Justice (Vol. 27, Iss. 22)

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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.
An Editorial

Why Higher Wages?

America's most urgent task today is to finish the job of reconstruction and get into full production as quickly as possible. The only way we can avoid inflation is by maintaining maximum production.

If we fail to reach full production quickly, we face economic disaster, mounting unemployment and a situation where it will be impossible to maintain high wages. Full production alone can give us enough goods to help supply Europe's needy and starving people. In order to achieve full production, there must be agreements in good faith between management and labor on just compensation for work, and with ample provisos for dealing with problems arising under those agreements.

Labor all over the country is clamoring today for substantial wage increases. There are vital and compelling considerations behind the demand. During the war, organized labor accepted many limitations on its freedom because winning the war mattered more than anything else. Labor waived its right to strike; it accepted manpower regulations virtually freezing workers in their jobs; it accepted the Little Steel formula which froze wages at 15 per cent above January, 1941, while living costs soared to more than 30 per cent of their level at that time. Overtime pay, which has ended now, was the only labor income which could fill the gap and thus make it possible to meet the family living budget.

Now that the war is over, what do we find? Congress has provided many laws to protect business in the reconversion period. The carry-back provisions in the tax laws act as a "guarantee" of profits; the excess profits tax is to be lifted on January 1, 1946; and help is provided to industry in contract settlement and in other ways. Yet Congress has refused to protect labor by passing the unemployment compensation bill, the full employment bill or the 65-cents minimum wage bill. With overtime ended, millions of workers are now taking cuts of 20 to 30 per cent in weekly pay; others are taking new jobs at much lower wages; still others are unemployed in large numbers.

During the war, labor's increased productivity resulted in an increase of corporation profits before taxes from $5,460,000,000 in 1939 to nearly $25 billion in 1944, but the workers' wage rates were frozen and they did not share proportionately in this increase. Today, the average worker's yearly income is already cut back from $2,300 in 1944 to $1,900, which is below the living standard we had at the time of Pearl Harbor. At today's prices, it costs $2,800 a year to support a family of four on a level that can assure health and efficiency.

There is only one way forward. That is for management and labor to lay the facts on the table in collective bargaining and agree immediately on the largest wage increase the industry concerned can pay. Both parties must be ready to examine the facts on production costs and in good faith, work out their mutual problems together. As President Truman pointed out, everyone suffers when wages are cut away.

Labor's crusading unrest is based on reality; it must be guided toward an equally realistic solution.

More Health Centers in Offing

85,000 Demand 20% Dress Raise

$300,000 Pegs ILG Victory Loan Drive

Labor Meets Management

Maryland ILG Teaches Congressman a Lesson

Contractors Can't Switch At Expense of Workers

St. Louis Dress Bosses Scorn Health Fund Idea

Prof. John R. Commons—Greatest Labor Scholar

Union Gives Top Priority To Veterans' Job Rights

Garment Clerks Score 15% General Increase

Russian People Enjoying Warmth of ILG Garb Gifts

Zimmerman on Swedish Mission Gains Reprieves for 8,000 Poles

"Home from the Wars"

Prices
The Labor Management Conference, after stormy sessions charged with AFL-CIO dispute solutions, led to a new round of negotiations. Mine Workers, settlers, and others met last week to do all they were to try to reach a formula for adjustment of some of the most important issues during the recession.

In a conference in Washington, the miners, along with other major unions, accepted the concept of "full acceptance" of the principle of collective bargaining. This was adopted in 1919 after the last war broke down.

The conference broke up into a number of working committees that were to discuss the problems of the respective industries and the terms of the agreement on the bargaining that will be carried on in the future.

The agreement provides for the establishment of a national labor relations board, which will have the power to settle disputes between employers and workers.

The conference also adopted a resolution expressing its sympathy with the miners and other workers who have been stricken.

The resolution read in part: "We stand in solidarity with the miners and other workers who have been stricken by the mining industry. We deplore the violence and the bloodshed that have resulted from this action."

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Cleveland Fabrics Shortage Creeping Up inCloak Shops

The women's garment industry in Cleveland, O., continues to suffer from acute shortages of materials, with the cloak branch feeling the tightest pinch, according to a report from Nathan Solomon, secretary of the Joint Board. However, he points out that shortages in the hat and sports-wear branches have not yet reached a stage wherein they interfere with work schedules, and shops making these garments are working on a limited basis.

Union Standards in Pencil Work at Height Among several employers who were open to new shops to replace old jobs that are being conducted by the Joint Board. As in the case of a children's wear shop that recently was organized, contract negotiations are now under way among the employers involved.

Union standards for the different pencil types of garments are in the process of being established in the women's and children's garments industry, according to the prevailing standards of dress manufacturing in Cleveland.

A neighborhood canvass in the Linwood and Old Orchard sections revealed that 26 pencil workrooms are in operation, with the majority in the Linwood section. The employers in these workrooms were confronted with a variety of problems, including shortage of labor, high wages, and difficulty in obtaining materials. Some employers were considering the possibility of organizing for collective bargaining with the United Garment Workers of America, Local 129.

Dubinsky at Washington Labor Talks

President David Dubinsky has spent the better part of the past week in Washington, where he was a delegate at the Labor-Management Relations Conference of the American Federation of Labor-

KREINDLER'S MISSION

Soon for East

Vice Pres. Charles Kreindler, who left New York on Oct. 11 on a mission of the American Federation of Labor as its representative to the United States early next week.

Additional meetings will be held in the New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago areas.

NEW LOCAL 99 PACT

WINS 15% PAY RISE

Agreement has been reached between Local 99 Ladies Garment Workers and the employers for a 15% increase in wages. The agreement was reached after negotiations, in which the employers for the first time submitted a written proposal for a 15% increase in wages for the workers. The agreement was reached after negotiations, in which the employers for the first time submitted a written proposal for a 15% increase in wages for the workers.

The new contract terms, which take effect immediately, will provide for a 15% increase in the wages of all members of the local, including those who are employed in the garment industry in the greater New York area. The agreement was reached after negotiations, in which the employers for the first time submitted a written proposal for a 15% increase in wages for the workers.

Torino to Suspend
Cloak Parleys Until Langer Recuperates

Negotiations for new collective agreements in the Toronto coat and suit industry, scheduled for December, were postponed by unanimous consent of the participating employers. The sickleave of Hyman D. Langer, Toronto Joint Board manager, Langer had to be taken into account for a surgical operation.

The suppliers of the Toronto Local Board have raised the 15% wage increase for the benefit of the workers. The workers were asked by the Toronto Joint Board to contribute $5,000 toward the total costs of the negotiations for Jewish workers in Poland.

