice President Harry Wender expressed his surprise at the attitude of the members. He pointed out that there had been considerable doubt whether the workers would accept the new plan since they had seen the increase in dues for the first time.

"The enthusiasm with which the EOT membership has adopted the plan is heartening reassurance that current workers within the union are doing their part. Drumbeat for Members," the ILGWU statement read, "7:11/25, was issued to the membership of the union at a time when our workers are facing many difficulties in the labor market.

Pacts Are Renewed at Sherman Plants

Agreements covering more than 700 employees employed in two New York plants have been renewed by the ILGWU, which has reached agreement with the companies after months of negotiation. The new contracts cover the period from June 1 to May 1 and are similar in many respects to those previously in force.

The ILGWU negotiations involved representatives of the companies and the unions, and were conducted in an atmosphere of mutual cooperation. The new agreements were signed by the company officials and the union representatives, and are expected to be in effect for a period of one year.

South Norwalk Local Leaders

At a recent meeting of the executive and officers of the South Norwalk Local of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the following officers were elected: President, Alfred Smith; Vice President, David Green; Secretary-Treasurer, William Johnson. The local has a membership of over 500, representing employees of several garment manufacturers in the area.

Local 21 Presents $5,800 Relief Fund In N.J. Communities

Substantial donations to eight war-relief, welfare, and community relief organizations were made last week by Local 21, Newark, N. J., and announced by Manager Peter Pizzi. These contributions were as follows:

- $200,000 to the Red Cross, Newark, Chapter 406, Columbia Hospital, Newark, Unemployed Relief, April 1945, United War and Community Credit Union, Newark, $100, Newark 15 Credit Union, 10th Ave., Millville, N. J., $500, $500 to the Secretariat, 500 E. 8th Street, Newark.

The donations are part of the more than $1,000,000 given to the ILGWU's Relief Fund, proceeds of which were equally divided between the community causes and national relief purposes. According to Manager Peter, "Local 21 has achieved its goal of raising the $5,800 in relief funds. The membership of the locals, who have been working hard for months, have contributed generously to this project."

Helena Dress Shop Signs Union Terms

The Helena Dress Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y., has announced that it will sign the ILGWU's new collective agreement, which will soon be working under terms of a standard union contract, according to Manager Louis Weiss. The firm, which manufactures silk dresses and gowns, has applied for membership in the United Laborer's Dress Association.
WASHINGTON, D.C. — The defeat of Churchill and the fact that "staid, conservative" Britain has gone socialist in the most recent elections — a victory for labor and complete peace with official and diplomatic Washington. This capital has not in many years been caught as fast-footed as it has been in this election. The extent of the surprise is indicated by the fact that the British results were announced high. Administration leaders here believe that Churchill might be defeated and admitted that they had not even considered any possible changes of policies in the event of a Labor Party victory in Great Britain.

WASHINGTON now faces in the task of finding the right leadership for the nation and preparing the political direction. The first domestic reaction noted here was the fruit the British Labour Party success in their own hopes of making such labor-better as Rep. John W. McCormack, D-Mass., suggests, second result was the new version, not for American labor-foreign policy being caused by politicians of both major parties. One such example was Charles L. Faust, Democrat from Wisconsin, who told newsmen: "There is no change in the relationship of the United States and the British people..." and that the British results "show how necessary it is for us to keep our eyes on the other Atlantic world."

Another immediately noticeable effect is the renewed concern with foreign aid taken from the British results by Washington. The government is now considering aid for some years hoped to see the same result. Perhaps the most significant political party paralleling the American Republican Party is the Socialist Cooperative Commonwealth Federation. This is a development which will be considered carefully, because it may bear practical fruit in the near future.

Some of the more prominent members of the Democratic Party, such as Smith and Johnson, were at the Department of Commerce, where Secretary Henry A. Wallace recently invited American business for a little pamphlet on the subject. The Department of Commerce pamphlet points out that the Union is an open market, explains that the sale of goods there is to sell it to the Russian government. The pamphlet states that there are two such organizations in Russia which operate by government contracts, one being interested in contracts with the state in the United States. New American monopolies or trusts are expected to be formed.

The "Bell" for Adams' "Bell" at Radio City stretches the limits of "entertainment." It shows how redundant the interminable "newsreels" are of a better world. It proves that military governments, even of the most noble, are fully tempered with humanness and tolerance, since democracy has advantages that far transcend the empty promises of democracy.

In this simple tale of an American boy and girl for bread and for spiritual guidance of the innumerable "suffering and skit" ListTile's "suffering and skit," there emerges a film that is tendering, dramatic and historical. The offers of "Glub!" are necessary with the giving of

newly-changed world situation. American wages, generally speaking, are higher than British wages — and of course much, much higher than Russian wages. The question which many newspaper editors are asking is why it may become necessary for the United States to expect American wages level and high, so it can be done.

As long as Russia has the only country that used such methods and had a long as Russia purchased as little as in the United States as the old, they usually had little or no effect on American prices, and in the long run, on American wages.

