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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.
Labor Day--And Beyond
By DAVID DUBINSKY
President, ILGWU

Last year, we met Labor Day with a hope and a prayer that we might celebrate victory and universal peace by the time the holiday tolled around in 1945. That hope is today fulfilled.

The great war for civilization is over.

Together with our Allies, we have crushed the forces of fascism and terror. The world has learned the lesson that an embattled democracy can be as invincible in war as in the pursuits of peace.

But as our armies and our home front demobilize, we are faced with a task equally great as that of the winning of the war. The millions who fought to achieve victory and the other millions who toiled in the war plants to forge the tools of victory must not be let down now that the fighting is over. Our great national problem today is full employment in peace-time industry.

The post-war era, which is already upon us, will confront the labor movement with its quota of difficulties and hardships. We have no illusions concerning this. As collective bargaining once more becomes the major factor in labor-industry relations, many employers, ever-eager to take advantage of mass unemployment in the early period of reconversion and economic readjustment, may attempt to precipitate conflict and strife in the hope of weakening—if not destroying—some unions. The labor movement will have to combat these anti-labor and anti-social moves with an intelligent and constructive program of its own, in full reliance on the justice of its cause and the support of all progressive elements in the national community.

This was a costly war for us—in blood, in toil and in treasure. But high as was the price that we paid for victory, our Allies in Europe and in Asia have paid an even higher ransom for freedom. Many of their lands are devastated and their economies largely ruined. So, as we strive to steer our war-drained economy into the channels of peacetime abundance, we must never forget that we are "one world" with the rest of our comrades-in-arms. We must continue to help heal their economic wounds, to aid in the rehabilitation of their shattered liberties and to re-vitalize their democratic safeguards. This world of ours, let us remember, will never click if it remains half-free and half-totalitarian.

Next to the winning of the war, since last Labor Day, our greatest victory was the triumph of the Labor Party in Britain. The world at large—and the organized forces of labor, democracy and liberalism in particular—will watch with bated breath the measured steps of the British Labor Government towards the attainment of industrial and social democracy.

Let us re-dedicate ourselves on this labor holiday to the achievement of these immediate goals, and to long-range objectives as well. In war, we have found allies in every group, Commonwealth and human being who prize liberty and freedom above everything else in life—yes, even above life itself. In peace—and in order to insure a stable, durable and civilized peace—let us make common cause with every freedom-loving and genuinely democratic force and element in the national community to keep our America abreast of the march of civilization.
GERMANY

Shying Away From Unions—With Good Reason

Among the six rules laid down for German trade-union leaders by the government, two of the most important are:

1. A union must be an affiliated member of one of the official labor federations in Germany.
2. A union must have a minimum number of 1,000 members.

These rules were introduced to limit the power of labor unions and to control their activities. The government's aim was to prevent the formation of strong, independent unions that could challenge its authority.

The new rules have had a significant impact on the German labor movement. Many smaller unions have been forced to merge or dissolve, and the larger unions have been required to comply with strict regulations.

As a result, the German labor movement has become more centralized and less effective. The government has succeeded in limiting the influence of labor unions and in maintaining control over the working class.

The government's actions have been seen as a move towards establishing a more authoritarian form of government. However, the labor movement remains a powerful force in German politics and is unlikely to be easily subdued.

The situation in Germany is a reminder of the importance of worker rights and the need for a strong labor movement to protect them. It is essential that workers are able to organize and bargain collectively in order to improve their working conditions and to ensure that their voices are heard in the political process.
The Cloakmakers
Will March Again

JUST 35 years ago the great Cloakmakers’ Union of New York was born.
In the early days of September, 1910, tens of thousands of men and women employed in the cloak shops of the metropolis marched triumphantly through the cloak district to signalize their first great victory, the end of the general strike. What they achieved earlier was the first collective agreement in the cloak industry, which outlawed the sweatshop, established collective bargaining and granted a measure of economic security and decency to the workers.

On Wednesday of this day, 35 years ago, the New York cloakmakers have gone through the ordeal of numerous economic upheavals and conflicts, which tested their mettle as trade unionists and free citizens of American industry. Out of these struggles, they have emerged with a stronger union, improved work conditions, better health and prestige in the labor movement and the general community.

The seeds of unionism sown in sweat, blood and tears in that first general strike of 1910 have borne abundant fruit. Many of the pioneers who marched in that historic march are no more. But workers great in the labor movement who were employed at that Harris Cloak Co., before entering the service in March, 1942.

Unity Season Ends
Sept. 17 With Rush

Unity House, the ILGWU’s summer retreat in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania, will end its 1945 season on Sept. 17. For the remaining portion of the season, single reservations are available from Sept. 15 through Sept. 25.

All types of accommodations are available for the week-end of Sept. 17, which includes the Jewish holidays. Reservations should be made as early as possible to assure of accommodation by guests.

Liberal Party to Hold 'Huge Garden Rally'

Shifting its campaign for clean government in New York City into higher gear, the Liberal Party has arranged a rally, which is expected to draw thousands of the city’s trade unionists, liberals and labor leaders to Madison Square Garden on the evening of Sept. 26.

Locals 40’s New Pact Grants
Are First to Skip WLB Okay

The New York Cloak Joint Board and representatives in the coat and suit industry will tender a lunch to Harry Hopkins upon his induction as their impartial chairman, and to former Major James J. Walker, the retiring impartial chairman, on Sept. 14 at the Hotel Ambassador. More than a thousand persons are expected to attend.

The designation of Mr. Hopkins, former presidential adviser, as impartial chairman of the New York Cloak Joint Board and suit manufacturers, was made known on July 5, at which time it was said that he would take a number of weeks rest before assuming the duties.

Belts, 60% of them to be employed by the (

This event is a followup of the notable meeting on Aug. 21 when the Liberal Party rallied the major trade union forces of the United States in New York City, in support of the British Labor Party at a celebration for the British delegation. Before an audience of over 1,500 representatives of the CPI, the AFL, and the CIO, the Liberal Party pledged support in this country to the same principles and programs of the British Laborites are dedicated.

Rush Hopkin's to be "Inducted"
At Gala Cloak Luncheon

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Raising Their Voices in Songs of Freedom

Thelma Davis, extreme right, is shown conducting a rehearsal of the Philadelphia Dress Door Joint Board Chorus. Others (left to right) are: Elerie Pearson, Nita Allen, Rose White, Lona Whalen, Dorothy Wolf, Mary Phillips, Mathilda Branden, Ruth Savage and Emma Parker. Back row (left to right): Eva Gordon, Helen McMullen, Elise D'Antonio, Emily Henske, Mary D'Antonio, Ellen James, Nale Goldberg, Dorothy Honowitz and Sarah Hunt.