ILG's $20,000 Reveals "Brotherly Love"

Peaceful Picketing

8,000 Refugees Rescued

By Zimmerman Mission

As a result of the intervention of Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman of the ILGWU, who, as chairman of the Zimmerman Mission, is now visiting Sweden and the other Scandinavian countries, at the invitation of their respective trade union federations, the Swedish government has announced that it will arrange for the return of some 6,000 Polish-Jewish internees, who had been kept in Swedish detention camps, to return to Poland, according to a cable received last week from Swedish government headquarters in Stockholm.

The heads of the Swedish government delegation, headed by Under Secretary Olof Oden and Minister of the Interior, are believed to have assured the release of all Polish Jews from Swedish detention camps. The Swedish government has also assured the release of all Polish Jews from Swedish detention camps. The Swedish government has also assured the release of all Polish Jews from Swedish detention camps.

Otto is Feted

On 10 Thrs. as Phila. Leader

More than 1,200 union members and local officials attended the combined celebration of Allied Victory and the tenth anniversary of Vice Pres. Samuel Otto's service to the union. The occasion likewise commemorated the 60th anniversary of the founding of the ILGWU in 1901.

Among the union leaders who arrived for the ceremony were President Judge Otto, Vice Pres. Louis Anzilotti, who represented President Dubinsky at the scene of the rally, and a host of other officials. In addition, a large contingent of American Federation of Labor representatives were present.

Lena Dansis, ILG 40 Yrs.

Hailed at Phila. Banquet

One of the most warmhearted greetings to the Philadelphia AFL delegates, based on her own personal knowledge of the union's history, was Lena Dansis, who participated in the founding of the ILGWU in 1901. She has maintained her union membership continuously during this entire period. As an organizer, she was the first woman organizer, and she has been present at all of the union meetings of the ILGWU.

Joseph Roizen, a member of the Board of Trustees, who introduced Miss Dansis at the ceremonies.

Amendments brought greetings from the ILGWU as a whole as well as from friends within her own Local 29. Other greetings included Vice Pres. Israel Finkelberg, general manager of the New York Local Joint Board; Vice Pres. Julius Hachem, general manager of Local 124; and Vice Pres. George W. Turner, general manager of Local 40.

The speeches were delivered by James McDermott, president of the Philadelphia AFL, Dr. Joseph A. Langston, medical director of the Jewish Consumptive Health Center; Dr. Jacob Sibby, professor of public health, and Dr. Robert C. String, chairman of the Regional War Labor Board, of which Otto is a labor member.

To represent the entire staff of the Philadelphia Joint Board, Dr. Joseph Langston was asked to extend the greetings of his staff. He paid tribute to Otto for the skill and devotion that have characterized his decades of leadership.

Another greetings, on behalf of Loc. 11, acted as a testimonial throughout the meeting. In his address to the representatives of the Board of Directors of the Joint Board, he pointed out the importance of the meeting and the need to watch over behalf of the members.

Numerous telegrams and letters were received from all Philadelphia employers and other officials in the garment industry throughout the country.

The audience enthusiastically approved the program of actions put forward by the Philadelphia Joint Board under the leadership of Thomas Davis.
Clock Strikers in Montreal Fight to Keep ILGW Standard

A stern warning that all the power of the clothmakers of Montreal will be called to combat the movement by an employer to jeopardize ILGWU standards is implied in the results of a two-week strike against the Fashion Trend Co. which terminated on Sept. 29.

Local 79, Portland, Wins Equalization

Increases aimed at adjusting the wages of lower-paid time-workers in all crafts have been won by Local 79, Portland, CIO International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, following a series of confer- ences last month with Rep. Leverett Saltonstall of Maine, Vice-Presi- dent of the ILGWU, and a committee from the Portland apparel employers.

The conference resulted in theiggs on to the manufacturers council and to subscribe to the union contract. The request for a wage increase was not idle, as it must be turned over to the impartial chairman.

The favorable ruling of the arbitrator was the signal for the firm to discharge all of its section workers in the hope of disrupting the union organization of the shop. The union threatened to take action on this.

11% Increase in 9 Shops

As a result of the conference, corresponding to the wartime bonus in effect in the dress industry, has been increased by the firm to a group of firms that recently discharged all its section workers in the hope of disrupting the organization of the union.

Nonna Lee, Memphis, Finally Signs Pact

The Nonna Lee Dress Co., Mem- phis, Tenn., has signed an agreement with the union that will result in a 10 per cent increase in wages for all workers, with a five-week extension of the agreement.

Other features of the agreement include provisions for the union's right to inspection, for reporting work vacations and grievances, and for a standard grievance machinery.

Firms have also been present at the Nonna Lee shop, which has 150 members but has been noted for incidents of violence and shortages of material. The plant is scheduled to produce 10,000 suits a month, by the beginning of the new year.

ILGWU Wins Praise in "In Threatening Congress"

The ILGWU in Baltimore and the Maryland-Virginia District stirred up a vigorous local political controversy last month and won praise for the results of its actions from a source less a supporter of the union than the stalwart Baltimore "Sun".

The "Sun" has had to grapple with a less impressive lenso in representative government.

It started when the garment workers sent letters to all Maryland congressmen urging them to sup- port President Truman's recovery program and other progressive measures. One of the senators, Rep- resentative Roe, chose to interpret these letters as a "threat". The "Sun" editorialist, without represt, summed up the entire incident:

"Careful examination of the reac- tion passage at arms between Rep- resentative Roe, of the Eastern Shore, and the Maryland-Virginia district garment workers does not comfort us.

"The senator deserted, it is be- lieved, when several local units of the Doherty's AFL garment workers union called upon Maryland congressmen to support the Truman recovery program. Outlier's Local 99, floor talker, instead, closed with this fateful sentence.

"We are asking Senator Roe to read the whole report of the Truman Commission and then seek their standing records in mine election time.

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From Up to Dixie

Maryland ILGWU Wins Praise

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G. Labor Attorney Freed After Frame By Anti-Unions Cops

Joseph Jacobs, well-known labor attorney who repre- sented many unions in Atlantic City, was released from jail last week after serving eight months of a one-year sentence on a framed-up charge of receiving stolen goods.

"We are going to make this the last of after-market work and the largest of 1943," said the owner of Jacobs Defense League, He has worked with Broome Martin, Carmen Lucia, George L. Downey and other Southern labor leaders to free Jacobs.

The Atlanta attorney was vindicated on the testimony of a com- pany official who admitted that Jacobs had trained Jacobs on a promise from police that he could get away with it. The case, which had lain dormant, was revived when Jacobs protested police violence in strikers.

The report, according to Pres- dents, was the first time to be signed by the executive. The Board of Trade, a group of important retail- ers in the embroidery trade will be three handicapped persons who are unable to be represented by state governments to engage in such work with a minimum of state governments. It is done by care fully chosen persons who are not engaged in any other work.