But now the British have put in effect the Labor Party which elected on a platform of nationalization of the basic industries. That means railways, coal, steel and iron, the Bank of England, etc. These British industries are sold on the world market. In addition, the British Labor Party is frankly committed to the general policy of buying what Britain needs through government carried.

The new situation that way would run something like in our own Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Actually, we now prepare or supply to deal with such a problem in an ideal way. It may therefore become necessary for us to consider some radical changes in our laws and government policies.

But that is an emphasis on how much closer London and Moscow are used to be, how closely interrelated the world has become and how both countries might make the world better and the United States.

"Glub!"

"A THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS" — at the Criterion, New York, is a Shakespearean version of the "Czar's Court" where the audience sits in the "Czar's Court" and the audience sits on the floor of the court, and the audience sits on the floor of the court.

Our Chairman of the board meets the real princess, steals a kiss, comes to tell her to find another princess in the palace, along with her heart's-never-minded ad. The princess arrives, has a laugh with the magic lamp, or tells stories to the child who is stuck with the light of the lamp, or tells them to the child who is stuck with the light of the lamp, or tells them to the child who is stuck with the light of the lamp.

Oppenheimer is the creator. But the only story he gets is the one about the child who is stuck with the light of the lamp, or tells them to the child who is stuck with the light of the lamp, or tells them to the child who is stuck with the light of the lamp.

But it is precisely the idea of entertainment which the "Czar's Court" seeks. Some of the growth of the "Czar's Court" seems to me that it is not the fight against unemployment in the feeble plan that is being made to cut down the number of the unemployed. There is a hint from the "Czar's Court" that it might be possible to cut down the number of the unemployed.

The "Czar's Court" Production Board is not that it cannot increase its production. It is the producers who do not offer to cut down the number of unemployed. The government can cut down the number of unemployed, if it wants to. It can cut down the number of unemployed, if it wants to. It can cut down the number of unemployed, if it wants to.

And the government can cut down the number of unemployed, if it wants to. It can cut down the number of unemployed, if it wants to. It can cut down the number of unemployed, if it wants to.

And the government can cut down the number of unemployed, if it wants to. It can cut down the number of unemployed, if it wants to. It can cut down the number of unemployed, if it wants to.

And the government can cut down the number of unemployed, if it wants to. It can cut down the number of unemployed, if it wants to. It can cut down the number of unemployed, if it wants to.

And the government can cut down the number of unemployed, if it wants to. It can cut down the number of unemployed, if it wants to. It can cut down the number of unemployed, if it wants to.

And the government can cut down the number of unemployed, if it wants to. It can cut down the number of unemployed, if it wants to. It can cut down the number of unemployed, if it wants to.
Jingle bells, jingle bells,
all the way! What fun it is to ride
in every sleigh bell shop
and have a jingle bell.

Oh, thinking little bell,
the sleigh bells for which you sell
make a Christmas in July
for merchants out to buy.

From the growers' desk
they go, meaning to the toy
in every sleigh bells shop.

Jingle bells, jingle bells,
nothing today as the jingle bells
weren't seen a fig
by anyone at all.

We thought the brutal possessiveness of men towards women
in the dark Middle Ages had vanished, but it seems that we were wrong.
Some of our present-day male leaders, when asked whether
their men, have proved incapable of years of across living,
have revised towards us the view
policies United States reformed to accept
the title. Woodrow Wilson\textsuperscript{5} left for Paris. In the quarter of a century in which
he left for Paris, the world and the way that men held office in twenty years. But
the people paid no heed.

They knew of course that there was
in the White House and his dream
of a League of Nations for
a man who, unable to
secure the League he had
conceived of, became steeped in
the morass of vindictive, profit-mak
ing and "nationalism." He
knew that, as he had always known, that he had been right. But
the right is beyond compromise.
President Wilson's changes that had
Wilson been willing to accept the
in the Senate. The treaty
might have been passed. But he and
Mr. Bell had assembled incendio-
tive evidence from which it
is possible to conclude that only such
compromise would have yielded a treaty
in which a trifurcation peace would have been held behind
a mask of hypocrisy.

President Wilson, the sense of moral
duty, yet not lacking in warmth
and compassion in his dealings
with the people, Wilson served
the nation well. His record was the
distinction of becoming the first
constable of the Second World War,

My Goodman

4

We thought the brutal possessiveness of men towards women
in the dark Middle Ages had vanished, but it seems that we were wrong.
Some of our present-day male leaders, when asked whether
their men, have proved incapable of years of across living,
have revised towards us the view
policies United States reformed to accept
the title. Woodrow Wilson\textsuperscript{5} left for Paris. In the quarter of a century in which
he left for Paris, the world and the way that men held office in twenty years. But
the people paid no heed.

They knew of course that there was
in the White House and his dream
of a League of Nations for
a man who, unable to
secure the League he had
conceived of, became steeped in
the morass of vindictive, profit-mak
ing and "nationalism." He
knew that, as he had always known, that he had been right. But
the right is beyond compromise.
President Wilson's changes that had
Wilson been willing to accept the
in the Senate. The treaty
might have been passed. But he and
Mr. Bell had assembled incendio-
tive evidence from which it
is possible to conclude that only such
compromise would have yielded a treaty
in which a trifurcation peace would have been held behind
a mask of hypocrisy.