Cloak Jurisdiction Dispute
Nears Solution in Montreal

There is a long-standing jurisdictional dispute between the cloak and the men's clothing industries in Montreal. In 1940, the Labor Department of the Province of Quebec appointed Professor Marsh of McGill University to arbitrate the dispute. After an investigation, Professor Marsh decided that wages, hours and apprentice regulations prevailing in the cloak shops are to be enforced in all men's shops where cloaks are manufactured.

The Marsh decision, however, left the enforcement of the award in the hands of the Men's Clothing Commission. Since then, check-ups and investigations have revealed that the terms of the Marsh ruling were being openly violated in the men's shops and that the Commission has done little, if anything, to enforce it.

The difference in the Department's attitude between the cloak plants and the men's clothing shops in Montreal is substantial. The cloakmakers, for example, work only 8 hours a day, while the men's tailor shops work 44 hours with unlimited overtime.

Accordingly, when the men's clothing plants refused to adhere to the Marsh decision, the Montreal Cloak Joint Council, jointly with the cloak employers' association, filed a request with the Labor Board to cancel the Marsh award and to transfer control over cloak work conditions in Montreal to the Men's Clothing Commission. The Dress Commission also filed all objections to the men's clothing contract on the ground that the men's shops were not interested in sports and workwear.

Two hearings on this matter were held before O'Comell Marshall, Dep. Bureau Chief, and Charles M. Lynn, Dep. Bureau Chief, respectively. The first hearing was held in June, while the second was held in February.

Early this year, the Montreal Industrial Board, consisting of a day and a half-day's wage was to go to the ILGWU 1945 War Relief Fund and a full day's wage was earmarked for the establishment of a local emergency defense fund.

The next day's wage was reduced last February. The payment of the remaining half-day's, however, was deferred until this year in August. During this period, the collection was effected through all the cloak shops. The Council will then proceed in whatever Victory bonds.

Montreal Industry Leaders Take Stock

At the annual dinner of the Embroidery Industry Commission of Montreal last month, 1200 women, representing the entire industry, attended. Left to right are Harry Amiel, chairman of the labor relations committee of the embroidery association; Bernard Shaw, ILGWU Montreal representative; Mike Lipton, president of the embroidery association; and Issac Greenberg, Imperial Covered, A. L. Bank, dress and embroidery industries of Montreal.

The 5 per cent wage increase previously negotiated by the union and the manufacturers association has now been received by approximately 8,000 members of the Philadelphia Waist and Bouse Industry, under the management of Manager Samuel Otto. This is the result of the National War Labor Board's ruling, after the termination of the war, that voluntary increases agreed upon between employees and employers through collective bargaining agreements do not affect OPA ceiling prices.

During the negotiations between the union and the association for a renewal of the collective agreement in the industry several months ago, it was agreed that a 5 per cent wage adjustment would be granted to the workers. This increase provision was then referred to the Regional War Labor Board.

Although the WLB, on May 15, ruled that this wage adjustment did not require any special approval, the decision was subsequently appealed against, which, in many instances, halting the granting of the pay cut increase. The union's efforts to obtain ratification of these obligations were only partially heard by the WLB, when the National War Labor Board directed the WLB to follow through the creation of resistance by the OWI.

As a result of the decision, the manufacturers are complying with the WLB ruling and the agreement and all workers have accepted the new adjustment of the settlement of the week ending Aug. 24. In addition, they are receiving back pay retroactive to March 8, 1945, when the raises the increase range from $12.65 to $24.17.

Manager Otto, in a statement on the decision, said: "Now that the war is over and the nation's problems have been met, the union will continue to negotiate with the employers on the union's other demands, among which are security of employees and their right to competitive player contributions to the Health Insurance Fund."

He also declared that "with the termination of the war and the return to business as usual, the union will resume its full and complete freedom of action and the new increase is again coming into its own."

Victory Celebrations

Throughout the Philadelphia dress industry, special victory celebrations in the shops were highlighted by the August 24 victory celebration at the LSGWU in Philadelphia, which was scheduled for Aug. 24. At that date, the Japanese forces were surrendering. Singing, shouting and dancing, they let their machines and Shorey to express their profound joy that the Second World War was at an end.

The next day the Joint Board workers and thousands of members streamed into union headquarters throughout the day to share greetings, congratulations and emotional speeches with their fellow employees. Refreshments were served in substantial quantities and Joint Board officers and business agents were on hand to welcome all members and visitors.

Manager Otto, in commenting upon the regulation, declared: "We have won the war. All of us can share the honors. The Victory increase is wrought all our efforts. But now that the war is over, we must continue to do better and better to help win the peace as well."

Local 218 Vigilance

Vigilance Committee Al Fisher, a local 218 vigilance committee member, stressed the importance of having their employees call upon the union for help before going to the open market. He urged shop chairmen and chairwomen to exercise extreme vigilance in seeing that their employers observe this indispensable union rule.

Artex Workers' Party

Jobstall at their entry into the ILGWU family, the workers of the Western Penman Co., the Virginia shop party became members of the Artex Workers' Party, and a local of the Dressmakers' Joint Board. The event, on August 24, ended a series of activities begun by the Artex Workers' Party at the request of the workers, to organize the group.

A week-long series of meetings at which various shop problems were discussed, were concluded, the members turned on for dancing and a premiere of the splendid entertainment, including refreshments.

Mary O'Donnell and Gladys Beckett, co-chairpersons of the shop, were on the committee of arrangements. The Artex shop, which manufactures evening gowns, was unionized after a week of organizing activity last May.

Pioneer Shop Prayer

At the Pioneer Suspender shop when the news came that Japan had surrendered, the workers' executive committee offered the following prayer:

"It is a good time to give thanks unto the Lord, and sing praises unto his name, O most High. Ps. 95:1. At this time we of the Pioneer Suspender shop call Almighty God for his goodness and mercies to us. We have not lost one on our house roll. May we always be mindful and worthy of the great sacrifice that has been made for us so that we may enjoy the Four Freedoms which have been gained for us at such a great price."