The 1943 new, exciting, cutting, rounding, hardeners, heads and appliquer machines, are all being acquired without any other work being done. The members are being acquired by firms affiliated with the National Industrial Hygiene Association, which makes possible the work of the Board of Trade. It is described as being all that has never been done before and has not had to be done.

The agreement is for 1943, to go in October in a sign of contract which embraced the standards agreed to by the other employers in the area.

Although the task still remains, the campaign to get the workers that are now being opened, chiefly through the efforts of the Recovery Bureau sent to by firms affiliated with the National Industrial Hygiene Association, which makes possible the work of the Board of Trade. It is described as being all that has never been done before and has not had to be done. The agreement is for 1943, to go in October in a sign of contract which embraced the standards agreed to by the other employers in the area.

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The employees of the William Goldfischer shop, 215 West 36th St., found that their desire to aid in the relief of the strikers of Poland led them into a quandary when their employer, Leo Jacobson, refused to contribute materials, and their employer, William Goldfischer, volunteered to donate part of the cost of labor and the use of shop facilities. The trouble arose because the firm manufactures party frocks, which are not at all suitable in the kind of relief needed by the war victims of Poland. A committee of the shop headed by Chairman Louis Kogal and including Daniel Gerace, Barener, Sam Wiener, and Morris Alman, convinced with business agent Panny Nashel and representatives of the firm in order to solve the problem. The results of their decision was to make up the garments, sell them and turn the proceeds of the sale to the Committee for Polish Relief, for a total of $3,000.

Union Urges 20% Raises

Vice President Julius Hochman, general manager of the New York Dress Joint Board, called upon the employers in the metropolitan dress market for an increase of 20 per cent in wage scales for all crafts in the industry at a conference held on Nov. 12, at the Hotel New Yorker. The conference was attended by union representatives and the leaders of the five employers associations.

The present collective agreement governing the industry, signed early in 1944, contains an “escalator clause” which gives the union the right to seek wage increases if and when the government’s wage stabilization program is revoked so as to permit an upward adjustment, by law. In case of disagreement, the contract further provides, the issue is to go to the impartial chairman for adjudication and decides. On behalf of the union, Hochman opened the conference, and explained the purposes for which it was called. During the negotiations for the present agreement toward the end of 1943, he recalled, the union had asked for an increase but was told that no further increase in wage scales was possible under the little Salerno formula. In view of this condition, the “escalator’ clause was adopted. However, since the end of the war, he pointed out, government control over wages had been almost entirely removed and it was felt that the normal processes of collective bargaining with the understanding that no price increase would result with- out the approval of the GPA. Failing this, the need for wage adjustments was brought up in a special shop committee meeting held to re-examine the agreements of the period of wage increases, and further a bid for our union men was given by a special shop committee the next day following the regular session with the employers.

Chiseling Firms Nabbéd By Joint Board’s Sleuths

The alertness and effectiveness of union machinery in the everyday work of enforcing standards was vividly illustrated in a case reported by Rose Minsky, manager of the Affiliated Department of Board of Directors of the New York Dress Joint Board. The case involved a New York manufacturer who suddenly moved his cutting department to an upstairs New York store. This led to an immediate investigation by the affiliated department’s supervision over the firm involved.

The investigation revealed that the firm, in a recent meeting of the non-registered contractor in that house, had brought in the non-registered, in violation of the collective agreement that all contractors employed by the manufacturers are to be registered with the union. It further developed that in a certain style of garment which had been placed in the inside shop, a substitute contractor in Local 20, was specified in the cutting contract for 35 cents per part and 25 cents for the time the investigation was completed, a number of important violations of the collective agreement were found.

In the first place, by sending its cutting department out of the city to the upstairs store, the firm had refused to sign the agreement that forbids the removal of a factory beyond the 5-point zone. In addition, there was the charge of operating with a non-registered contractor. Finally, the firm was guilty in a most brazen manner of undersigning workers to arbitrarily reduce the pay-scales that had been agreed upon.

Charges were formally filed with Harry Uviller, imperial chairman and a hearing was held which resulted in a sustaining of the union’s case on every point. The cutting department was ordered to return to New York. $12,135 was ordered and collected in back pay and work was withdrawn from the non-regis- tered contractor.

At this case shown, the task of a

Industry Leaders Urge Hochman Present Dress Union Demand

The principle that a contractor holds his registration with a jobber as a “trustee” for the worker he employs and cannot do with it as he pleases was confirmed recently in an important ruling by Harry Uviller, imperial chairman of the metropolitan dress industry. Mr. Uviller, who is known to the trade as “Mr. Dress Board,” had temporarily taken over the responsibilities of the late president, Mr. Hochman, in this case. The union does not now stand in the position of a collective agreement, so that such an issue is now open. In the case the union does not stand in the position of the collective agreement, so that such an issue is now open.

The matter related to a dress contractor who, after working for a certain jobber for 13 years, was asked to break business relations with the jobber and old say, 10 years of technical terms, he resigned from the designation of the jobber.

Contracts Act as ‘Trustees’ For Workers, Uviller States

The proposal to call the recognition of the contractor as valid and complained against the union giving to the man who has left without work, thus, as a result became the real chief of the firm, the union recognizing the union, had to act and this position has been maintained. The workers therefore, the workers who have a responsibility for their own lives.
THE VOICE OF LOCAL 89

The Most Popular ITALIAN RADIO HOUR

Symphony Orchestra and Opus Singers of International Fame

Luigi Antonini, First Vice President, Executive Director, and General Secretary of the Board and political events.

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
From 9 to 10 on EASTERN HOOKUP

WEST (1320 AM) New York
WOR (1340 AM) New York

Local 89 renewal lifts all $55 weekly

The industry agreement covering Local 89, the East Coast garment workers, recently reopened and resulted in a $55 weekly increase for all members. The agreement was ratified by the mem-

ber of the Board.

Local 89 is the first contract to include an additional batiste week for pay, making it a total of one and one-half batiste weeks. A further provision in the contract provides that all work will be paid at the same rate. All work will be paid at the same rate.

Local 89 is one of the three major groups of the United Paper Bag Laborers' Union. The other two groups are Local 39, the Eastern Bag Laborers' Union, and Local 18, the Western Bag Laborers' Union. The three groups represent more than 100,000 workers in the industry.

Pressers Donate $3,500 to Worthy Causes

Representatives of labor and welfare agencies display check donated by Local 89, Pressers, to the institutions which they represent. Seated (left to right) are First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, Jack Spinelli, Chairman of Local 89, and Vic Pres. Max Cohen, its manager.
20% Wage Demand

"As all members of the Cloak EOT know, the union--now is attempting to secure a general wage increase of 20 per cent, including demands for the establishment of health and vacation funds for the workers. Undoubtedly, the Union will attract many employees not now satisfied with their condition of work."