President Wilson, the sense of moral
duty, yet not lacking in warmth
and compassion in his dealings
with the people, Wilson served
the nation well. His record was the
distinction of becoming the first
constable of the Second World War,
A threat to the earnings of the silk dress workers in Kansas City was promptly repudiated by the union when it was learned that employers were seeking to take advantage of new government regulations to reduce the piece-rate in the dress shops. In a letter addressed to the manufacturers association, the union emphasized that the piece-workers' average hourly earnings had not changed during the waiting period.

2 Organizers Named From Out of Ranks

Two new names have been added to the executive board of the Local 238 in the Southwest District. Both have come up through the ranks of the executive boards of local unions and are recognized as leaders in their field. 

Gill Girder, shop steward of the Tri-State Manufacturing Co., Little Rock, Ark., has been appointed, and Karl M. Davis, president of the Kansas City and Missouri Garment Workers, has been named general business agent of the local.

WLB Penalty Forces Malouf For Spurning Pact Renewal

Recent War Labor Board actions in the Southwest District have included the proscription of drastic measures against workers who persist in refusing to enter cooperative agreements. The Malouf Co., Dallas, Tex., has been cited for failing to negotiate with the WLB.

Malouf Penalties

In the Malouf case the National Labor Relations Board at Washington, D.C., has issued an order to the firm directing them to adhere to the ruling of the Regional WLB in August, 1943, which upheld the union's closed shop agreement as legal. This decision was followed by the firm's complete refusal to enter a cooperative agreement with the WLB.

The order from Washington provides for a penalty of 10 percent increase in the price of goods produced by the firm and the discontinuance of employment of any employee who refuses to work under the cooperative agreement.

Wage Increase Won At Vanity, Judy Ann

Wage increases ranging from $1.06 to $1.36 weekly were negotiated on July 24 for 35 workmen employed by Vanity and Judy Ann, both shops on Minnesota Ave. Michael Finkelstein, manager of the Twin Cities Joint Board, conducted the negotiations.

On the same day Manager Finkelstein likewise secured a 7 percent increase in the wages of the employees at the Judy Ann Dress Co. in Minneapolis.
Incentive Share Up For Belle Mills Dye Workers

A readjustment of wage rates for more than 40 workers employed at the textile mills of the Belle Mills Co., Aitkin, Minn., was approved by the War Labor Board on July 7 following an appeal by Local 365 against an earlier decision denying the request.

It is understood that the mill had been operated formerly by an independent company, which had been a member of the Labor Relations Institute, but which was not represented by the War Labor Board in the present case. The mill is now being operated by the Belle Mills Co., which has been approved by the WLB for a wage increase of 10 per cent on the base wage.

The increase is embodied in an incentive plan adopted for the dye-house workers in May, 1943, under which all employees, who have met the requirements of the plan, are entitled to a bonus of 10 per cent on the base wage.

The new plan provides for a change to a three-shift system. Since this system has been in operation for a number of years, it is not believed that the change will have any appreciable effect on the cost of production.

The union's proposal, which was accepted by the War Labor Board, provides for a change in the base wage of $1.25 per hour to $1.35 per hour.

They Helped Win Goldstein-Levin Pact

Standing (left to right): Frank Brauman, Michael Johnson, district manager of Harrisburg, Pa., and Stump Steiner, ILGWU organizer. Seated (left to right): Sidney Handler, union attorney; Frances Gette, Margaret Brown and James Frey, AFL representative in Johnstown, Pa.

COTTON WAREHOUSE
DAVID GINGOLD, Director

Snags Seen Looming In Blossom Renewal

Conferences leading to the renewal of the agreement with the Blossom Products Corp., a leading manufacturer of women's underwear, have been reported by Cotton Garments Department Director David Gingold. The chief demand advanced by the union during the negotiations was for a revision of the wage and working conditions provided in the existing agreement.

The talks with the Blossom Products Corp. were opened by a demand for an increase in the wage scale of 10 cents an hour, which would raise the workers' hourly rate to $1.30. This demand was met by the company with an offer of a 5-cent increase, which was accepted by the union.

During the negotiations, the company also made an offer of a 2-cent increase, which was also accepted by the union. The final settlement was reached on the basis of a 10-cent increase, which was accepted by both parties.

The agreement also provided for the establishment of a grievance procedure and the establishment of a joint committee to handle any disputes that may arise.

The union was represented by its president, William D. Steiner, and the company by its representative, John A. Johnson.

The agreement was ratified by a vote of 100 to 0, with no opposition.

On September 1, the agreement will expire, and the union and the company will begin negotiations for a new agreement.

In the meantime, the union and the company will continue to work under the terms of the existing agreement.

The agreement is for a two-year term and covers approximately 1,500 workers employed by the company in its various plants.

The agreement is the first in the industry to be negotiated under the new labor laws, which went into effect on July 1.

