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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.
An Editorial

The GM Strike

The strike in the General Motors empire, now entering its second week, is primarily a strike for higher wages. It was called for the purpose of winning from General Motors, America's largest industrial combine, a 20 per cent hourly wage rise to compensate the loss in take-home earnings resulting from the lapse of overtime following the end of wartime production. Basically, however, the GM strike is far wider implications to the country as a whole and to the labor movement in particular.

General Motors' refusal to accept the union's offer of conclusive arbitration on wages to prevent an impending strike is nothing short of a challenge on the fundamental issue of collective bargaining. The master mind behind GM's obviously calculating that trade union militancy in the auto industry is at a low ebb following the shut-down of all former war plants, have decided to gamble on the outcome of a strike in the hope of humbling the UAW, towards which GM has never entertained a too friendly feeling, anyway.

* * *

The UAW, doubtless, shot the works at GM when it expressed a readiness to abide by an arbitration award—all or nothing—provided the company would open its books to the arbitrators and provided likewise that a wage increase would not carry with it a rise in car prices.

But General Motors abjures the thought of opening its books for more than one reason. While its profits are supposedly known to the public as well as to the government, it has, like all corporation, an inordinate sense of shame about revealing such figures. As GM's public relations spokesman publicly blurted out the other day, not without irritation: "It would help a lot if the union would limit its demands to a straight wage increase without involving profits, prices and over-all economy." An explanation of GM's timidity may be contained in the guess that the opening of its books might very well disclose the soundness of the union's position that the firm could well afford to grant the wage increase without raising the price of its cars.

We recall, indeed, that in our own industry not so many years ago, the manufacturers and jobbers also stubbornly resisted the opening of books as an obligation by which to insure their faithful conformity to contract terms. Nevertheless our employers have managed to survive despite this obligation. There is plenty of reason to believe that the auto industry will also survive the ordeal, if it intends to deal on the level with its workers and with the general public as well.

* * *

No one, at the present moment, should attempt to set a date for the termination of this great struggle in the GM plants or to speculate about its extension to the other giant section of the automotive industry. There is hardly a doubt, however, that this strike, ably prepared and splendidly presented to the general American community, has behind it the solid sympathy of organized labor everywhere.

The great membership of the ILGWU, from one end of the country to the other, watching anxiously the struggle of the automobile workers for a decent and secure existence, extend to them their hearty wishes for an early and decisive victory.
The "NO-POLICY" labor philosophy of the American Federation of Labor is beginning to bear its deadly "fruits." The President's quick "bucking" of the V-J Day anti-strike legislation failed to impress the leaders and could mean only that, henceforth such attempts to be resolved only by transfusions from the Treasury.

The "hot house" conditioning being piled on by Washington, D.C.'s, newspapers concerning the hundreds of thousands of workers who have left the labor movement leaves the impression that organized labor has other means of settling its difficulties than running the risk of a "hot house" atmosphere, no paper says.

Now in Washington, D.C., at least, according to the New York Times, numerous labor leaders are being summoned before committees of the House and Senate, and the labor movement is under the feeling of a national "hot house." The Labor Management Conference is being called to knoll, and already 1,200 members have been summoned to the meeting.

SNOW FELL in Detroit as General Motors employees sent their first pickets out to the company in 22 strike-bound plants. At least the auto workers are refusing to arbitrate and the strike will go on as a so-called "mutiny." It is called that by the United Auto Workers.

Behind the UAW's request for a 30 per cent increase in the wages of all its members are the mysteries of GM policies. The company has told the workers that prices are no more of their industry than are the profits of its spin-offs. While it has millions of dollars with which to baste the union, GM does not want to give the workers all they want in order to grant a raise until it gets an increase in the profits of its products.

And the members of the UAW are cổ, GM shrews, even if the company has to ride out a prolonged strike by the union, GM will not give in unless it gets a wage raise that would bolster the auto worker's ability to compete with the grinds of its industries. Here's what managerial policy means in the eyes of its bygones. While it has millions of dollars with which to baste the union, GM does not want to give the workers all they want in order to grant a raise until it gets an increase in the profits of its products.

SHARP DISAGREEMENT on basic issues marked the Labor Management Conference as it met in Detroit. Management's demand good-soft-called "irenification" to a fixed down to a five-point policy that would put employees in the company in the industrial devil's ages if it accepted the proposal.

The workers put their demands for was that wages be raised as fast by the seniority system in that they had to be raised as fast by the union employees as the union had to be raised. The workers also said they would fight against management's proposals for any time and are looking for the certification of its plans for the workers to be paid.

One of management's proposals called for the granting of benefits which would provide data in labor disputes. While management representatives stood the idea, when labor leaders asked that any of the data should be included the facts on profits and the ability to pay the wage increases demanded.