"The idea that the union has to order all members to halt work on any production for the spring season. This step was necessary because it is obvious that work rates must be settled before production ever gets under way."

"Interpreting this action as a 'strike,' the employers brought charges against the union before Harry Hopkins, impartial chairman of the cloak and suit industry. At the same time that Hopkins concluded the inquiry, the union's wage demand is being met and Vice Pres. George Rubin, Cloak EOT manager, is negotiating a revised union contract with the management."

**Clay EOT Acts with Vigor**

"The return of veterans in the civilian life raises a problem that the union has been preparing itself to meet, declared Vice Pres. George Rubin, manager of the Cloak Division of the Eastern Out-Of-Town Department. "We are determined to handle the situation in such a way as to ensure that every break to the service men be avoided."

"Pointing out that a great number of the Cloak EOT members are coming out of uniform,Rubin said today:\n
"We have a duty to render all assistance that we can and to see that the authorities are made aware of the obvious problems when government policy permits. In view of the lifting of the Little Steel formula and the steady rise in the cost of living, the union is convinced that the requested rates are not only justified but long overdue."

Rubin went on to say that the unions are likewise convinced that the employers must recognize their increased measure of responsibility to the men for the benefit of their country. That is why the union proposed the establishment of health and welfare funds at the present time.

"We have continually worked out by the union's spokesmen to ensure that the workers and the employers cooperate in the establishment of health and welfare funds."

"A complete account of the union's moves will be filed on Page 12 of this issue."

**Bonds of Victory**

"The Victory Loan drive is picking up spurt throughout the Cloak EOT but we have not yet filled our target. However, no one can doubt that our members are getting ready to do their complete share in the same way as in all previous bond campaigns."

"This will be the final loan but its purpose is just as important as all of the bond drives that came before it. With the money the Victory Loan will make available to the government, soldiers will be housed and demobilized and the factories will be provided with vital materials. In addition, the funds will be able to fight off the threat of inflation more effectively if all of our extra funds into the safest investment; to the fate of the our country's security."

"For these reasons the union urges all members to answer the appeal as quickly as possible—and hold on to their investment.

**New Jersey EOT Gives Generously to Community Relief**

"In the name of the five New Jersey locals, Vice Pres. Harry W. Macon (right hand) and the officers and members of the Cloak Union Wholesale Distributors, including, among others, Mayor Victor Nicholson of New York, have been overwhelmed with the size of the check presented to the State Governor. The check is for $40,000 and was presented to the Governor in behalf of the New York state-wide Cloak Union Wholesale Distributors."

"The members of the Cloak EOT have been very active in the relief work and have contributed extensively to the relief organizations."

**FuldBackpay**

**Full Welfare is Goal**

"Union Moves to Plug All Loopholes for Health Funds from Contractors"

"Extending full health and welfare benefits to all contractor-employed members of the Eastern Out-Of-Town Department by seeking in a series of supplementary agreements how to regularize the benefits. The terms are aimed at curtailing the condition, within, while not widening the spread, constitutes a loophole that the union's efforts should be considered before further delay."

"Along these lines an EOT directive sent to all local managers asks that all work points out that no benefit contributions have been forthcoming from contractors that work which, from time to time they are making for jobs not covered by contracts containing provision for the payment of health and vacation benefits."

"The terms embodied in the supplementary agreements will provide for: The union with the means for enforcing percentage of pay contributions to cover all work done by contractor's employees. As a general rule, contributions come out of those contractors who work for jobs not covered by such provisions. The EOT is instructed to make available to the contractors directly to the local offices for transfer to welfare funds. Should any of the contributions be considered refusal to sign such agreements, the union has issued a warning last week. Local managers are instructed not to engage in the production of garments that do not provide any benefit payments are forthcoming."

"Employers must re-open the discussions for each new contract. The total amount of back pay, the bill of $12,000 had already been distributed by the firm in order to meet its obligation under a retroactive provision that called for the backpay, with the benefit of the new and higher rate, given to the 336 members of Local 168 employed by the Fuld Backpay.

The remaining $21,000 was distributed early this month and is the result of an increase in hourly rates of 9 cents. Although 356 workers are employed in the plant, the back pay checks are distributed to about 470 workers, including those who have quit during some part of the retroactive computations and have not made the firm.

"The award was a year in coming in cooperation with the union's application in the matter; getting shunted aside through conferences. War Labor Board hearings and panels. The request was first made in September, 1944, and was finally approved by the Regional WLB in March, 1945. However, an appeal to the War Labor Board of the National WLB, which ruled against the company last Aug 30th."

**N. J. Unions Donate $3,400 Relief Funds**

"Five ILGWU locals in New Jersey joined on Nov. 7 in making the largest single donation to the care of the war workers of the Newark-West Hudson United War Veterans and Comrades Club drive when they contributed a check in the amount of $3,400."

"This would be provided for every American willing to work, even if unable to enlist due to physical disability."

"Also appearing at the ceremonies was Frank Warbrick, American Federation of Labor representative of the ILGWU, and John J. Jenkins, representative to the Community Chest War Workers, who described the relief activities conducted by other AFL agencies in New Jersey."

"Representatives of the five locals who made the donations were as follows: For Local 299—Nellie Roth, Adel- dans Tonsatt and Evelyn Lee; for Local 166—Harold Halsal and John J. Jenkins; for Local 144—Antonio Cervinio, Philip Consalvos, Frances Dispenser and August Piper; for Local 123—Anthony Fain- la, America Tocchini and Frank Baquile, for Local 21—Meyer Elkin.

"The VICTORY LOAN is on!"
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The U. S. Steel Corporation is cur-
rently offering the Capital a neat study in contradictions. On
the one hand, Benjamin F. Fairless, U. S. Steel president, is ref-
using to enter into collective bargaining with the steel workers.

On the other hand, U. S. Steel vice president, is helping to work out plans for peaceful collective bargaining by member of the Labor-Management Committee of the National Committee on Religious Agreements. This is the committee that is working to make existing contracts workable, and for smoothing the path to get-
terval bargaining.

This conflict is currently adding point to the observation that while management is in the important conference now sitting in Washing-
ton is not bound by the go-ahead of many important compa-
nies, it is not represented by any of the owning heads of American in-
dustry.

Originally, President Truman put cut fliers in hopes of getting man-
agement in the company "bodies" in Washington, such as the Nahas, St. Louis, St. Louis, Central of New York Steel, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania Railroad, Nia-

gara, and in the Canadian Steel, Westinghouse, General Motors, Chrysler, General Electric, and other large corporate enter-
prises.

It was noticed with a smile that because of the dearth of board chair-
men attending the conference primarily as the result of not being a member of the federation of Commerce, was listed among the management delegates chairman of the Union Pacific.