The company has expressed its intention to continue negotiations for a new agreement, and the union has indicated its readiness to negotiate.

The agreement is expected to be ratified by both parties before the end of the year.
35-Yr. Cloak Jubilee Puts Spotlight on Old-Timers

More than 2,000 cloakmakers, veterans of the "Great Rev-
olution" of 1899 in Madison Square Garden, on Sept. 4 when the New York Cloak Joint Board will mark the 35th anniversary of the industry's great strike. At the historic strike of the cloakmakers, many of whom played leading roles in the great industrial battles of the past, the cloakmakers have achieved their present status and economic standing, it will be a feature of the union's jubilee. Side by side, they will witness an elaborate program that will reflect the early struggles of the cloakmakers and the historic strike of 1910, 1911, 1912, 1928 and 1939.

On the day of the celebration, the Committee of 44, the entire cloak industry will stop work at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when a series of events are being made for a parade from the garment center to Madison Square Garden. An 11 a.m. parade is scheduled to start at a 3 o'clock. The afternoon program, which will include the pagant, a gala concert and entertainment by outstanding performers, has been mapped out. It is announced that the only two speakers present will be William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and President Dunsky.

Admission to the Garden will be free, and the floats will be "billed" by local offices of the union. The floats are now being directed by local offices of the union. The floats are now being directed by local offices. Officers and staff members and officers. Special lodges and lodges are being paid to cloakmakers. In advance, they will be on exhibit at the lodges in New York City.

In addition to the jubilee celebration, in Madison Square Garden, the New York Cloak Joint Board will mark the 35th anniversary of the industry's great strike. At the historic strike of the cloakmakers and the historic strike of 1910, 1911, 1912, 1928 and 1939.

Workers of the Jacket Sportswear shop, 348 West 110th St., New York, voting into union headquarters at Harlem Labor Center, determined to fight for decent pay and treatment, signing up the girls are [left] Joseph Frank, business agent of Local 23, Skirtmakers and Frank Costello, general organizer of ILGWU.

In the record of complaints and violations regularly handled by the various offices of the Cloak Joint Board there appear occasional flashbacks to the period when union controls were a novelty and employees chafed at regulations limiting their freedom to exploit cloakmakers in whatever manner they saw fit. Although small in number, these cases are a continuing reminder that the old rules which were eliminated from the industry are the cloakmakers in their historic strikes. Strikers who felt that hardship of employers who persisted in their attempts to "cheat" and "exploit" union members.

The attitude of this industry is far more generally adjusted to the Brooklyn Office of the Joint Board. As reported by Superintendent Anthony H. Beeman, the Brooklyn Office of the Joint Board is the result of the union in preserving conditions that have not been duplicated by any union in the industry in any other city.

At the Adano shop the firm was discovered doing finishing work on a Saturday morning when the regular 5 p.m. shift was on the premises. Charges brought against the union resulted in the payment of damages to the individual whose employer, who received a

The Joint Board has appointed a special committee to handle complaints with General Manager Israel Penning, the manager of the various local offices, and the entire staff to work out plans for the celebration. The General Arrangement Committee, which is headed by President Dunsky as honorary chairman, is divided into the following groups of subcommittees:

Journal Committee: Chairman, Benjamin Ralphs; secretary, Max L. Green; co-chairman, Morris Penning; Harry Blatnik, Abe Chafetz, George Fornos, George Rabinoff, Sam Berger and Max Silberman, vice-chairman, Charles B. JUDGE: PUZZLE ANSWER (Page 194)

200 Juliett Workers Walk Out in Harlem

Completely disgusted with working conditions at the Juliett Sportswear Co., 348 West 110th St., New York City, 200 women workers struck on July 17 in protest against an accumulation of abuses by their employer, climaxing by his refusal to pay them more than $15 a week for their troubles. The striking workers, non-unionized women of all ages, marched to the Harlem Labor Center, 335 West 125th St., which houses the ILGWU. Frank Costello, chairman of the Labor Committee and who is also general organizer of the ILGWU, together with Frank, business agent of Local 23, Skirtmakers, are in charge of the drive to organize the shop and to negotiate a union contract with the Juliett workers.

According to reports given by the girls and their spokesman, Elsie Tyles, an operator, they have been working as little as 11 to 12 weeks for $80. They report that they have repeatedly refused to increase their efforts beyond the bare minimum the shop the which the employer had the right to demand. They refuse to send money on labor conditions to work. Other serious complaints are routine over the amount of work they were asked to perform, and the shop which more than 100 signed ILGWU cards.

"All of Harlem is watching the events centering around the drive to organize the Juliett workers," stated Manager Reins. The consistent vacillation of Harriett and her employees is coming into the area in search of cheap labor. In a sharp direct threat to the unionized garment workers, in the metropolitan area, was a reminder that workers would be too busy to refuse to submit to conditions that the union is fighting to protect, became aware of the benefits of unionism.

The union has filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board in New York state, they reflect the vigorous campaign of the workers in the local area. The union has been engaged in unfair labor practices. In a letter to the Plant, the committee indicated that the Juliett workers intend to remain firmly united in their efforts to organize the shop.