ILGWU Wins Triple-Header in Martinsville, Va., Elections

A stormy triple victory was scored by the ILGWU in Martinsville, Va., when the workers of three garment shops there formally endorsed the union for the second time, following a bitter fight of last year. What made the triumph sensational was the fact that all three shops elected, separately conduct seven women's clothing shops.

The three shops are as follows: the Martinville Cloth Co., and the Penman-Waller Underwear Corp. which are victories achieved by the Maryland union against a Whitfield campaign to unionize the three shops of which has been regarded as a traditional anti-union stronghold.

The evidence of a triple-header triumph provided a dramatic indication of the coming union movement built up by the Maryland Virginia staff among the workers. The strikes which followed a weather remained firm, and the garment workers steadfast in their support of the union. The climax at the Aug. 26 vote could be scored, as three shops of three shops showed a decisive majority for the ILGWU in each case. In the first shop, 72 against 35 against at the Paintkill Knitting Co.; in the second shop, one ballot challenged and one other void.

Dover's, in charge of the Martinville Virginia District, aided the Martinsville workers in their fight with a March 8 radio station wishing to sell the ILGWU time on the air.

The employers, therefore, were forced to call meetings in the streets and the board of trade and various Methodist plants. Even through the attendance at the meetings was very scantily increased, the hall owners still continued to refuse their cooperation. Fortunately, the weather remained firm, and the garment workers steadfast in their support of the union. The climax at the Aug. 26 vote could be scored, as three shops of three shops showed a decisive majority for the ILGWU in each case. In the first shop, 72 against 35 against at the Paintkill Knitting Co.; in the second shop, one ballot challenged and one other void.

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Union Defense Body Hails Sons in Service

An enthusiastic V-J celebration by the 250 members of the Union Defense Body was held at union headquarters on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 25. The event was in the nature of a preview of the UDC's annual take place like this month.

Among those present were Pres. Logan Ambrose, Manager of Local 19, and Vice Pres. Charles E. Zinnmeister, both of the Detroit Board of Directors, and Tom and Sister Mathas Mar- golis, and warm greetings of greeting were received from Vice Pres. M. Vincent Crotty,treasurer, who could not attend. In addition to these union leaders, a representative of Abe Rothen, head of the Union Defense Body, and his friends.

An interesting highlight came with the reading of a list of names of UDC members serving in the armed forces. There were 41 on the list, ranging in rank as high as lieutenant colonel. In the entire UDC there were but two privates, all the rest being commissioned or non-commissioned.

Soviet Women Praise ILGW's War Output As Contribution to "Closer Friendship"

A letter from Moscow, the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Women, praised the ILGW for its contribution to the union's gifts of war equipment, and military clothing symbolizing the defense of the world against fascism. The material, consisting of numerous items, was gathered by the ILGW Research Department in cooperation with the Office of War Information, which shipped the stuff to the Soviet government at the end of last winter.

Signed by the executive secretary of the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Women, the letter to the ILGW states, "The exhibition is a contribution to the closer friendship between the people of our countries, aiming to strengthen the peace and friendship of our people."

The exhibition contained a considerable number of industrial products by ILGW workers, including examples of the ILGW's war output.

The ILGW contributions to the exhibition included the following: Local 24, Boston, Local 91, New York; Local 106, Lowell, Mass.; Local 109, Brandon, Pa.; Local 104, Old Fifer, Pa.; Local 228, Springfield, Mass.; Local 228, May 19, Pa.; and Local 142, New York.

"JUSTICE" PUZZLE ANSWER

(Please see page 6)

The Union Defense Body Committee, volunteer aides of the New York Dress Joint Board, staged an enthusiastic victory rally on Aug. 25 at union headquarters, as an additional defense of America's Wages, Suits, and Tails. Among the guests were: Abe Rosche, UDC chief, Nathan Margolis, assistant manager of Local 26, Vice Pres. Charles S. Zinnmeister, Max Blumenfeld, head of the Joint Board Organization Department, First Vice Pres. Louis Antonius, and John A. Alferink, assistant manager, Local 97.

Club 22 Pen Drive Asks Congressmen To Reconvert Fast

A letter-writing campaign to Senators and Congressmen has been launched by Club 22, comprised of the younger members of Local 22, Dearborn, to urge the senators to take prompt action in behalf of the various full employment and social security measures now pending before Congress.

In a pet to senators for Manager Charles S. Zinnmeister, chair of the letter-writing campaign, the members heard him stress the need of hearing, and the pressure of work caused by the temporary employment and industry, and the industrial and economic legislation.

All members of Local 22 are urged to participate in this letter-writing campaign. Information is available at the Local's Educational Office Room 417. The letter letter was addressed to Senator James E. M. Reed of New York.

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All Oppose Premature End Of WPB Fabric Regulation

All factors in the metropolitan dress industry were in substantial agreement last week in opposition to the immediate re- evocation of the War Production Board Order L-85, which lays down regulations for the fashion fabric conservation. The sudden ending of this time-honored regulation was viewed with deep concern, and the wpb real agreement with the widespread opposition to premature revocation of L-85. It was hoped that the wpb would rescind the order at a later date, and give the industry ample time to prepare.

Organizer Shulman, Racial Bias Battler, Slain By Kamikaze

Lester Michael Shulman, who served as organizer for the Cotton Garment Department from 1930 to 1957, is dead. According to a letter to one of his friends, Michael C. Aronoff, which was published in the New York "Post," Shulman was killed off his ship in the Pacific during a Japanese Kamikaze attack on Okinawa.

A letter to director of the Union John Bill, the Minneapolis postal-tex, who addressed his letter to "Mr. " and "Mr. " referring to Shulman's hero labor career by volunteering in the defense of France and France. At the late age of 18, he was "approcribing from a ship on the Roman Colon, trying to awaken the memories of the Union in Massachusetts, and challenging against the Nazi regime.

"The war that Mike fought," said the letter writer, "was not the war against Germany, but the war against Japan. The war that Mike fought, was a war against fascism, and all that it stands for... Intolerance and Intolerance and Nazism, and racial supremacy... the war that Mike fought, was a war against Fascism, and all that it stands for... And that war is not yet over."
We did not hesitate. On Dec. 20, 1941, less than two weeks after the United States entry into the war, we had already established the Italian-American Labor Council, a central body for all united Italy-America labor organizations.

The main goals of the Council were enunciated as follows:

To join in all activities which support the solidarity of the workers and which are in harmony with the fundamental principles and objectives of labor unions.

To assist Italian and Italian-American workers in their struggle for dignity and humanity in America, promoting mass movements which will make an effective contribution to the cause of freedom.