The AFL won a broad-fought victory when the United States Supreme Court last month decided to send the Florida state labor law forbidding the closed shop. Last Janua-

Labor Urged to Establish Osten 'Truth-Telling' Papers

Labor should establish its own newspapers, declared Senator Oren H. Taylor, Jr., of Indiana last week. "As a private citizen," he said, "I would fight prejudice by reporting all that I would consider all the facts that I would consider of necessity difficult for me to read the Daily Worker." It is obvious that the bills are those which are patterned to read in the minds of union officials.

PRINTERS have won wage gains which are considered by some government economists to be among the highest obtained during the period. On July 1, 1941, rates range as high as 4% per cent for some members of the International Typographical Union, AFL. In New York City alone, according to the Labor Department, rates have been increased.

UNITED TEXTILE Workers of America, AFL, has asked for arbitrations in textile mills which have been under contract with the union; the American Mills and the American Stock Growers of Tennessee. Approximately 5,500 workers are involved in the disputes, which have developed over wage increases granted to 25 per cent increase.

These strikes were won on the basis of a five-year plan in the six historical elections where the Textile Workers Enrolled, AFL, had requested and received final awards for workers in the Middle Atlantic and Southern regions. In each of the six cases, the workers were victorious in retaining their position.

RECONVERSION UNEMPLOYMENT was first past its crest and has been temporarily leveled out, according to a summary of post-war unemployment, UNEMPLOYMENT, the Social Security Board has announced.

Although some 3,500,000 workers lost their jobs because of the wholesale cancellation of war contracts after Japan's surrender, 170,000 individuals were filing claims for unemployment insurance during each of the past six weeks.

Among the outstanding features noted in the report was the continued existence in the sudden declines of the rate of the claims in the unadjusted and semi-annual declines, which during the seven years down gradient. These are the only workers which are not subject to being rejected by workers unfriendly to the accepted labor standards.

A PAY INCREASE of more than 100 per cent — not the 30 per cent average workers are asking — has just been reached by R. N. B. Robertson, president of the Chicago Stock Exchange, and on a three-year contract.

He had been getting only $48,000 a year since becoming president in July, 1941, and will receive $106,000 a year from now until the end of 1948, as the company has been established. Recently all the bankers in Chicago walked out to enforce the same demand.

POLISH workers are being subjected to a merciless "quota" system of production that is expected to create serious physical exhaustion among them. Those who fail to live up to the quota are attacked by the police and reduced to destitution. Some workers have even been killed.

"Skanvovo" production methods have been introduced that are a direct result of the "speed-up" and have been estimated to be considerably worse than before the war. The technical and industrial apparatus of Poland is being extensively improved and modernized, and all the equipment which was necessary to the "quota" system is being substituted. But the workers' daily pay averages between 25 and 35 zloty, which is the equivalent of two to three cents in American money.

RUSSIAN workers have less industrial efficiency and a slower standard of living than the English workers, according to a British delegation of steel and steel workers who recently visited the Soviet Union. Pointing out that the Russian workers were competent, the report said that of the 100 factories, only 100 were considered to have the "little importance attached to the care of the workers" by Russian workers. Similarly, the report said that Soviet authorities undertook many projects simply for show and, as a result, "the workers' loyalties are being degraded into sums of money."

ARGENTINE stevedores, who went on a nine-month strike in Buenos Aires, paralyzing the docks throughout the city, which is the chief port in South America, have returned to work. The strike is in protest against management's interference in the wages of workers. Since the prolonged delay in putting into practice the plans to increase the wages, the dock workers have collected the form code for dock workers. They gained the 10 per cent wage increase, a 41-hour week and larger vacations.

GREEK printers have returned to work on the Athens newspapers after winning a 75 per cent wage increase by a strike ( Voice in America) 100 per cent boost.

The government has promised that the employers in Greece would adhere to the five per cent increase, which covers not only the workers but also the 10 per cent increase, and the 10 per cent increase had been established. Recently all the workers in Athens went out to enforce the same demand.

Still looks pretty much the same — doesn't he?

BRITISH labor is planning to demand a five-day, 48-hour week under the present or in the event of industrial reform, according to the British Council of Labour Correspondents. Mr. Allan Girvan said the union leaders acknowledged that at stages without loss of production, pointing out that reasonable working hours and proper leisure would result in increased output, higher morale and better health among British workers.

SPANISH workers, both industrial and agricultural, have been hard hit by a rationing system. In 1945, which destroyed crops and reduced food supplies, the cost of living rose in the worst part of the country. The essential foodstuffs have been cut to such a degree that the poorest families have been cut off from the black market where prices are about three to five times the legal prices.

To absorb the great number of unemployed workers the government has been forced to organize large public-works projects all over the country.