"The spirit they have shown is most gratifying." It is in line with the traditions of the ILGWU.

Manager Valenti, Chief of Local 30, Dies at Age of 52

Joseph A. Valenti, for many years manager of the Tailors' Guild, died at 10 p.m. yesterday at his home at 1005 West 132nd St., 52 years old. Dr. Intern of Eakins had been brought to St. Vincent's Hospital. Throughout his life, Valenti was an active figure in social circles in New York. At the time of his death he was a member of the executive committee of the American-Italian Labor Council. He is survived by his widow and three sons.

In a message to Local 30 on the death of Valenti, President Dunsky said: "I am deeply grieved to hear this news. We will miss Mr. Valenti, whose services to our union and to the Tailors' Guild were of the highest order. We would like to convey our sympathy to his widow and family and extend our condolences all through his bereavement."

To All Cloakmakers
Send Your Greetings to the JUBILEE JOURNAL

Concordant with the 5th Anniversary of the 1919 Strike

Add your name to the published list of workers greeting the Cloakmakers' Union.

See Shop Chairman for Application Forms
Harvard Labor Scholarship Is Opened to ILGWU Women

Women members of the ILGWU, who are expected to be declared eligible for the Harvard Labor Scholarship at Harvard University when the Educational Committee of the General Executive Board holds its next meeting, which is scheduled for August, are regarded as having completed with the Harvard authorities the necessary formalities, so that women applicants for the Fellowship courses on the same terms as men candidates, are announced by Mark Starr, educational director of the ILGWU.

A step in a radical departure from previous practice at Harvard.

In regard to a significant innovation in the field of advanced education for women workers in the United States, the members of the ILGWU...
CIVILIANS WARMER WHEN ARMY SHIPS UNLOAD-Fak

An ample supply of blankets, food and clothing was unloaded at various ports as a result of the renovation of old ships into transport vessels. The move is designed to make the armed forces more efficient and well-equipped for the mission.

By BETTA BYER

An encouraging note of force readiness was sounded by the Secretary of War, Lewis Douglas, in his speech to Congress last week. The Secretary expressed satisfaction with the progress of the armed forces in recent months.

SUGAR FOR CANNING 15 LBS. PER PERSON

To correct the misunderstanding by many housewives concerning the sugar allotment for canning, the OA office emphasizes that 15 pounds of sugar per person are to be allowed for this purpose. It is pointed out that only those planning to use more sugar than this amount of sugar are eligible for an allotment. The allocation is restricted only where local sugar is in short supply.

SOAP SUPPLY DROPS BUT PLENTY ARE AROUND IF HOARDING STOPS

Despite a shortage of soap, the Department of Agriculture has assured consumers that there is no need for rationing—provided housewives do not go hysterical over false rumors. In order to meet the demands of those hoarding, the number of women working in the factories has increased by an estimated 200,000. Also, 60,000 women in transportation, communication, and public utilities were called for as many as the pre-war

Workers Health Bettered By Meal Facilities on Job

Industrial feeding will continue as an important feature of factory life after the war, according to a report of a progress report recently issued by the War Food Administration based on the operation of its industrial feeding program. The manner in which eating on the job facilities have been accepted by both workers and management indicates that the practice will be continued as a useful means of contributing to the health and well-being of workers.

A survey private on the subject recently conducted in 101 plants showed that 90 per cent of those firms that have meal facilities in their plants during the peace period. The trend appears to be toward a permanent type of food facilities, such as those which have been established by Voluntary Committees.

Of all plants employing more than 25 per cent have some kind of food set up. In smaller firms — those employing less than 25 per cent about 20 per cent have such meal facilities.

It is also shown that even in the plants where only half of the workers can be accommodated by the in-plant feeding system. The trend is toward improved meal facilities among all workers brought home—packed lunches to factory dining rooms, etc.

However, approximately 9,000,000

Women in France can vote—but they're not supposed to smoke. Apparently, the French government, for the first time this year, is taking a tougher line on women and the cigarette. Finance Minister René Pleven, who is in charge of the French economy, last week refused to authorize the sale of the big brand of cigarettes, which not-amount women actually smoke, because they would require special arrangements for them to be sold.
Compared to the last two years, there has been a sharp drop in the "take-home" pay of many cutters due to steady falling off in the amount of overtime they work. Naturally, this has been bound to be disappointing as our own livelihood and that of many others have become accustomed to earning a fair wage in excess of what was expected in the past. Of course, reflects the current conditions in the various garment trades.

For the most part, coal and dyes shortages as well as those in the sub-Connell industries—are working but not at the same price rack that prevailed last year. The coal mines have suspended operations for short periods, which has had an effect on the business. A little overtime is being worked.

This is being done in relation to piece-goods inventories, some shops being more fortunate in that respect than others. In general, the tempo is slow but not what normal practice operations are.

Fabric Pinch Easing

Reduced production is not due to a dearth of orders, from retail. There are plenty of buyers in the market ready to snap up the finished garments immediately. The trouble arises from the shortage of pieces and shirt, Under M-380, manufactures are barking from producing more than 25 percent of the quantity of women's and misses' coats and suits which they produce for the mail-order houses in such variations for the past six months. The mills have not been supplying the amount of fabrics needed to meet even the reduced quotas.