Washington Ry and Line Co, sympathetic to President Sukat-

tance has at least one board chair-

The general absence of such rep-
resentatives of the ownership of American industry, as board chair-
men, coupled with the intransigence of their refusal to enter into collective bargaining with the workers, has created a situation which is the front of the general trend in management, in connection with the conference.

Fairless makes no effort for a last hour, last week found it necessary to write to Fairless, tendered his resignation for his refusal to come to Washing-
ton for conferences with representatives of the steel workers around the col-

gelaborative bargaining.

The current contract difficulties of the steel workers and their de-
mand for a 2.5% wage increase is one of the reasons for the emer-
gence of CIO President Fairless, who is also president of the steel workers' union, as the leading spokesman for the demand that the Labor-Management Conference put the issue of wage increases on its current agenda.

Fairless takes this position despite the fact that the conference has obvious cut off as much as it can do, and is a cut off as much as it can do, and is the acceptance of collective bar-
gaining that is the accepted course of wage increase, agreement and labor, and despite the fact that he has maintained that, he stands alone on his position and is expected to defeat. But the inceased steel workers are waging the peace of the workers, and they are working it down better with them to keep the wage increases and in it being thrown all the time.

Not that it will do the steel work-
ers any good. Obviously, the discus-
sion of wage increases is a step too far for the President. Fairless is in Pittsburgh and not with the Vice- President. Fairless is in Pitt-

Some of the most forthright lan-
guage heard in Congress in a long time came from the lips of Repre-
sentative Wright Patman of Texas, chairman of the House Small Business Committee, last week as he ripped into the real estate pro-

VAGES

"When One's Down—the Other's Up"
JOHN H. STEIN

The application of organized in-
terest groups is a real threat to the
safety of human endeavor except the one
that is based on the simple, solid, good-
the solving of the basic problems of
the life of our country and of the
world.

The American way of life has been
an idealistic one, but the problem is
that it has not been idealized.

And you shall find a world of jus-
tice, a world of liberty, a world of
Justice, because of the people who have
paid the price for their lives, and
they have not perished where there
of the world.

And you shall never know the heat
that crushes and the shade is gone.

Because of those who went with
them, gods are sung onto their faces.

They saw the fallen men, their days
for truth and love are done.

They leave to you the rising light
and glory of the sea.

the money banks.

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Employers Bank at Health Fund Terms

With employer representatives refusing to accept a series of modifications being sought by the ILGWU for incorporation into the renewed pact with the St. Louis Tako affl air silk dress manufacturers, the first negotiation conference on Nov. 3 ended with the two sides still 10 to 15 points apart. This is the 10th conference in 18 months where the two sides have apparently gotten close to an agreement.

The modifications sought by the union included the following terms:

A $1-per-week increase in the vacation plan, providing for two weeks' vacation with pay for those employed at least five years by their respective employers.

A wage increase of 15 cents an hour, payable in four equal installments.

A provision for three additional holidays with pay for all time-workers.

A 12 1/2-cent wage increase for all weekly payers, with contributions by both the union and dress associations for the establishment and maintenance of a medical, surgical, and hospital fund for the support of other health benefits.

The elimination of the use of gas or coal for steam heating in place of an oil-fired unit.

A grievance procedure that would provide the union with a minimum wage for apprentices, as well as other improvements.

The union's negotiators took the position that this was the last chance for the two sides to reach an agreement, but they were unsure whether the union's Board of Directors, contacted with a proposed settlement plan, would be able to concede these requests.

Robert Willinger, attorney for the union, told the manufacturer's representatives that the issue of the unions' annual meeting and the request for pay-to-pay contributions toward a health fund, claiming that the manufacturers were not at all interested in discussing this proposal.

Charging that the stand taken by Effingham, if it actually represented the position of the entire dress manufacturer industry, would leave the union's negotiators no choice but to call for a conference with the manufacturers' representatives, Willinger added that he would not be able to present this proposal to his Board of Directors, claiming that the manufacturers were not at all interested in discussing this proposal.

Effingham, however, told the union that they could not make the terms acceptable due to the high cost of the industry-wide agreement, and that the union's negotiators had expressed a willingness to make the necessary changes.

The efficiency studies were made by the ILGWU's Management Engineering Department, where manager, William C. Gomez, and the efficiency studies were made by the ILGWU's Management Engineering Department, where manager, William C. Gomez, and Robert Willinger, told the manufacturers' representatives that they were able to make the necessary changes.

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HAIR STYLES

RAISE AT DUTCHESS, SHERRY AND SQUARE

Agreements providing gains for 500 workers in the thrift and Sherry-and-Square area have been won in long negotiations from the organization drive being conducted in that section, recently directed by District Manager L. Zimmerman.

For the 55 workers of the Sherry Trust Manufacturing Co., Sherry-and-Square, an agreement providing supplementary terms was finally signed early in November. Employees will receive a 20-cent raise and an additional 20 cents per week for the remaining hours that are sold.

The negotiating committee was headed by Joe Triand, who is in charge of the Sherry and Square plant. He was assisted by gasoline agent.

Workers immediately received a 25-cent general wage increase for the 125 workers employed in the Dvstich Apparel Co. at Westchester Square. In addition, all standard union terms are effective immediately.

Negotiations for the Dvstich Underwear Corp., Old Forge, Pa., in spite of the fact that the final agreement was reached on the 26th, the pact with this firm must await the resolution of a labor dispute in six other plants before of the firm, head of the firm. At the present stage of negotiations, it is not known when a settlement will be reached. The matter of the decrease in union membership due to the payment of full incentive becomes more acute as the plant moves forward in its progress. The provision was previously rejected just before the contract was signed.

The union's loan to its members for the amount of $1,000 will be paid off in January and the lifting of wages by 25 to 33 cents a week for about half the total number of workers at the Dcston plant.

Back From Service, Two Organizers Resume Duty

Two staff members of the Cottontown Garment Department have returned to the management service with the armed forces. Staff Sergeant O. Greer, Jr., who has been in the service for two years, is temporarily dividing his services between the union's offices in Alameda, where he is in charge of the Alameda office, and Lowell, Mass., where he is in charge of the Lowell office. He will be the IGWU representative in Lowell, Mass.

Those who raise racial and religious freedom campaign against America.

Wage Revision Drive Scores At Kelray, Oentea, Ginsberg

The Cotton Garment Department's program to have upward adjustments made wherever wages have been cut or lowered has been a success under its jurisdiction, with negotiations in various stages of completion. Moreover, it is pointed out that such negotiations are not confined only to contract renewal moves.

Although the agreement with the Kelray garment Co., based on covering the 150 workers, is not scheduled to expire before December, the management, in a supplementary agreement, which was reached in a meeting last week, with these prevailing in the immediate area as well as the industry-wide increases. According to District Manager David Ginsberg, it is believed that a minimum of 90 cents an hour and a 10 per cent general wage increase. The negotiations were continued under the direction of District Manager David Ginsberg.