GUAM seamen have set up an organization to foster their own interests and is sponsored by the U. S. Navy. The aim is to supply the seamen with the latest in news and news and a truck equipped to make the rounds and bring needed facilities for socializing and preserving their money, make the main source of their income. The need for employment, the seamen have taken up a movement to form a similar enterprise is being planned for the natives of Guam.

RUSSIAN wage-earners are in such straits that already in many cases are beginning to suffer. A general "Wage Help" campaign has been launched in the U.S.S.R. through the country's labor movement to assist workers in making a minimum standard of living during the coming winter. Efforts have already reached such runaway proportions that it has been practically doubled by means of the native workers. All trade unions are directed to include these formulas in their demands on employers. In addition, all the military organizations are to be distributed through the winter nights.

In view of the Soviet-blackout on blackout. Italian, is not, possible to find out why there is no attempt to contact the Japanese workers' problems through the more direct methods of wage adjustment or price control.

COLOMBIAN labor staged a one-day general strike last week in sympathy with the workers of a large textile mill who were locked out when they refused to accept a wage increase. Although sympathy strikes have been denounced "as indulging 'in the general walkabout was complete, leaving the public services and other industrial activities.

KOREAN workers, despite their deep affinity toward the Japanese, have 20 years of Japanese domination, have come in conflict with the Japanese authorities and been expelled as rapidly as Koreans ever were under Japanese over their super-

British Soccer Pros Kick For Raisers in Game 'Boothe' Professional soccer, Britain's most popular, sport, has added another last month when the players threatened to walk out, unless their pay was increased. The actual result has been an agreement for both ordinary games and for special matches. The club has agreed to better compensation in case of injuries and the final deal is awaited by the club. The club has agreed to boost the rates and to supple-
Victory Loan Week Will Commemorate Pearl Harbor Blow

A special appeal by the War Finance Committee for all labor unions to redouble their efforts in Victory Loan drive during the three-day period of the week of Dec. 3 has been designated as "Victory Days," to be marked by special services of war work in every union with extra emphasis on Dec. 8, the anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Local 62 Launches Drives to Organize "War-Baby" Shops

An organizational drive is now in progress in New York labor-garment industry, according to Vice Pres. Samuel, wages and working conditions for the workers employed in the "war-baby" shops.團

Local 91 Launching To End Pact Block

Desires step to break the stalemate that has arisen in the negotiations of that are being conducted by Local 91, Child's Dressmakers. The agreement is an effort to break a week of more than 1,000 shop stewards of the local who are members of price-committees, headed by Vice President Michael Greenberg, manager of the local. The impasse in negotiations was caused by an failure of the representatives to accept any proposals for improvement because of the unequal balance of their membership in 13,000 men.

Kreindler Home from Pacific Mission, Denies Servicemen Are Anti-Unionist

ILCV P. V. Addressed 140,000 GI's During 6-Week Tour; Aired by Atom Bomb Result

His Pacific mission completed, Vice Pres. Charles Kreindler, manager of Local 25, Blousermen, returned to New York last week after a six-week tour of major American military and naval installations in the Pacific to report on labor-management and government. The tour, which traveled under the sponsorship of the War Department, covered more than 20,000 miles. It was made by plane after taking off at Washington, D. C., on Oct. 11. The purpose of the mission, the first civilian group to visit Japan since the end of World War II, was initiated by the Air Transport Command, which sent a representative to report on American servicemen in touch with Japanese servicemen. Proceeding from one assignment to another, the members of the mission met with large numbers of soldiers, sailors and marines to present to them a picture of labor-management relations and war-job prospects at home.

The introductory speeches at these meetings were followed by discussions that gave the servicemen an opportunity to voice their own opinions and "gripes" on these matters. In this way, the mission was able to gain first-hand information on problems and conditions in the Pacific area.

By Back in New York on the morning of the 26th, one month after he was a civilian after the withdrawal of the "war contractors' uniform" that had been the uniform of the这只 mission, Kreindler, in an interview summed up the mission experiences on the opposite side of the world.

"We were greatly impressed with the American Federation of Labor and the trade unions of workers here, and we felt especially good to visit our old friends in the Pacific area, to learn more about them and to experience the difference in our work and living conditions at home. It is difficult to say that all of this is an opportunity to return as soon as possible. Kreindler stated.

Saw 140,000 Servicemen

Our mission was very satisfactory from every angle," he continued. "We held 43 meetings, all of them big gatherings and we spoke to an estimated 140,000 servicemen. We also took part in two radio broadcasts, one in Tokyo and another in Shanghai, which treated practically every man in uniform in the Far East. And let me emphasize that it was not all light and banter, and these questions that interested us at all much as it would. We tried to present ourselves entirely and thoroughly, keeping in mind the fact that these officers and privates of the United States Navy and Marines are the backbone of Japan. "When we first got to Hirokami, when we were stationed in Japan, a man of great magnetism and ability," he commented. "Gen.