To promote, coordinate, and extend assistance to Italian political groups in the United States, with the ultimate goal of restoring the Italian Republic.

To proclaim the slogan: "The Victory of America is the Liberation of Italy!"

In order to proclaim and emphasize this slogan among those who were desirous and interested, it came about as we predicted. The Fascist regime was accomplished and immediately, then the Nazi regime crashed into ruin. And now the Italian people are free again unhindered conditionally while it still has a formidable enemy in the field. The atomic bomb performed the miracle.

But we know that the war is not over and we know that colonial victories have cost us too much! We have fought in the Pacific, on the mainland of America, in the Middle East, and in Europe, and there is a long road to be traveled before peace will come. The suffering and sacrifice must continue until victory is assured.

ITALY HELP SEEN IN LABOR COUNCIL PLEA SENT TO BIG THREE

COLUMBUS DAY FETE WILL HONOR F.D.R., Gen. Clark

Columbus Day will be celebrated on a great scale on Monday, Oct. 12th, by the Italian-American Labor Council. The holiday falls on Oct. 11th.

The Italian-American Labor Council will sponsor a banquet at the Pullovers Hotel and the entire proceeds of the evening are to be devoted to a fund for the construction of an orphan asylum in Italy, in the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt. It is announced that tickets to the banquet are limited and those deserving to be present at this meaningful affair are urged to request admission without delay.

ITALY HELP SEEN IN LABOR COUNCIL PLEA SENT TO BIG THREE

In a recent broadcast over NBC, New York, Vice-President and Director of the ILGWU revealed that the Italian-American Labor Council on July 30 forwarded a communication to President Truman asking for the appointment of Secretary of State Marshall at Palestina, German, during the Big Three Conference, in which the Palestine was made for the early solution of the United Nations and for the preservation of the Palestinian territorial integrity.

The communications subsequently made by the Big Three, Taylor, said, provide evidence that Italy was the subject of special consideration in the Pan-American meeting.

In fact, Taylor declared the Big Three decision calling for repatriation of the Italian-Americans was a move toward the establishment of a democratic government and of democratic institutions.

The favorable prospects for Italy, Antonini added, are based on the following statement in the official communiqué: "The resolution of the Allied in the struggle against Japan, Italy liberated herself from the Nazi fascists and is now making good progress towards the restoration of democratic government and of democratic institutions."
JOHNSON

Here's to Her Good Health

Rosa Mazzu, operator at the Sally Dress Co., Paterson, N. J., receives a $100 sick benefit check from Harry Bronstein, local 161 business agent, to defray expenses of her recent illness.

EOT Starts Surveys For Post-War Drive

Preparing to swing back to the main battle line, the Eastern Out-of-town Department last week called a meeting of local leaders of organization clerks and representatives to the union's committee on non-union shops with the terra cotta workers at the Buick plant in Flint, Mich.

The surveys, it is expected, will be made within the next few weeks. The meetings with the unions, the American Federation of Labor, and the Congress will be held directly.
LONDON LETTER

An Inside Look at the New Parliament

London, Aug. 22, 1945

The record of Britain's trade union activities in their connection with government departments and ministries has been tem-  porarily while the new Labor Prime Minister and his colleagues complete the task of reconstructing the government in Britain.

The political leadership of the British labor movement has been changed enough to move -a consequence of the general election to insure that the general election reforms.

Trade unions are adequately represented in the new Labor Party in Parliament. The number of members elected under the direct representation and trade-union candidates fall by more than 100. But a very large proportion of the new Labor's M.P.'s belong to the unions or trade-union craft or profession. A remarkably high percentage of them have been active in the work of the trade union or in labor politics, some of them between the ages of 35 and 50. A great many of them are under 40. In fact, the average age of Labor's candidates in the general election was not higher than this.

Over 200 College Grad

The level of education is high in the new political Party. About a third of the M.P.'s have graduated from universities, others from industrial, and a number from the universities. As a matter of fact, the unionist group stands highest on the list, with the university graduates. Most of the M.P.'s are in the first position, is the party which is the most advanced in the education of its leaders. Several of these newspapermen now in the law and educational establishment write on industrial and economic questions, or are leading their unions' officers or directors who have been honored with high

on the Labour benches, new Labour candidates, have been trained from the elementary school, through high school, or university studies. They have won their way to Parliament, all of them, not because they have money, but because they have talent and abilities political convictions. There has never been before a labor movement and more diverse body of men and women assembled to support a democratic government.

Women Outstanding

The Labor Party has given an ex- ceptional political opportunities to women. The election results have justified it. It placed 60 women in the House of Commons, including 47 candidates in the field, and over half of them have been elected. Only two of the new women M.P.'s belong to the other par- ties to the House of the Liberal Women and the other to the Conser- vative Party. (Threw were eight women Conservatives in the last Parliament.)

All the new women members of Parliament representing labor have been active in either the trade union and labor movement or the cooperative movement. Right of the women described themselves as housewives, but these are women who have devoted their leisure time to voluntary service, either in the
to help her because she has a real and true duty. It deserves to rank with Hollywood's very best.

The story is concerned with a former actress who becomes an earnest journalist and publishes the book. She is married to a politician, and her husband, a former politician, with whom she has a long career, is an editor. She is also a good friend of the prime minister. The story has a number of other interesting themes, such as the role of women in society, the way in which they can influence the political process.

Vacations for Local 230

Close Minneapolis Links

Paid vacations for the members of Local 230 Minneapolis Steel Workers were scheduled for the week of Aug. 20. This will wind up the vacation season in that city as all the members of the union in Minneapolis had a vacation during the week of July 9.

"Some Fit, Eh Kid?"

The government has been putting the ban on ice, sugar, steel, aluminum, copper, and tin, (but, frankly, frigid. It didn't on whiskey.)

Chartered without fee is the next section, and on a wing of song telephone, by whom to be in the air. Here they met with some of the swilling you concepr near Mrs. Lewis Manning and tents (It'd like a wire song to a lyre).

Gas that's high-priced is government-owned. It's no more a fool's game to superintend the fuel, and have the same pipe. Here will soon be landing (what need is to retrieve when you can't find a home?)

You can not drive the snow and snow, as few cars are ahead of the order on the agenda.

I don't mean to be peremptory and overbearing or any cut, but this post-war potholurin doesn't change a thing for me.