The negotiations were conducted by District Manager David Ginsberg.

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ILGWU Youngsters in Happy Harmony

The Children's chorus of the Boston ILGWU Educational Department is comprised of youngsters ranging in age from 7 to 14 years. The group is engaged in the study of music and the techniques of interpretation and appreciation. Because of the success of the chorus, this year the group received a grant from the New York State Education Department. The group is under the direction of Mrs. Clara L. Slippy, Columbus, Pa., shop chairman, and executive board member of Local 106, receiving Silver Star Medal from Capt. Raymond C. Stratton, awarded posthumously to her son, Lt. Col. John Slippy, who was killed in action in March. Another son, Sgt. Joseph Shary, was recently discharged from the Air Corps.

Mrs. Clara L. Slippy, Columbus, Pa., shop chairman, and executive board member of Local 106, receiving Silver Star Medal from Capt. Raymond C. Stratton, awarded posthumously to her son, Lt. Col. John Slippy, who was killed in action in March. Another son, Sgt. Joseph Shary, was recently discharged from the Air Corps.

The successful experiences of the Union Health Center at Fall River, Mass., may be regarded as conclusive proof of the feasibility of establishing similar centers in other communities of the same relative size, declared Adolph Hild, director of the Fall River center. Speaking at the annual meeting of the Fall River District Council held on Nov. 9, Mr. Hild held that the union's success in Fall River is due to the fact that the center, at the head of the Fall River Labor News, created a situation in which the union could have a direct influence on the health of its members.

Local 306 Rescues Red Cross Chapter With Fast Sewing

When the Red Cross chapter at Danville, Pa., found last month that it was falling behind in its pledge to provide a quantity of children's clothes for war victims overseas, it turned to the professional garment workers and received groups and requests for assistance from both Local 306 and the management of the Danville Sports Co. The Red Cross group had fabric for the manufacture of 127 children's garments but the necessary sewing operations were beyond the abilities of the volunteer workers.

The Red Cross operation called on the union and District Manager Oscar Newman went into action, headed by Business Agent Louise Paul, chartered tailor, and Eleanor Rasp, Helen Haler, and Louise Mclean, members of the shop committee.

Full cooperation in this endeavor was extended by the Danville management, through Julius Horrocr, plant superintendent, and Bernard Goldstein, record-keeper of the firm.

1,000-Hour Chart For New Local 424 At Johnston State

More than 1,000 members, friends of the ILGWU attended the gala ceremonies marking the presentation of a union charter to the new installation of Local 424, in Johnston, R.I., formed at the Goldstein and Levit Co., Johnston, R.I.

The luncheon was presided over by Supervisor Hapler, manager, Henry Bradley, and chairman.

The luncheon was presided over by Supervisor Hapler, manager, Henry Bradley, and chairman.

Among the members of the group were: James D. Arnold, president of the Modern Atlas, Vogue, D. & M. New England, Beacon, and Washington Atlantic Art. The lunch was provided by the union, under the direction of the restaurant of the union, handled by the union, under the direction of the union, by the union, under the direction of the union, by the union, under the direction of the union.

Josephine Bilkovitz, secretary-treasurer of the American, wing, Lincoln, and Woodville, Massachusetts and State Plowing.

The 1,000-Hour Chart was presented by the officers of the union, which is a traditional method of showing the progress of an organization.

In negotiations with the 1,000-Hour Chart, employing about 400 workers in its four plants at Stratford, Conn., and Bridgeport, the union is seeking increased wages for its members employed at least five years.

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Hopkins Deciding on 20% Wage Demand

The demand of the New York Joint Board for a 20 per cent wage increase, part of which is to be allocated for vacation and health benefits, has been taken under advisement by Harry Hopkin, the inaugural chairman of the board, whose position is prescribed by the by-laws of the union, was submitted to his board of directors on Oct. 19. The issue originally arose on Oct. 10 when Judy Israel Feinberg sent letters to three employers’ groups representing the State, Central and Social Service Manufacturers, the Merchants’ Annex Garment Association and the Children and Infant’s Coat Assoiication. The letters were intended to meet with spokesmen of the union, Feinberg said, with the object of finding out whether any of the association’s collective agreements with the union were out of line with the prevailing rates for similar work in the industry.

When the annual conference met on Oct. 21, the union representatives reviewed recent developments, and agreed that a new demand for a 20 per cent increase in wages was justified in the cost of living. The motion was carried on a roll call vote, and a resolution was adopted calling on the employers to submit an answer to the demand within 72 hours.

Feinberg refused to bargain collectively.

Feinberg said that the first step would be to bring all the garment workers in the industry under the auspices of the union, and that the union would then begin to negotiate with the employers for a new collective agreement.

On Nov. 1, the Joint Board held a special meeting to discuss the negotiations with the employers. The meeting was attended by representatives of all the employers, including those who were not members of the union.

Jim Hopkins, the attorney for the union, said: “We have agreed that the negotiations will begin next week, but we have not yet agreed to a date.” The negotiations will be held at 10 a.m. every Tuesday, he added.

The meeting was adjourned until Wednesday at 10 a.m., when the negotiations will resume.

35' to Battle 'Daily News'

Speaking at the 35th anniversary of the 'Daily News', editor and publisher John O’Donnell, a former member of the newspaper’s editorial board, said: “The 'Daily News' is a part of our community, a part of our society. It is a voice for the times, and it is a voice for the people.”

O’Donnell said that the newspaper had a long history of serving the community, and that it had a responsibility to continue to do so in the future.

The newspaper, he said, had continued to serve the community during times of change and uncertainty, and had always been there to provide a voice for the people.

‘Steady Climbing Upward'

A former employee of the 'New York Times' newspaper, Jim Hopkins, has been hired as its new editor. Hopkins, who has been with the newspaper for several years, said: “I am honored to have been given this opportunity to continue to serve the community.”

Hopkins said that he had worked in various capacities at the newspaper, including as a reporter, editor and publisher’s assistant. He said that he looked forward to continuing to serve the community in his new role.

Union Hailed As Model

Greeting the Joint Board, union officials praised the actions of the union in fighting for better wages and conditions. "The union has been a model," one union official said. "We cannot thank you enough for your work."
ILGWU Student Fellowship Sees Nov. 24 Meet Packed

One of the main features of the Montreal Joint Board's educational program this season is the cooking series held every Sunday by the Ladies of Good Counsel. Here a menu is shown demonstrating the proper way to whip up a soupe--or something.

Hundred's of ILGWU members and officers will gather at the ILGWU Educational Center, according to a recent open subscription, to hear a speech by Frick M. Cluett, secretary of the ILGWU Educational Committee. The reunion this year was held on Sept. 1, 1945, at 9:30 p.m. at the Museum of Modern Art, 21 East 69th St., New York City.