Japanese Labor Alive

"As we traveled through the war area, we found that the American management was not the only problem that confronted our servicemen. The Japanese labor movement was very much alive, and there were many strikes and other manifestations of the desire for a better life." Kreindler stated.

"We believe we succeeded in leaving the impression that the War Department was interested in the welfare of the soldiers and sailors, and that the government was doing its best to improve the conditions of life in the Pacific area."
2,000 Shop Chairmen Push Victory Bonds

Over 2,000 shop chairmen of the New York druggists industry met on Nov. 13, 1945, at Manhattan Center at the call of the New York Drug and Druggists Association to discuss participation in the current Victory Loan drive and to act on a report by union leaders on negotiations which had resulted in a 30 per cent wage increase for all workers.

Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, general manager of the Joint Board, told the assembled unionists that in this last of the great war loan drives the union must surpass all previous records. "The war is over, but the battle for peace and democracy is still on," he said. "Victory has been achieved but the nation is still at war. Responsibilities must be transferred in order to meet them, our government needs the same unity and same cooperation, the same unflagging support we gave in during the hard days of the war."

"Over the Top in the Victory Loan Drive"

"The war is over. Victory has been achieved. The National Model-thrust to our democratic war of life has been smashed. Thanks to the courage, the determination and the united effort of our people, uniform and beyond the lines."

"The fight for democracy is not over. Heavy responsibilities confront us now, the securing of the kind of peace for which we waged the war. These responsibilities must be met and we are in order to meet them, our government needs the same unity, the same cooperation, the same unflagging support we gave it during the hard days of the war."

"It is one of the greatest achievements in the last of the historic loan campaigns that helped finance victory. This is to be a great Victory Loan to provide the resources which will sustain the job. Again we are called upon to lend our money to our country—to make the best and surest investment in the world. Yesterday, it was to help win the war. Today, it is to help win the peace."

"The drugstores have a proved record of achievement in the Victory Loan drives. The seven wartime campaigns, every $200,000,000 was subscribed by and through the union. In this eighth and final drive, we must do even better."

"Roger Manley is your spokesman. Make immediate arrangements in your shop for pledges and subscriptions. Dressmakers: Cooperate with your shop chairman and your business agent in this drive. Submit the best of your ability. Let's make this the biggest and best drive ever. Let's finish the job right!"

All Waters of War Sailed By 4 Jt.Bd. Liberty Ships

Taking their place in the bridge of ships that brought the stunning victory from the arrow of democracy to all the battlefields of the world. The Liberty Ships which the New York Drug Joint Board straftafly sailed the waters of war and delivered the goods to ports throughout the Globe. A magnificent new enlivened figure of the ILCWU was painted on the bow of the ship Atago, anchored at Murmansk and Murmansk. On her third voyage, she delivered the Third Cargo to the United Kingdom and Korea Japan, Mexico, and Argentina. After her third voyage, she sailed to Norton, Maryland, via the Panama Canal on December 4th, 1945.

The S.S. "Morris Sigman" sign delivery at Baltimore in February. (Continued on Page 6)

Employers Bank at 20% Increase

The demand of the New York Drug Joint Board for a 20 per cent increase in the wages of all workers in the metropolitan drug industry seemed headed last week for adjudication by Impartial Charters, at least as conferences with the three major unions' associations resulted in a refusal of the request by the employers. In the National Board's decision, the dispute must go to the arbitrators in absentia, a decision that the unions' demands were not met.

The union's demand was presented to the employers by Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, general manager of the Joint Board, at a luncheon conference on Nov. 13. The union bases its case on the so-called "escalator" clause in the collective agreement giving the union the right to raise the wage scale if and when the government's wage policy personnel approve an augmentation in pay. Spokesmen for the employers replied that there had been no written answer until further discussions. Awards were scheduled for the following days.

Audit of the Appeal of the Joint Board

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Murray Gross

Resumes Post

Back from war, Murray Gross, manager of the Courtyard Department of the New York Drug Joint Board and one of the best-known leaders of the drugstore union, began work on Nov. 15, after nearly three years of military service. He immediately resumed the duties which he had relinquished upon being drafted into uniform in January, 1943.

Although still young in years, 29, Murray Gross was active in the union in the dark days before 1932, when union activity, even union membership, meant real hardship and sacrifice. As executive member of Local 32, Dressmakers, he played a leading part in the great general strike of August, 1932, and in the subsequent rebirth of the organization.

At the head of the Courtyard Department, one of the key agencies of the Joint Board, Gross exhibited the personal qualities and administrative talents which have won him such an important place in the leadership of the union.