The political organization of the labor movement or the cooperative movement among three women are several who have served their unions' interests - Miss Alice Low and others, and several of the cooperative workers. They are leading their unions' officers and directors in this field.

Compromise Guaranteed

The position held in local public councils by many of the new Labor M.P.'s is another guarantee of the Party's success in the future, stability and political policy.

More than half of them have passed through the mercurial clash of those interests or city, a very large proportion are magistrates, and the rest are in local government. The Labor Party, in fact, represents every calling, every occupation as well as every branch of the armed forces. And all ranks therein - from private and non-coms to high-ranking generals and commanding officers in the army, from aircraft mechanics to group command- ers and squadrons leaders up to vice-marshals in the Royal Air Force. They are elected as the House of Commons and entered- under command-ers and command- ers in the Royal Navy; from explorers to commanders; from steel workers to government commissioners, extending governmental supervision from artists to estate agents from glassblowers to the men who make the glass; from headmen in the army to people in the air, from railway signalmen to film technicians, from research workers to scientists.

No other party in this new Parliament presents a greater array of ex- perience, well-informed, as it has every category of people. More than half of the men and women

"CAPTAIN KIDD," at the Bost New York has had most of its action (or should I say, action?) removed. Aware of the alarm of the protests that were voiced when it was well known that Eddi Richakower, the air- transport merchant, was to be heroic in the air in the last scenes of the story, several anti-aircraft bullets fired at him as the plane crashed. In a scene of a similar kind, when we see "L.A.," as an Airer hero come to the rescue, the audience wall of rage to riches. It's hard to keep from un- clenching the fists, and the audience was given a bird, which was a blonde who was surrounded by the audience who first recognized her. As she was played by a good actress, and not the kommt, there is no need to mention again the rest of the events, for the facts are publicity in the coming weeks of L.A.

In the meantime, the battle for the legislative agenda in opposing legislation of L.6-

Peace brings in a new world of paternalistic defense. - wondering about.

"How long would it take them to get going? What would be the effect of a tremendous Army and Navy? What would be the effect of the World War? How would things be affected by the end of the war? There's a possibility of that, but there's a possibility of that, too... but, then, the end of the war... what is the effect of that, you know?"

The idea of the United States is a very interesting one to read, and I don't want to discuss it too much. I only wanted to mention that there were some interesting ideas about the end of the war... but, then, the end of the war... what is the effect of that, you know?"

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Scientist Backed for St. Louis Arbitrator Post

With a vacancy awaiting to be filled on the Board of Arbitration set up by the agreements between the manufacturers and the St. Louis chalk and silica draymen, a question of personnel has arisen. The question involves the principle as to whether all three members of the Board of Arbitration shall have a professional background.

The Board of Arbitration membership now consists of two lawyers, and the manufacturers' association, through elected officials, an arbitrator. It is insisted that the third member be a professional man.

The ILGWU, however, contends that for the settlement of a more balanced representation of viewpoints, the vacant post should be filled by someone from a different profession.

It is also suggested that if, as contents prevail, it is intended to recommend a note selectman for the vacant position on the Board on Arbitration.

Dorsa Dress Breach

The Southeastern Committee for Women of the Negro Race, which has taken a leading part in the Dorsa dress breach, has called a meeting of all the new members to be held at the Lincoln Temple on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock to consider the policies of the group and to be informed of the situation.

St. Louis Curtain Workers

A meeting of St. Louis Curtain Workers, with the approval of the industrial officers and the Local 427, was held at the headquarters of the union on Thursday evening.

Brotherhood at Pottstown

With traditional generosity, presiding officers of Local 116 employed at the Pottstown Textile Company, who have come to the aid of a sick member's family, were commended for their efforts.

Through a system of pooling, these officers were able to send a contribution of $500 during a recent three-month period. These contributions were made by William G. Troup, president, and John W. Williams, secretary-treasurer.

The union also contributed $200 to the benefit of the daughter of the late John F. Williams, a member of the Brotherhood.

Local 423 of ILGWU Marks New Officers

Local 423, West New York, recently elected its new officers for the coming year.

ILGWU Members in St. Louis Chalk Prove 2-Yr. Record

The Consolidated Branch, composed of Negro members of the ILGWU in St. Louis, Mo., last month celebrated the second anniversary of its establishment.

At ceremonies marking the anniversaries, numerous activities were held. The material and spiritual progress made by the members of the branch during that period is incredible.

The thousands of members with which the branch started has now swelled to a point where it now numbers several thousand members employed in 26 St. Louis plants.

Wages increase, improvement of working conditions and paid vacations are among the gains won by these members. In turn, the members of the branch have enthusiastically participated in all the union's protests and activities with a devotion that has left a deep impression on all observers and won the admiration of their fellow-unionists in the St. Louis ILGWU.

Recent actions taken by the branch include endorsement of the 8-hour movement for the purchase of the headquarters building occupied by the union in St. Louis and the contributions of $100 to the ILGWU 1945 War Relief Fund.

The branch and general of its members to the ILGWU Institute recently held at the University of Wisconsin and in the members are now setting the pace in union education.

The branch's cultural activities are the Choral Group, a group which is constantly called upon to perform at special local functions.

Local 338 Preparations for Three-Day Vandalia Fair

Preparations are being made by Local 338 of the United Mine Workers to participate in the annual three-day Vandalia Fair which will be held Aug. 10 and 11.

Local 338, made up of workers at Vandalia, is cooperating with the Illinois Miners Federation in the promotion of the fair.

ILGWU Must Adapt Education

For New Atom Power Era

By VICE PRES. M. D. KLEIN

Director, Southeastern District

I hope our educational directors, in developing plans for the approaching season, will appreciate the need to expand our programs to suit changed conditions. For a definite change is taking place. The world is entering a new era, the atomic bomb and the British Labor Party victory in the election mark the beginning of a different age. Few, if any, who doubt that all discussion of a changed world has suddenly become academic and visionary are being swayed by the rapid changes now taking place.

Men's ability to harness the energy that keeps our universe together is a direct challenge to us to use this energy for greater purposes and progress. The victory of the British Labor Party is definitely the beginning of the century of the common man. The apathy and apathy which seemed to surround Henry A. Wallace during our own election last year because he was the first in the presidency of the era of the common man are beginning to appreciate the truth of his prophecy at last.

Common Man Takes Over

The common man has taken over the government of one of the greatest empires of the world, it is the common man who is beginning to set the pace for the world of tomorrow. The effects of the atomic bomb and the British victory are already being felt. Immediately yesterday, industrialization and rearmament is the country over we were free discussing what they wouldn't do to labor rather than losing out. The government is now refusing to open their eyes to the changes that were taking place in the world.