The event this year will be marked by a spectacular opening of a discussion of "What Can We Do About Unemployment?" Among the participants will be Prof. J. R. P. Hume, director of the Art Department, Columbia University; Dr. Harry Abner of the Brooklyn Insane Asylum for Girls; Mrs. Verne J. Judd, director of the Educational Department, 1714 Broadway, New York City. The telephone is CO 5-700.

Honesty and Truth Center Class

The potential use of atomic energy will be discussed at the next few meetings of the ILGWU Education Center Class. This discussion will be centered on the question of the control of atomic energy. The discussion will be held on the second floor of Room 400, beginning at 4:30 p.m.

All members of the ILGWU are welcome to attend. The meeting will be preceded by discussions on the subject of the atomic bomb and by the activities of the various committees and groups working to control the possible use of atomic energy. The meeting will be held on the second floor of Room 400, beginning at 4:30 p.m.

Montreal ILG'er Gets to Pot

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HARNESSING ATOMIC ENERGY

By DOROTHY LITTMAN

JUSTICE

November 13, 1949

LIFE

with

SCIENCE

Page Twenty-Four

HARNESSING ATOMIC ENERGY (last in a series)

Ever since Adam and Eve were forced to work for their daily bread, there has never been a time that large masses of people all over the world have not been faced with starvation or the threat of it. There has never been a time that men have not dreamed of harnessing (from atoms) an age of Plenty—when men's basic needs would be assured with the aid of their own muscles. During the epoch-making years of industry, the dreamers of happy, labor-saving machines might have been able to do at least something to keep the dream alive. But with the harnessing of atomic energy man's problems of today will have to be faced a whole 1,000 years forward. Now we have a source of energy that may mean, not more power than man's own muscles, but the unleashed amount of heat released in the splitting of the atom can have tremendous possibilities for peacetime production of power. Power in this form would not only reduce the amount of production and reduce the hours of the working day. Less time and energy spent in working for the necessities of life would permit more leisure for the enjoyment of life and more leisure for the development of man's capacities, the understanding of the world we live in and that of our fellow human beings.

We no longer need need to wonder about the supply of gold or other minerals, or in fact, any of the natural resources. For using atomic energy transformed into abundant electric power, man will be able to utilize the vast treasures in gold and other minerals now buried in the earth. During the war, most of the magnesium used in bombs came from the earth. But the need of extracting the miners is not so great as it would be when it is used for power purposes. When atomic energy is employed, the coal will be used as a fuel for the generation of electric power.

J ustice PUZZLE

by R.P. FELLER

JUSTICE

November 13, 1949

LABOR GETS VOICE IN SUPRINITY PROPERTIES

Labor has been given a voice in the policies by which millions of dollars' worth of surplus properties are sold through the Suprinity Properties Administration. The Suprinity Properties Administration was authorized by the passage of a Labor Policy Commission Act, under which the secretary of labor appointed the chief economist of the AFL, T. F. Filley, chairman of the CIO Recon

by BETTA BYER

Baby Can Get Shoes—And No 7 or 11 Needed!

While shoes for infants are becoming available once more after 1953, the increased demand will result in the increase both of leather for civilian purposes and of that portion of it used to whiteshine leather. Accord-

ing to the Atomic Energy Commission Board, the entire supply of leather during the war years was reduced by about 10 million square feet, or 9 billion, to a militarily and naval need.

The removal of restrictions on shoes, it is expected that the shortage of shoes will be offset by the increase considerably now.

Who split the atom to make the atomic bomb are worried, not because they expect to fail in solving the innumerable problems of harnessing atomic energy for useful purposes in the future. They are worried because they know what a terrifying source of danger the atomic bomb is today—not only to other nations but to us. They warn us that the destructive power of the atomic bomb will be a greater danger to international cooperation or world destruction. Scientists say that men should check the use of this new weapon. They may be permitted to test the bomb in the future, but the energy involved in the explosion of the atomic bomb, by the test, may do no damage, and if it can be used for any other purpose, it will be a wonderful thing to have.

U.S. Must Lead Way

Scientists must be led free to cooperate with other scientists all over the world in the work of harnessing the atomic energy. The American scientist must be permitted to give their research to the benefit of the world. As Dr. Robert W. Wilson, head of the laboratory of atomic energy for the benefit of the all mankind, has been a leader in the work of finding the answers to the problems of the world for the benefit of all mankind, has been a leader in the work of finding the answers to the problems of the world for the benefit of all mankind, has been a leader in the work of finding the answers to the problems of the world for the benefit of all mankind, has been a leader in the work of finding the answers to the problems of the world for the benefit of all mankind, has been a leader in the work of finding the answers to the problems of the world for the benefit of all mankind, has been a leader in the work of finding the answers to the problems of the world for the benefit of all mankind, has been a leader in the work of finding the answers to the problems of the world for the benefit of all mankind, has been a leader in the work of finding the answers to the problems of the world for the benefit of all mankind, has 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Since the relaxation of wage stabilization controls and the discarding of the Little Steel formula, the demand for wage increases by workers has been heard from one end of the country to the other and garment workers are, of course, no exception. They are vigorously pressing for wage increases, with many workers demanding raises on higher living costs, but also on the ability of the employers who have promised in recent years to pay higher wages.

As already reported here, the undergarment cutters have obtained a 10 per cent wage increase in connection with the recent renewal of the collective agreement.

Corset Cutters’ Raise

Close on the heels of this victory comes another — the granting of a 10 per cent cut-in in wages, all told, which is the largest gain in recent years.

In this instance, an agreement was reached in an out-of-court settlement which has been in effect for some time now. It is based on the principle that under the existing conditions, notably the lifting of governmental wage regulations, the union rates should be increased and incorporated in the agreement. The new agreement provides for a specific per cent increase for cutters between the various branches.

Minimum rates are also increased by the same percentage and will be $1.50 for machinists and $2.40 for machine cutters. The contract will remain in force until December 31, when the minimum for machinists was $1.40 and for machine cutters $2.30. It was signed by the union officials and the management officials.

The new agreement will go into effect on July 1.

AERIAL CIRCUS

By MERRILL BALLEY, V.P.

Various reasons are being given to explain the current shortages of materials that has been causing some Chicago look and dress shops for one and two days a week. The most common explanation is that the textile mills are holding back fabrics in order to increase their prices and that manufacturers are being asked to supply materials at prices that manufacturers are not willing to pay.

Another reason given is that a number of companies have not yet received their orders for materials and that these companies are now holding on to their materials in order to get a better price.

Costs of the ILGWU

Chicago retailers of the ILGWU recently paid 54.50 per cent for their materials, which is 20 per cent higher than the cost of materials last year. The cost of materials is now 60 per cent of the retail price.