When he joined the Army in 1942, he was assigned to the 11th Armored Division. He took part in maneuvers in the Louisiana Swamp, and in the California desert, acting asullo in some of the mountain maneuvers. In May, 1944, he was transferred to the European Civil Affairs Divi- sion in England, France and Germany as a general interpreter on a special document team, the slyth of the Army Group G, and later, with the Labor Section of the Division of Civilization, in the capacity of an interpreter of the Soviet Union, where he also visited Great Britain, where he also served an interpreter of the recent general elections that brought the Labor Party into power.

Dressmakers Endorse Bonds and Boosts

Shop chairmen and chairwomen of New York Drug Joint Board sailed at Manhattan Center on Nov. 13 to pledge Victory Loan support and to demand 20 per cent wage increase. At micro- phones, General Manager Julius Hochman, First Vice Pres. Louis Antoci, and Vice Pres. Max Cohen,
In a new magazine, "Italians nel Mondo," Professor Gattuso Savulini has charged that all Italians are fascists. The magazine gave the professor a chance to express his opinion on the matter. Here is more.

The Italian domination in the United States was not a movement of people, but a movement of ideas, politics, and art. By living in close contact with them and not in the atmosphere of a university or library, we are to see a movement and not a result.

If fascism means the use of tyrants and the domination of freedom and a reign of terror supported by the arms of the majority of the Fascists, then it also means that the Fascists were never fascists.

In fact, during its very first years, when fascism, undetermined, tried to win over the Italian people, through "black shirt" groups, the Fascists were recognized as a fascist movement which succeeded in disrupting this scheme.

**Anti-Fascists Miss New York**

They went into hiding for a while, resuming their attempts at a later date to continue their activities. With the new set-up, it was easier to succeed in their attempt to love of immigrants for their native country. Militant anti-fascists, however, whose only goal was the Fascist movement, clung to their old methods and carried on in the fight against the Fascists throughout the country.

**On Par with Others**

Many Italian-American jobs were in war plants. They were very active in the work of organizing and responding generously to Red Cross drives. Politi, who had been imprisoned for his work in the "Voice of Local 88" broadcast on Nov. 19, only several days after his release to a civil life.

He told a vivid story of the reconstruction activities being directed in the devastated areas of the nation since the very first days of the Allied invasion, and said he was optimistic about the future of Italy because of the democratic spirit and creative capacity the people have demonstrated.

Referring to the work of the Italian-American Labor Council, Colonel Politi said his prestige was very high. In Italy because of the assistance it has rendered, together with the efforts of Luigi Antonini, in ability to compete in shipping, medical supplies, and other aid to the democratic forces throughout the country.

and material solidarity of Italian-Americans with pre-war-day Italy are definitive evidence of what is engraved on the hearts of Italian-Americans. It is not fascist but Italian patriotism. **Italian Loyalty Twofold**

But there were two points of view.

1. Italian-American generation, which is 100 per cent American, unashamedly and honestly and not given to the American political victimes.

2. The mass of Italian immigrants, who keep on loving Italy and who are unable to differentiate between Italy and the Italian government.

From an "objective" point of view, the facts prove that this generation of Italians is not lost, neither for America nor for Italy. It is in no time that they remain detached from it.

**Army Gives Thanks For Italy War Captives**

As the Italian prisoners of war shipped to New York from the British ports, the Italian-American Labor Council has received high praise from American officers for supplying these men, who have been serving in British, Canadian, and Dutch units, with clothing and other relief assistance. The following letter was sent to the Council on Oct. 23 by Major Edward C. Holland, commander of the Italian groups at Port Hamilton, New York:

"At this time I would like to take the opportunity to express to you my thanks for your benevolent assistance and for the fine work you are doing for the Italian War Captives. Your help is making them more and more appreciated by the men inside the camps and the officers are answering for it."

The news of your organization and help to the men of the units has spread throughout Italy with a high regard for American people. Your help is being recognized by the soldiers in Italy and wherever they go, they will be very proud to be Americans.

"On behalf of myself and the entire Council, I wish to convey my heartfelt thanks for your generous assistance and for the efficiency of your organization, your representative, Mr. Vincent Reis, and other members of your organization."

**15 Firms Hit in Piece-Goods Black Market**

Judgments aggregating $552,018 are sought by the Office of Price Administration against 15 manufacturers of women's apparel as defendants in actions filed yesterday in the United States District Court for the over-selling of overalls.

Callman Costelloe, chief enforcement attorney of the local O.P.A., characterized the sale of illegal goods as "a new raid against buyers of piece-goods" in an effort to keep retail prices at a minimum and maintain industrial peace. Julius Reith, chief of the New York apparel division of the O.P.A., pointed out that the effect of the action of some manufacturers in giving their workers extra piece-goods not only increases the cost of living, but gives the workers something to keep the fabric out of the hands of the manufacturers.