At the Get-together of Local 394, Hillsboro, Ill., on Aug. 8
Rates Studied in Johnstown

In an effort to preserve rate in-
creases, the railroad, which had been
negotiated only recently for the 500
workers of the Goldstein and Levit
union, filed suit to obtain new
rate increases for the Coton
Management-Engineering Depart-
ment, which will be the basis for future
adjustments in wage rates, Director
Gingold announced.
The original increases were won
after a six-week campaign by the
Goldstein and Levit union, but the
firm was engaged in the pro-
jection of war funds. At the present
time, it is reverting to the original
rates, although there has been no final
resolution on which rate standards had
previously been determined for this
firm. The firm will be paid under the
union's engineering staff.

One result of recent conferences
with the firm has been the initia-
tion of full employment
rights for Frances Gitto who was
employed by the company during the
heat of the unionization drive
when temps were short and concen-
trations ran high. Adding to this
confidence, the management announced
in January of this year that it
would make possible a peaceful transi-
tion to the new basis of work.

A signal victory in the eightyear drive to unionize the Blough Manufacturing Co., was won last month when the
National Labor Relations Board ruled that the Harshbarger plant of this firm consists a unit appropriate for the purpose of
collective bargaining, it is reported by
NLRB Issues Blough Poll

The collective bargaining, again a
signal victory in the eightyear drive to
unionize the Blough Manufacturing Co.,
was won last month when the National
Labor Relations Board ruled that the Harshbarger plant of this firm consists of a unit appropriate for the purposes of
collective bargaining, as reported by
NLRB Orders Blough Poll

The NLRB has ordered an election
at the Harshbarger plant to determine
whether or not the workers should elect
the ILGWU as the Blough workers'
collective bargaining agent.

From the time the union launched
its first drive to organize Blough
Manufacturing Co., it has had a
reputation for being a tough
organization, with a majority of its
members in the territories under our
jurisdiction. It has become one of the
most active workers' groups in the
industries of the area.

On Boston-to-Provincetown Jaunt

We are trying to keep as active
as we possibly can, both socially and
professionally, and the idea is to
continue the efforts of the past few
weeks, which have been quite
productive. We have been attending
various events and making the most
of our time. We are looking forward
to a busy and productive week ahead.

Approximately 5,000 members of the Coton Department

The Cotton Department is enlarging its staff of
organizers in preparation for numerous unionization drives
that is preparing to launch in all states within its jurisdiction.

Our new organizers will be sent to Pennsylvania, New
Jersey and upstate New York to join the staffs that have
rendered successful and pivotal service in guiding the
department's activities through the
mass-attractions of the
significant war time period." Director Gingold

stated.

During the past four years we have
put out some first and foremost,
the first,(Continued) Out on A Strike at Keyser Plant

About 160 workers at the Keyser
Manufacturing Co. plant, Walton-
ian, have been on strike since the
week of Aug. 20.

The walk-out followed many
months of attempts by the union
to establish collective bargaining
rights with the Keyser firm. Walton
plant, like several other textile mills in New York State,
was the subject of a transfer of
jurisdiction last year from the A.F.
Textile Workers' Union to the ILGWU.
The firm stymied all such ef-
corts by constantly insisting that it
would be ready to bargain with the
Textile Workers' Union. But the workers and the ILGWU repre-
sentatives regard such an attitude as
a sign of wider improvements
which would bring Keyser conditions
into line with those prevailing in other
ILGWU shops in the region.

Right: A Coton Garment
worker receives his
weekly wages.

The International Ladies
Garment Workers Union
(ILGWU) symbol is
depicted on a small
badge held by the worker.

The ILGWU has
been active in the
Coton Department's
union drives.

PRES. TRUMAN EASES
WLB WAGE RIGIDITY

Collective bargaining as the means for determining wage rates and money was restored by
President Truman shortly after the
advent of the Japanese war, the
union's executive officer
in the Coton Department
implied in a recent statement.

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workers of the Goldstein and Levit
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Some of the members of Local 101, Boston, who received a
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Boston and District Educational Department.

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Labor Day Message

Workers Now Must Fight To Save Jobs, Democracy

By ISRAEL FEINBERG

General Secretary, CIO Joint Board

This Labor Day is a day of peace for the first time in many a year. The slaughter and destruction have ended. The thoughts of men are turned to building a world in which human beings can live side by side, free from war and want, facing the future with confidence.

It is much more accurate, the responsibility for the achievement of such a keen new world will not come upon organized labor in America. If nothing else, this war should have given the trade union movement, a sense of achievement and national power. This rest not only on the "miracle of production" in mills, mines, and factories. It rests also on the role labor played in the war. It was not the only people who made contributions. But there is no excuse for the actions of this country could not have been more effectively geared to the overwhelming demands of a global conflict.

Unemployment Ignored

But this Labor Day, when the accent is on peacetime, conversion, rationing than wartime mobilization, we must resist not to be caught flat-footed. As the lighter and drive to remove all controls and a free enterprise run to "return to normalcy" must be resisted. The experiences of the past 25 years have shown that free enterprise cannot be made to work as an equal and respect. What is needed is an effective wage system, a system that can be equitable and just, and a system that can be effective. Without an active union and social, the economy of this country could not have been more effectively geared to the overwhelming demands of a global conflict.

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British Labor on March

In this connection, it is a source of great satisfaction that the Labor Party has become the government of Great Britain. This was the result of the people, as well as the will of the workers, who were not only concerned for the welfare of their own lives but also for the welfare of the world. The British Labor victory has been a matter of great significance, not only for the workers of this country but also for the workers of the world. The British Labor victory has been a matter of great significance, not only for the workers of this country but also for the workers of the world.

Superb Musical Program

Fred Waring and His Orchestra

Richard Thomas, Metropole Operatic Society

Edward Matthews

Eva Tegnall

Vincent Gomez and his dance group

Hollywood and Broadway Stars

"James A. Walker, Master of Ceremonies"
Unions and Human Welfare

The following article presents excerpts from an address by Mark Star, educational director of the ILGWU, in a series of lecture-conferences conducted by the University of Chicago on the general subject of "Human Relations in Industry." This is the third installment.

The success of cooperation between management and labor in the industrial war effort has already made history. General Motors, United Aircraft, and Allied Chemical are among the many companies where the unions have played an important role. In fact, cooperation between unions and management has been advocated by a number of industrialists as the keynote of efficient and harmonious industrial relations in peacetime.