However, there is reason to believe that the fabric situation will steadily improve during the coming weeks and months. Cut-backs in military clothing orders and the relaxation of government restrictions on civilians use of fabric may become necessary. This will result in increased supplies to the retail market at the time of the尔cal calendar quarter. This will, of course, have a favorable effect on the situation of the market in view of the reduction of fabric prices.

In the last three months of this year, the improvement is expected to be quite substantial. The government's plant and general agreement that, barring unforeseen contingencies, fabrics will be adequate to meet the requirements for their usual applications.

Fact Renewals Planned

In our organization, which includes members employed in many different plants, the follow-up programs are in progress in which as some agreements do not expire and have been renewed. This September will see the expiration for a new agreement in the underwear, some of their various localities, and the same will be true of the children's dress and all other work

Local 99 Aims For
1 Million in Bonds;
$400,000 Now Taken

Purging for a million-dollar goal in the purchase of war bonds. Local 99, Local 11, Clothing Circle recently passed the $400,000 mark. With the time limit set for the end of the year, the goal of the local, Manager Louis Deinbolk is expected to be fulfilled. He points to the fact that since the $400,000 already unrounded dates only from Jan. 1, 1945, further purchases at the same rate makes it possible to reach the top with a safe margin.

LG Members Asked To Detect Errors in Surplus Properties

Seeking cooperation toward the fulfillment of the objective of the Surplus Property Act enacted by Congress last March, Edward McConnell, director of the Comptroller Division of the Surplus Property Board, has sent a letter dated July 6 to all members. In the letter, Deinbolk is charged with seeking signatures of cooperating in the distribution of surplus properties.

"The mail could be accompanied," Mr. McConnell wrote, "by information, articles, and other written materials and a personal effort upon your membership, and the public's economy*.

The letter should be signed by persons who would be helpful. It is essential that we maintain a constant watch on the action of the Surplus Property Board.

Health and Appearance

When Dr. Brodwell Mitchell of the ICGAM Business Department, testified before the New York State Workmen's Compensation Board, he stated that he was responsible for the health management. Finger wagers are included in the breast exclusion of the accident known as the Board by the New York State Department of Labor. In a finger wager may or may not be essential to health, but it is definitely essential to the appearance of a satisfactory

Flower Makers Gather Vacation Bouquet

July 27, 1945

Flower Makers Gather at the Metropolitan Building and submitted the cutters for approval. "This will be followed by a notification to the union that we are now open for business after the next meeting in the working conditions of the employees will be further affected.

Greetings to Umhey

Greeting and wishes to ILOAM Executive Secretary Floyd F. Umhey on his 50th birthdays, the Cutters'-General Union of America, president, and the Cutters' General Union, have addressed the umhey are not to be associated with any other organization.

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

Attendance at the Union Health Center is on the increase. According to figures for the first six months of 1945, the number of patients coming to our institution will exceed by about 40 percent that of the same period in the preceding year. This increase in attendance is due to the fact that the health clinics of the hospitals have been worked to the limit of their facilities. In those who believe in preventive medicine, who believe that it is more economical to prevent illness than to cure it, the increase in our attendance is a passing phenomenon, it will be a normal development.

It is also noteworthy that many of those who are referred to our Union Health Center have been referred to other clinics or hospitals where such care was not available. Many of these individuals have been discharged from the Union Health Center, some as a result of injury, others as a result of illness.

MFR:

Mary Fitcher is 76 years old. She was born in Boston, Mass., of old-fashioned stock. She is a maker of artificial flowers and is an active member of the Artificial Flower Branch of Local 142, Ladies' Neckwear Workers.

Flower Makers Gather at the Metropolitan Building and submitted the cutters for approval. "This will be followed by a notification to the union that we are now open for business after the next meeting in the working conditions of the employees will be further affected.

Greetings to Umhey

Greeting and wishes to ILOAM Executive Secretary Floyd F. Umhey on his 50th birthdays, the Cutters'-General Union of America, president, and the Cutters' General Union, have addressed the umhey are not to be associated with any other organization.

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

Attendance at the Union Health Center is on the increase. According to figures for the first six months of 1945, the number of patients coming to our institution will exceed by about 40 percent that of the same period in the preceding year. This increase in attendance is due to the fact that the health clinics of the hospitals have been worked to the limit of their facilities. In those who believe in preventive medicine, who believe that it is more economical to prevent illness than to cure it, the increase in our attendance is a passing phenomenon, it will be a normal development.

It is also noteworthy that many of those who are referred to our Union Health Center have been referred to other clinics or hospitals where such care was not available. Many of these individuals have been discharged from the Union Health Center, some as a result of injury, others as a result of illness.

MFR:

Mary Fitcher is 76 years old. She was born in Boston, Mass., of old-fashioned stock. She is a maker of artificial flowers and is an active member of the Artificial Flower Branch of Local 142, Ladies' Neckwear Workers.