The defendants named in the actions instituted yesterday, according to the O.P.A., based on the over-selling levels.

**Justice’s Fezziwig Answer**

(Continued from Page 2)
V.P. Wander at N.J. AFL Sessions

ILG Pledges Fullest Support To Stop Labor-Vent Tensions

Warning that certain sections of industry are spending huge sums of money for a spate of propaganda against labor, driving a wedge between the members of the ILGWU, President Harry Wander, addressing the annual convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, said New Jersey unions should cooperate with all other labor organizations in the state without further delay. Wander emphasized that only in this way will the ILGWU continue to maintain a position of leadership. "The ILGWU must work for the cooperation of all locals in the department in working together to the full extent of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor," he said.

Local 221 Achieves 100% Health Funds By New S & R Fact

 Renewal of the agreement with the White Cap Press, N.J., has brought a 15 weeks wage increase as of March 1. The agreement was negotiated by the Grand Dees Co., and the 21st edition of the Local 221 report, was enthusiastically approved by the convention.

Local 143 Gathered 3 More Plants in Westchester Area

Organizations of three new shops in Westchester is reported by Louis Bleskin, president of Local 143, of Yonkers, and Vernon, N.Y.

Two shops, located in Port Chester, employed 25 workers. These are the R & M Dress Co., which makes underwear, and the Marks Katzine shop which makes overcoats. The third shop, a dress shop, which is in Yonkers, contracts for men's and women's suits.

In all three shops, as a result of negotiations, wages have been increased. Benefits have been added, and health and vacation benefits have been considered.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The danger of vicious anti-labor legislation by Congress is reaching the acute stage. There is a group of reactionary labor-baiters on Capitol Hill which is always making representations in order to get what they call " Channel of Information. The unfortunate fact is that too many labor unions do not take advantage of the importance of political public relations. On the contrary, too many labor unions, and the "wrong" public relations agencies (which is a fine art, if a high science) is a mere misapprehension of territory.

For masters invoking the policy, the unions long ago recognized the necessity of having a legal staff on an annual retention basis, and the unions long ago went out to get the best and sound-minded legal talent that they could find. The public, too, is a court in many ways, a more important one for labor than the law courts. And the attorneys of the public court is the public relations executive. Organized labor does not yet fully understand this, and is not spending enough on its public relations to get the best talent available and the best results.

By a proper approach to public opinion, good public relations can prevent a bad labor bill from passing in Congress. One such fact can save the workers of America enough to pay for the public relations talent in the country a thousand times over.

An excellent example of this is the recent General Motors strike. But there is one even closer home here in Washington in the case of the recent Capitol Transit Company strike. The late President Truman was wrong on this one when he denounced the bill and streetcar drivers of Capitol Transit for going on strike. It was no strike at all, but an arbitration clause in the contract. But it seems a waste of time to blame President Truman for this when the primary responsibility lies with the National Labor Relations Board. Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Drivers' Union, AFL.

There must have been a completely different public attitude — and a different President's attitude — if the union had really done a job on informing the Washington public of this him labor strike. That Capitol Transit for several months has been making obvious preparations. For a lock-out or a strike when the present union contract comes to an end in the fall of next month. The company has for several months been recruiting completely new bus drivers from the mountains of West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. About a month ago the company started training three bus drivers to operate street cars and buses. For instructors, the company has been using the union men on the cars and buses whom (they were probably planning to lock out! And so the men struck before the end of their contract and the public relations people trained the mass training of scales to take away their jobs.

The important fact that the Washington public does not know is that a bus strike results in far higher prices as Washington residents can testify. And no doubt President Truman should have said that the strike was the other.

The bonus of the picture's medi- co suffering from illness and a crack-eyed loan officer exacts free credit, for a murder. A beautiful psychiactist meets him, finds a friend and spends the rest of the picture's time endeavoring to prove that low brow was in desecration and that he's a real guy in the picture, the police become heavily involved and the heroine begins to face difficulties of all types. But just when everything good and well and set up, the real murderer confesses and all wish it had happened sooner.

Hitchcock's direction keeps the picture smartly paced and the ending does not clear up, the picture is complete only, it's only because he had to keep his stories within limits.

"The Dolly Sisters" at the Roxy is a routine yarn about a couple of kids, who come to this country, break into show business but get involved in a love affair or (two of the sisters are straightened out in true: Hollywood fashion. It certainly doesn't sound like a picture for the headline-hunting career, but Betty Crutcher and June Havoc are sharp and indirectly enough to get away with the idea. It's Light-weight spectacle, with old tunes and some new ones, but quite a bit of much or little and all more beautiful.