The success of cooperation is due in part to the fact that the unions have been able to focus public attention on the needs of the worker and to bring about a greater understanding of the worker's problems. The unions have also been able to promote a more effective use of industrial resources, thereby increasing the efficiency of production.

In the future, the unions will continue to work for the improvement of industrial relations and to promote the welfare of the worker. They will continue to advocate cooperation between management and labor and to strive for a more equitable distribution of the benefits of industrial progress.

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This record of contributions made by our union’s members to the ILGWU 1945 War Relief Fund reveals once again the innate liberality and warm-hearted generosity which pervades the atmosphere of the organized garment workers of this country.

While authorized by the Boston Convention in June, 1944, this Relief Fund was not in the nature of an assessment. Still, 232,204 ILGWU members contributed voluntarily through this relief drive—to nearly 76 per cent of our entire membership—while in New York City, 134,245 members—nearly 90 per cent of the members—gave a full day’s earnings to this humanitarian effort in behalf of war relief and community philanthropies. In actual contributions, the New York City ILGWU organizations—the dressmakers, the cloakmakers and the miscellaneous trades workers—thus gave $1,236,200.41, more than two-thirds of the total of $1,775,686.09.

A further break-down of the largest and most generous contributors shows that the New York dressmakers (Locals 10, 22, 60 and 89) gave $549,975.24, with a per-member average of $10.58; the New York cloakmakers' locals came through with $325,069.68, with a per-member average of $10; and that the miscellaneous New York locals gave $363,155.48, with a per-member average of $7.26. Among the other big donors were the Eastern Out-of-Town Department membership, which includes the cloak locals of that territory, with an impressive total of $1,462.19 and an overall per-member average of $7.28, and the Philadelphia area locals which contributed $87,009.

The leadership of the union, which sponsored and carried out this most impressive humanitarian relief effort, is truly proud of a result that shows the generosity of our members and their heart-warming response to the world's cry for aid. The official record of contributions follows:

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<tr>
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Summary — ILGWU 1945 War Relief Fund

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The agreement recently concluded in the rainwear industry will bring to the cutters in that branch the benefits of a vacation and health fund similar to those established in other sections of the garment industry. Heretofore, these workers have been relatively free from the effects of industrial diseases, but were dependent upon their employers for small sums to defray the cost of treatment. Under the new agreement, both vacation and health benefits will be available from a fund administered by the union and financed by the employers. The weekly payments will consist of contributions from employers.

The recent partial relaxation of wage restrictions has added a value to a clause in the agreement which provides for the right to bring up the question of a wage increase at any time during the term of the contract.

Some rainwear shops which had been hit hard by the period of unemployment contracts has temporarily ceased operations because of cancellation of orders. It is expected, however, that the change-over to civilian work will proceed quickly and bring an early resumption of operations and the re-employment of all workers.

In connection with the recent placement of some of the rainwear shops as well as some notebook shops have been placed under the supervision of Joe Petzman, the newly-designated assistant manager of Local 10, the local's missile trading department.

The agreement in the house industry does not expire until July 13, 1943. It was understood that the union may bring up the question of a vacation and health fund. Accordingly, negotiations have been taking place and arrangements will likely be concluded to establish such a fund. The cutters in this branch are weekly percentage payroll contributions by employers. No new contracts will be made by the workers.

The parks and appreciation are due to Vice Pres. Charles Kreidler, manager of Local 10, Rienemann, who took the initiative in bringing about the negotiations and extended all assistance and cooperation to the workers.

Both the house and rainwear cutters will no doubt be looking forward to the vacation with much pleasure and satisfaction.

The War Labor Board of the War Labor Board on our the week-workers in the district with President Truman's War Labor Board.

The War Labor Board's decision, and the union has been informed that the workers will receive their back wages within a reasonable time.

Rothman Banquet

An elaborate banquet was presented on the evening of Aug. 20 before the 7th Division to celebrate the victory over the Axis. Over 400 members and guests attended. Some of the notables were members of the ILGWU were invited, together with officers of the union and executives of the company. The banquet was held at the Marriott Hotel. It was a very successful and enjoyable event in every way as a friendship gesture.

The War Labor Board also approved the increase in the minimum scale that we obtained a year ago at the time our agreement was renewed.

35-Hr. Week Restored

At the meeting of the union at which the agreement was reached, it was stated that Sept. 4, the 35-hour week was to be restored and that the 40-hour week that was granted during service as War Power Commission member, is to be discontinued.

This means that commencing on the day after Labor Day, the 35-hour week will be in effect in the entire cut and notch section of the industry will be 3:00 A.M. the closing time, with Saturday work being paid for at 1 1/2 times the regular hourly rate.

The Chicago dress manufacturers' union has this week held its own meeting on the same day to discuss the sale of the Chicago union to the manufacturer's union in that city.

The agreement has included a number of important changes that will benefit the workers, and we are looking forward to the continuance of this agreement.

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Members of Local 360, Shelbyville, Ind., are busy planning a number of events for the coming months under the union's vacation vacation with pay. The locals have planned a number of activities, including a picnic and a dance, to make the vacation more enjoyable for the workers.

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UNION HEALTH CENTER

BY PAULINE N. NEWMAN

The Milwaukee joint board, in cooperation with the Veterans Bureau and the Illinois Manufacturing Co., has worked out a program to train the trade to save the Armament Industry experience. A program of professional entertainment was presented last fall that no complete with the local talent as well as the union's own entertainment that included English, Italian, Spanish, Russian and Polish.

Milwaukee Aids Vets

The Milwaukee joint board, with their cooperation, has carried on a program to give aid to the veterans. The contributions were made voluntarily by the membership through shop collections.

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Hoolisters Hold Holiday at Local 380

A strike by a small group of employees in the community was recently declared by the health and welfare department in the town of Hoolister, Pa. Their demands included "pure water, medical care and a canteen service." The local health and welfare department has been asked to investigate the matter, and it is reported that the community has made several improvements for the past 10 years. Outdoors, contaminated grounds and drinking wells everywhere are available for every water. The explanation offered by the local company is not surprising. "We are too expensive for the community and modern plumbing," they said. To these gentlemen the doctor has always been the health and the doctor's office and the canteen has been the 1-cents, or the 5 cents, or the 10 cents. In the doctor's opinion is the necessity of the introduction of the Pennsylvania State Department of Health. How can the state possibly cope with such conditions?"
The Battle of Prices

As anticipated, V-J Day has brought on an avalanche of munitions contract cancellations. There are huge layoffs of workers in all war industry centers, with employment offices jammed and only a few jobs available to applicants. Other cities, where war work was less predominant, are meeting the lightening-fast cutbacks with greater resumption, offering substantial work opportunities in the service trades and in the light manufacturing industries.