Mary Fitcher is 76 years old. She was born in Boston, Mass., of old-fashioned stock. She is a maker of artificial flowers and is an active member of the Artificial Flower Branch of Local 142, Ladies' Neckwear Workers.

Flower Makers Gather at the Metropolitan Building and submitted the cutters for approval. "This will be followed by a notification to the union that we are now open for business after the next meeting in the working conditions of the employees will be further affected.

Greetings to Umhey

Greeting and wishes to ILOAM Executive Secretary Floyd F. Umhey on his 50th birthdays, the Cutters'-General Union of America, president, and the Cutters' General Union, have addressed the umhey are not to be associated with any other organization.

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

Attendance at the Union Health Center is on the increase. According to figures for the first six months of 1945, the number of patients coming to our institution will exceed by about 40 percent that of the same period in the preceding year. This increase in attendance is due to the fact that the health clinics of the hospitals have been worked to the limit of their facilities. In those who believe in preventive medicine, who believe that it is more economical to prevent illness than to cure it, the increase in our attendance is a passing phenomenon, it will be a normal development.

It is also noteworthy that many of those who are referred to our Union Health Center have been referred to other clinics or hospitals where such care was not available. Many of these individuals have been discharged from the Union Health Center, some as a result of injury, others as a result of illness.

MFR:

Mary Fitcher is 76 years old. She was born in Boston, Mass., of old-fashioned stock. She is a maker of artificial flowers and is an active member of the Artificial Flower Branch of Local 142, Ladies' Neckwear Workers.

Flower Makers Gather at the Metropolitan Building and submitted the cutters for approval. "This will be followed by a notification to the union that we are now open for business after the next meeting in the working conditions of the employees will be further affected.

Greetings to Umhey

Greeting and wishes to ILOAM Executive Secretary Floyd F. Umhey on his 50th birthdays, the Cutters'-General Union of America, president, and the Cutters' General Union, have addressed the umhey are not to be associated with any other organization.

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

Attendance at the Union Health Center is on the increase. According to figures for the first six months of 1945, the number of patients coming to our institution will exceed by about 40 percent that of the same period in the preceding year. This increase in attendance is due to the fact that the health clinics of the hospitals have been worked to the limit of their facilities. In those who believe in preventive medicine, who believe that it is more economical to prevent illness than to cure it, the increase in our attendance is a passing phenomenon, it will be a normal development.

It is also noteworthy that many of those who are referred to our Union Health Center have been referred to other clinics or hospitals where such care was not available. Many of these individuals have been discharged from the Union Health Center, some as a result of injury, others as a result of illness.

MFR:

Mary Fitcher is 76 years old. She was born in Boston, Mass., of old-fashioned stock. She is a maker of artificial flowers and is an active member of the Artificial Flower Branch of Local 142, Ladies' Neckwear Workers.

Flower Makers Gather at the Metropolitan Building and submitted the cutters for approval. "This will be followed by a notification to the union that we are now open for business after the next meeting in the working conditions of the employees will be further affected.

Greetings to Umhey

Greeting and wishes to ILOAM Executive Secretary Floyd F. Umhey on his 50th birthdays, the Cutters'-General Union of America, president, and the Cutters' General Union, have addressed the umhey are not to be associated with any other organization.

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

Attendance at the Union Health Center is on the increase. According to figures for the first six months of 1945, the number of patients coming to our institution will exceed by about 40 percent that of the same period in the preceding year. This increase in attendance is due to the fact that the health clinics of the hospitals have been worked to the limit of their facilities. In those who believe in preventive medicine, who believe that it is more economical to prevent illness than to cure it, the increase in our attendance is a passing phenomenon, it will be a normal development.

It is also noteworthy that many of those who are referred to our Union Health Center have been referred to other clinics or hospitals where such care was not available. Many of these individuals have been discharged from the Union Health Center, some as a result of injury, others as a result of illness.

MFR:

Mary Fitcher is 76 years old. She was born in Boston, Mass., of old-fashioned stock. She is a maker of artificial flowers and is an active member of the Artificial Flower Branch of Local 142, Ladies' Neckwear Workers.
LABOR LOOKS AT POTSDAM

The public statement issued by the American Federation of Labor on the "Big Three" meetings does honor to this country's labor movement. We should like to think that it reflects not only the views of the AFL membership but also the views of the majority of GIO members, exclusive of that fringe which is dominated by totalitarian influences.

Clearly, American labor views the Berlin meeting as the peace conference, not as another gathering for the discussion of preliminaries. The United Nations Charter formulated at San Francisco has been adopted by the United States Senate. It will undoubtedly be ratified by all the other member nations. The San Francisco covenant, however, is principally an instrument for international security against aggression. It can remain, in words, in the charter, abstracted letters beget bad habits, it is inadmissible by forethought and careful action on the part of the Great Powers.

As labor sees it, action in this case means the promotion of those political and moral goals for which the common people of the world have suffered and sacrificed in the past half-century years.

It means a political freedom, a democratic way, free elections of governments responsible to the will of the people, as guarantied by the Yalta agreement.