"Help! Police" is B-movie pleasure sports perfectly and a credit to the film.
ILG-Bids Firms Face Health Obligations

Requests for the establishment of health benefits, which is one of a series of six improvements being sought by the Southwest District, are current recommendations with the cloak and dress industry of St. Louis, continued to occupy the center of interest at the union's convention held in St. Louis on Nov. 30. It is reported by Vice Pres. Percy Perlin, both

At this convention, the union's negotiators reported the emphasis by clarity their stand on the improvements they believed necessary for the establishment and maintenance of a health fund and a health clinic.

The union also challenged the manufacturers' arguments that they could not afford to have their way clear to turn over to the ILGWU contribuent funds more than they pay for a health fund. In reply, the union emphasized that the operation of these funds and the benefits and accomplishments of health provisions could only be studied from a study of this activity's operations in similar garment industries and markets. In addition, the union pointed out that the inspection to the creation of a Board of Directors to be composed of the union representatives to guide the functioning of the fund.

The employers informed the union representatives that they were not ready to make the hourly and annual income of piece-workers and that they would not discuss the issues of 1943 and 1945. The union has asked the industry to agree to discuss the findings at its next negotiations committee meeting and to take place shortly.

Southwest Shorts

The change from time-work to piece-work is being considered in some large plants, according to sources. Workers at the Paramount Co., Minneapolis, Minn., have been working their shift entirely. Clara Johnson, a foreman at which they presented her with a gift in recognition for her efforts during the past two years in shifting wage increases for Paramount workers.

The executive office has instructed the executive board of Local 294, Hillside, N.J., to take direct action against three of its members who have consistently not replaced the time-work method of working the pieces.

The executive board of Local 293, Binghamton, N.Y., and Local 11, Harrisburg, Pa., have voted to begin production at the same time.

Ellen Shonell has been elected a member of the executive board of Local 211, Forming, Ill., and Donald Frizelle, Verlin Kraus and Norman White have been named members of the committee.

A meeting was held and an audit was presented to Mary Ellis of the district staff at the end of the business of the executive committee of Local 202, Louisville, Ky., on Oct. 21. The audit has been transferred as a result of the audit of regional districts, May 1943, to the executive staff of Local 202.

Harry J. Smith has been elected by the workers of the Mayville Sportswear Co., Port Washington, N.Y., as a member of the executive board of Local 202.
Contrast in Collective Bargaining
Oneita Friendly But Kayser Prefers Stall

A sharp contrast in employers' attitudes toward collective bargaining is revealed in two current negotiations for contracts to cover several hundred garment workers in the Upstate New York area. Of special interest for the worker is the manner in which they highlight recent distribution of $4,000 in back wages among the 400 workers of the Hunter Sportswear Co.

Kayser Obstructive
In direct contrast to the cooperative spirit marking the Oneita negotiations is the persistent refusal on the part of Kayser, manufacturer of the Kayser and Kayser Bondsan lines, to deal with the ILGWU negotiators seeking to improve the working conditions of its 45 employees. These workers are covered by a new Kayser Kayser bond contract in progress with the ILGWU.

Kayser has indicated its willingness to meet the union's request in behalf of its 1,200 employees. But Kayser's offer to grant a new contract only after the present one expires in April, and then to negotiate wage increases only after the end of the year, is of little help to the workers who are now on strike. The Kayser Kayser bond contract is the fourth of several Kayser Kayser bonds contracts, each of which has expired during the past five years.

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Following a delay of more than two weeks on the Closet Joint Board demand for a 20 per cent wage increase together with health and vacation funds, the employers' associations filed an answer with Harry Hopkins, impartial chairman, on Nov. 26, setting forth their objections to the union's proposal.

The answer of the employers is being held by the Joint Board and a rebuttal is now being prepared in consultation with Edward Dichter, ILGWU attorney.

The union's brief was submitted on Nov. 11, and it gives Hopkins, who accepted jurisdiction of the "matters in public," an opportunity to reduce a point on the question of whether the employers' group called for a "rental" of the 10 per cent increase, a statement it had refused to negotiate the issues at a conference called for that purpose.

The union's brief is basically based on its demand on the "reconsideration of the manner in which the 10 per cent increase was paid," the 20 per cent increase was the "minimum" the union would accept. The brief shows that employers are making 20 per cent increase in workers' living costs, that medical insurance was one of the compensating factors in the Bureau for Labor Statistics' "prize index" and that the employers were given the chance to make up lost earnings in such expenses as physician's visits, operations, insurance, medicine, and drugs.

The employers' rebuttal of the union's objections to granting the 20 per cent wage increase is to be submitted by the end of the month.