On the whole, the reconversion picture is still largely a blur. With the lifting of wartime controls on materials and the abandonment of nearly all War Production Board orders, industry has recovered its go-ahead spirit and is reported to be moving at a fast pace to produce both durable and light consumer goods. The re-employment problem, nevertheless, is still a challenging question mark to which no precise answer may be given at this hour.

Doubled, a great many of those who lost their jobs in the war plants will find jobs in the reconversion field. But not all, by any means. Many young people will go back to school. But even the most optimistic observers figure that, by mid-September, unemployment will pass the 3,500,000 mark, and as service men are demobilized, it may be expected to rise, reaching a probable peak of 8,000,000 by next spring.

By that time, we should be over the hump and peacetime production should be in full swing in all industry, absorbing the unemployed and stepping briskly ahead to a period of post-war prosperity.

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For the moment, industry is sounding off on a note of high optimism. Those who are already back to work, we are promised, and new jobs to next March, and probably a million more by the turn of the year. To which we prayerfully say "amen."

But the big question looming up right now before the American worker and consumer—how much will the new civilian goods be going to cost. The OPA and the OMB are now directing their attacks against many other government agencies and several industries. The OPA wants to keep prices close to 1942 levels so as to avoid disastrous inflation, while many manufacturers' groups are pressing for higher prices. Equally important, from the viewpoint of the consumer, is the need for manufacturers to turn out the same products in the same quality as they did during the pre-war years. The American mass market must be remembered, during the past three years, has been avid for low-priced goods, and it is obvious that, with war production largely gone, full employment as well as full consumption can be sustained only by a consistent flow of low and unpretentious-priced products.

The price battle may hold the answer to how many things on our "must" list we shall be able to buy next year. This answer, in turn, will determine how many of the millions of unemployed will find jobs, and how much of America's "great industrial plant will be kept running." Next, and no less important, is the long-range "full employment" legislation embodied in the Murray-Wagner Bill, now the subject of public hearings before a Senate sub-committee.

This measure would require the President to submit annually to Congress a budget estimating the volume of goods and services necessary to be produced in the next fiscal year. It would also fix the total national output which would provide such production. In the event that indicated private investments failed to match the expenditures deemed necessary, the "full employment" measure provides for the government to step in with public works and to aid the recovery of the war-plagued industries.

By itself, this measure does not provide jobs. But it does make it possible for the government to step in and create employment when private enterprises fail to do so. It marks a decisive departure from total reliance on private enterprise to the acceptance of the principle of governmental and social responsibility for employment.

Organized labor, needless to say, is 100 per cent in favor of the "full employment" measure. Of greater significance, however, is the strong support this bill has received to date from various other economic and social groups all over the land. Even some business leaders, fearful that "free enterprise" may prove incapable of coping with the forthcoming employment difficulties through its own power, on the one hand, and, on the other, mindful that the Murray-Wagner Bill does not impose direct controls upon industry, are willing to give it its tacit if not open approval. Obviously, the country wants a commitment on this measure. The people need it to make the full employment principle underlying it applied when conditions come to hassle once some time sooner than many expect.

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To sum up:

We must continue the regulations and controls needed to keep prices down.

The cost of food, rent, clothes and other prime necessities of living must remain at the same levels that were in effect when the war emergency shut down civilian production.

We must maintain purchasing power by keeping wage levels up and by enacting immediate and adequate federal unemployment pay as a cushion against layoffs. We must stand by our social welfare program and not let it drift into a political scrap.

We must press and fight for the basic idea of full employment and of the full operation of our industrial plan. This is planned reconversion.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

By M. D. B.

N astr and A r m i e r s will be rendered to the atomic bomb, thus making the transition to postwar industry and, perhaps, ending war for all time.

Atomic energy will result in a new industrial revolution which will rapidly re-make our lives. We shall no longer be dependent on the sun for our source of energy such as it, for example, in coal and oil, but will go directly to the very sources that maintain the eternal fires of the sun, the sun and the stars.

This is one sector of the atomic choice before us, facing the task of the next century. Atomic energy development is a long way off. It will not replace other forms of power in the near future. But the basic development of atomic energy has already begun.

Practical use of atomic power is being "prevented" in the public right now, under the impact of the world-shaking experiment in the last stages of the Japanese campaign.

And so the debate rages on. One thing is certain: If anything has come out of this war that is likely to pave the way for world government, it is this potential weapon of the earth's entire possibility for evil and good are truly unpredictable. It should be evident to the most strenuous nationalism that in the absence of world control to eliminate them and thereby the cause of conflict between nations, the potentialities of the atomic bomb may be a matter of the total destruction of a billion future.

The Conference on Occupational Problems held this week by the American military and civilian authorities in Frankfort, Germany, disclosed that General Eisenhower has not been on the scene for some time. According to the New York Times, he is guided by the bills of news which have been trickling over to this country from the American zone in Germany.

What we have learned is date about the number of the American administrators in the American zone may roughly be summed up as follows: Our main objective in Germany at the moment is to get those who brought about our victory and our enemies abroad money as the rest of the world is not being shared.

The process of denazification has thus far been dealing with a small scale. Nazi's upper and lower are all still occupying important positions in industry and business be-cause of their "experience and efficiency," while many hold important positions in the nation, watching our industry and business be-cause of the "peril and need," and finding a civil service, the American zone is slowly accomplishing the task of the American military, and is able, with the coming of the new period and the problem of the new world, is being shared.

There's hope, however, that this Frankfort meeting would mark a sharp turn in our international trade and diplomacy. The adoption of a general determination, for example, that "denazification" must be done with a surgeon's knife is, if it is to be done at all and that it must be applied to anti-war, anti-dictatorial, anti-black market, as well as in civil life. Every bar of medication that this situation calls for.

RemembereR! the speaking and glaring which only recently was emanat-ing from the party of the free press, to the effect that all land concerning the "so-called" employ-ment question which that visit- ing New Deal had imposed upon us. Remember those generous people, it seems curious, to unlearn their faith in war-devoured Europe.