The ILGWU is a nonprofit organization that was formed in 1901. Its main goal is to improve the working conditions and wages of garment workers in the United States. The union represents over 600,000 workers in the industry and has become a major player in the labor movement.

The ILGWU has been involved in numerous strike campaigns over the years, including the famous 1934 garment workers’ strike, which lasted for 111 days and resulted in a significant victory for the union. The union has also been involved in numerous negotiations with employers, and has been successful in securing better working conditions and higher wages for its members.

The ILGWU is headquartered in New York City and has local chapters in cities throughout the United States. It is a member of the AFL-CIO, the largest labor federation in the United States.
TAMMANY WINS—WHAT NOW?

Tammany has come back to rule New York City after a campaign that brought violence and despair. The old Tammany machine, dusty and somewhat shabby for lack of "oil," rolled up in a year of unprecedentedly low registration a majority that carried all its candidates safely into the winning column.

As its allies in this campaign Tammany had the Communists and the Communist-dominated American Labor Party. As it turned out, voters in the campaign was so meagre that the Tammany machine could have carried the ticket without labor support.

The Liberal vote was split practically in half by Mayor LaGuardia's personal sponsored candidate, Newbold Morris, who, in addition to some Republican voters who would not vote for Judge Golden, corralled a substantial number of Liberal voters and some of the Tammany vote. The Mayor, who had once burned his house down, thereby made Tammany's victory a foregone conclusion, can therefore be appraised as a typical LaGuardia act of nose-thumbing at those New Yorkers who in recent years have become fed up with his bombast and arrogance.

The Liberal Party, which in the 1944 Roosevelt campaign polled 300,000 votes in New York City, suffered a loss of 100,000 in this mayoral election. Part of that loss may be explained on the ground that a city campaign draws less voter interest than a national election. In part, it can also be attributed to pre-war fatigue, to a lukewarm attitude toward candidate and campaign issues and, perhaps, to the slowness of the Liberal Party, if elected, would not dare to present-day New York as a milk cow.

In this campaign the Liberal Party presented the voters with an enlightened program as New York's citizens ever saw in all municipal history. Within its limits, the Liberal Party conducted a vigorous educational campaign, with the accent on a return to the old-time principles of government, firmly personal attacks and grotesque vituperations emanating daily from the Communist camp and kindred unclear sources.

The ten thousand of Liberals who either stayed away from the polls or were lured into voting for Newbold Morris, however, constitute a serious if only temporary, defection from the Liberal banner. That they were not drawn into the Communist-dominated American Labor Party, which itself lost about 120,000 votes from its 1944 total, is quite evident. But it is no less evident that the liberal and progressive elements in this city cannot be left without a political home. A freespeecher a few weeks voting in New York state, a party that will stop the killing of the liberal forces of our city and state organized for the battles to come—and this is not a problem for the ILGWU or for the present leadership of the Liberal Party only—will not disappear.

The ugly alliance of Tammany and the Communists in New York City politics is again reared and another in a very potent way by the LaGuardia-Newbold Morris coup, has done its work. Built on treacherous sands, this alliance is clearly not destined to endure. On the other hand, true liberals and adherents of political and social democracy, as exemplified in the tenets and practical program of the Liberal Party, will continue to ahem and oppose the totalitarian tendency.

The battle to eliminate homework, undertaken by Locals 142 and 66, New York, dates back nearly ten years ago. From the outset, it encountered the sturdiest resistance from the homework employers, who resorted to every means available, including court action, to stop the employer's efforts. It has been a slow, step-by-step task, which the Labor Department has not only, but with little help from the outside, this meanest form of exploitation—the homeworkers themselves.

Up to date, the score in this campaign for the abolition of homework in the New York garment territory stands approximately as follows:

Shoe stock trade—eliminated by agreement with employers.

Women's hosiery trade—eliminated by agreement with employers, with an estimated saving of about 20 per cent permitted under state or federal licenses to handicapped persons.

Artificial flowers—eliminated by agreement, with only some remnants found in small stores where former homeworkers come in, for a few hours daily.

Embroidery trade—being eliminated on an extensive scale, following agreement with the union with two employer associations.

So, while the homework problem in our accessory trades is not entirely licked, it is pretty well in hand now. The thousands of former homeworkers who are now employed in union shops under union terms supply the best evidence that it was a campaign worth undertaking.

November 15, 1945

Labor and Management—Face to Face

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"This is a parley," one of the top labor delegates at the Labor-Management Conference, now in the middle of the second week of its sessions, tells me, "will not bring about a resolution in labor-employer relations. You may depend on that. But it may help to cool off some belligerence in Congress and they are already doing that in their own way."

It may be as little as this; but it may also be a good deal more. A glimmer back-stage into the origins of the conference may reveal a clearer evaluation of where this meeting may or may not succeed.

In the first place, who is represented here by the labor-management get-together, who is entitled to countenance from it, and who accepted it by whom it could not afford to stay away from it?

Prominent comment by leading industrial spokesmen at the conference that they have met for the first time in the history of the nation, so far as they are aware, with labor unrest and the public considered itself inflamed by the commercial press and radio, disarming for some progressive social movement, is that in actual fact, it was President Truman, in his opening address, indicated this when he told the delegates that the failure of the conference may mean Congressional action.

In reality, it may be all of the other hand, that both employer groups, the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, have come to this conference with an almost unlimited list of demands prepared by President U. M. McIlwain frankly admitted. The list was not to be "merely demands" or to be defined as "the end of the road," but was, he declared, a program of "means proposals" that would be, for some important reason, "the one legislative instrument of legislation for unemployment, new labor and a free American economic system" that meets that means.

Another angle not to be lost sight of is the constant revolution by management that this conference is strictly a "between-union" affair and that the government has, of its own free will, limited itself to a rate moderate, not "dictator" as Milbourn phrased it—without relief.

The AFL and the CIO, it would seem, while expressing full approval to going along with the main objectives of the conference, still have to manifest any special enthusiasm for it. The AFL is perhaps less optimistic than the CIO in this respect. While for the latter is eager, if it can, to convert the conference into a national forum for its broader center goal—higher wages in some of the big industries, where it is strongest—the CIO can hardly think of the meeting as anything but a careful discussion of the subject. When it comes to its "joint" position on the conference's principal subjects. This statement may not touch on wages, which is not directly on the agenda, although they may find it difficult to escape from this discussion, which is sure to continue to pop up as the conference progresses.

What everybody expects, however, is that management may make an attempt, through its statements and subsequent actions, to put a dent into the Wagner Act and to the National Labor Relations Board's scope of actions. It is not unlikely, for instance, that the regulations of the "protection of minorities in employment"—mainly the non-union elements in plants covered by union pacts.