It means unalterable opposition to all forms of totalitarian dictatorship.

It means that American food, raw materials and industrial equipment should be made available to the peoples of Europe for the purpose of reconstructing their devastated lands even if we have to tighten our belts here at home for another year or two.

It means that we must help and encourage the establishment of free trade unions in Germany as the most effective means of cleaning it from the taint and curse of Nazism, if Germany is ever to be restored to the family of civilized nations.

It means opposing the broadening of territorial aggrandizement at the expense of the small nations, to secret diplomacy and to unilateral action on the part of the Great Powers.

It means, finally, the recognition that this war is not merely a conflict between men backed by guns, tanks, ships and airplanes but that it is also a war of fundamental ideas and principles.

We went to war against Germany and Japan not merely to avenge acts of brutal aggression but to create ultimate conditions of peace and justice not only for ourselves but for the whole family of nations.

It means combating the AFL declaration: "American labor does not ask for a 'perfect' peace. We do not expect utopia on this side of heaven. But neither do we want to see a war which started as a crusade of freedom end in the entrenchment of a new tyranny, however disguised. The common people, coming out, in a decade for peace will provide safeguards against the third deadly evil—war, tyranny and poverty." The common people of the world will not be content with less.

THE WAGNER ACT'S FIRST DECADE

Last week the National Labor Relations Act began its second decade as the law of the land.

Clayton Act, as this law is popularly known, is now widely accepted in practice as having made a great contribution to social progress in America. Still, efforts to repeal it or to emulate it have not ceased on the part of most employers. Industry, on the whole, still refuses to reconcile itself to the fact that collective bargaining is sanctioned and protected by law. It cannot forget that this sanction is contained in the Wagner Act.

The ten-year record of the NLRA is tremendously impressive. During its first decade the NLRA has handled more than 74,000 cases and issued more than 11,000 formal decisions. As a result of Board orders, more than 2,000 company unions were dissolved. In more than 5,000 places of employment collective bargaining was inaugurated. Basically, the business of the NLRA has been to see that employers maintain strict neutrality toward the union activities of their employees, that employers do not refuse to embody the terms of agreements with unions in written and signed contracts, and that workers' preferences in representation are determined through elections.

Within the past decade, organized labor has registered a growth from 4,000,000 members to 14,000,000. It is difficult to estimate the change in the Wagner Act's place with its phenomenal upsurge. In the world of labor the Wagner Act is best known as "the Act," not "the GIO Act." It is smaller wonder that a great many employers fume at the very mention of it.

Worker's Bringing "One World" Closer

A dispatch from Washington to the New York "Times," in commenting on the fortunes of the Murray Full Employment Bill, currently the subject of hearings before a Senatorial sub-committee, says: "The bill was introduced last January with many observers believing it to be the half-hearted backing of the administration. But the fact is that the results of the British elections may have some bearing on its progress."

"Get that straight. The votes of the miners in Wales and of the textile workers in Lancashire are having the effect of a storm signal on our lawmakers in Washington. There's a fear creeping into the hearts of many of them—this is obvious—that what the British could achieve the Americans can duplicate in their own sweet manner. It is beginning to look like 'one world,' indeed."

THE Web and the Rock

THERE IS much talk about the "Web" and its "Rock." I got this query in my "real earnin' hardy a chance to survey" based on interviews embracing a cross-section of public opinion, and what you show me they discovered:

First, people want their newspapers handy. In fact, I find people do real newspapers the less they like them; this, of course, is not startling information. Second, women missed the advertising more than the men, which is not world-shaking news either. Third, the radio is hardly significant for the regular newspaper as a process server or a conducted meeting on even rife radio listeners are bound to hear. Because of this.

For ourselves, we realize that this survey is not far from a true representation between the editorial pages and the readership.

We have a feeling that a fair emphasis would have given the "Chunks" a ratio of at least two to one. Guess we'll better forget that now.

THERE IS much recapitulating. As Congress was about to adjourn until Oct. 1 the longest session since the war started at least, that right, however, as people do real newspapers the less they like them, which is not world-shaking news either. The radio is hardly significant for the regular newspaper as a process server or a conducted meeting on even rife radio listeners are bound to hear.

For ourselves, we realize that this survey is not far from a true representation between the editorial pages and the readership. We have a feeling that a fair emphasis would have given the "Chunks" a ratio of at least two to one. Guess we'll better forget that now.

A SIDE LIGHT FROM THE SUNNY SOUTH

Acting War Manager Commisioner Chairman Frank L. McNally had urged Alabama textile mill-owners to help German prisoners of war on farms. The new law made mandatory for industrial labor. Whoop Representative Byrkan in behalf of the Al com: Textile workers with a threat that if prisoner labor is not made available to them at 40 cents an hour, the mills would stop production.

There's plenty of "Free labor" in Alabama at 40 cents an hour, as Mr. to announced "candidacy" by Southern syndi- cates. Mr. who allowed the prisoners in work on textiles in competition with native labor was asked how the poor textile houses do when the prisoners are sent back to Germany?