Inflation Shows

In a letter to the union describes the inflationary trends and the increases in the cost of living which have been experienced in the last five years. It cites evidence from the National War Labor Board, the Labor War Mobilization, the Federal Reserve Board, and the Economic Research Service. The letter states that the "cost of living in New York City and vicinity has risen approximately 40 per cent from January 1, 1920, to August 1920, approximately 20 per cent per cent. The letter recounts the efforts of both the AFL and CIO to revise the restrictions on workers' wages as well as the efforts of the employers to raise the cost of living.

Kaplan's record reveals that he was born in Russia in 1883, came to this country in 1900, and settled in the Garment District in 1904. He started in business as a peddler and later became a manufacturer. He has been active in various civic and charitable organizations, including the Jewish War Veterans and the American Legion.

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Local 117 Will Fete Kaplan Upon 50th Birthday Dec. 8

Leaders of all New York local of the ILGWU, as well as of various labor, fraternal and philanthropic groups, will gather at the Hotel Astor, Dec. 8, to celebrate the fiftieth birthday of the late Mr. Kaplan, president of Local 117, Cloth Operators. The event is being sponsored by Local 117 in conjunction with the Garment Districts, and various labor, fraternal and educational societies.

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Local 117 will fete Kaplan upon 50th birthday, December 8th.

Benjamin Kaplan

Dress Joint Board. He was the first American Democrat. He was a Democrat before there was any party. He passed away when he was 54 years of age.

In 1911, when he was 16 years old, he arrived in this country and immediately went to work. In a year and a half he was a tailor in a local 117 shop, and in 1912 he was a member of the Joint Board. He was a member of the Joint Board from 1912 to 1919, and was re-elected in 1920. In 1920 he was elected as a delegate to the Garment Industry Joint Board, and in 1923 he was elected as a member of the Local 117 executive board.

Kaplan died on July 29, 1929, and was buried in the Garment District in 1930. His funeral was held in the Local 117 hall. Kaplan's record shows that he was born in Russia in 1883 and settled in the Garment District in 1904. He started in business as a peddler and later became a manufacturer. He has been active in various civic and charitable organizations, including the Jewish War Veterans and the American Legion.

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ILGWU Student Fellowship Celebrates Its 25th Year

Several hundred ILGWU members and teachers filled the penthouse of the Museum of Modern Art in New York City on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 24, to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the ILGWU Student Fellowship. James Johnson Scearce, one of the museum's directors, welcomed the guests by pointing out that in his home state of North Carolina, he had learned of the idea from his teachers. He said that he became impressed by the efforts of the museum's educational program to provide opportunities for all people to learn about art. During the event, a discussion panel was held on the subject of "Art and the People." The panel included Dr. Robert J. Goldstein, Queen's College, who spoke on "Art and Social Awareness," and Dr. George Charleston, Howard University, who discussed "Art and Social Change." The panelists examined the role of the arts in society and the ways in which they can serve as tools for social change and empowerment. The discussion was followed by a screening of a documentary film produced by the museum, which explored the history of the ILGWU Student Fellowship and its impact on the lives of its members. The event concluded with a reception where guests had the opportunity to mingle and continue the conversation. The ILGWU Student Fellowship has been instrumental in providing educational opportunities and resources to students and community members, and its 25th anniversary celebration was a fitting tribute to its impact and contributions.
**Lyssna Through Lemon, Remain Scared as Ever**

Lyssna markings may remain scarce but at least they will be cheaper. The OPA is preparing to end the 1977 salary freeze for 219,000 private and 29,000 public employees. The freeze on the OPA will leave them in lieu of an Old Age Pensions Act.

Psychologists differ as to whether a behavior can best fit a person to deal with the difficulties of a given situation. It seems to the author that much of the emphasis of the OPA is on health, and disagree as to the best methods of treatment.

**Psychiatry Forges On:**
Psychiatry is a person's career, and it has made enormous progress in times. It has learned how to track down hidden causes of mental suffering and how to help others. Being in doubt as to the solution, it is natural for us to carry a little. How is the little? Sweetheart: how to locate a job, how to have a secure of a new business - these are real problems. A normal person accepts them as part of his life. An ex-patient who is well and has no job - he knows how, and just adapts himself to the new situation.

A neurotic person magnifies his problems, his conflicts are sharper, he feels it difficult to make decisions and is disinclined with what he decides to make. He blames himself and others for whatever happens and tries to justify himself by setting up unreal defenses against imaginary fears. The neurotic personality is in conflict with himself and with his environment.

**Individual Behavior: Not Fully Fathomed**

What are the causes of the neurotic behavior?

Man's habits of behavior exhibit his personality, which are still not fully understood. We still do not fully understand the functions of the right and left brain, which react differently to stimuli. What motivates our behavior, the interplay of the psychological and social machineries that make us.

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**Working Moms Children: Merit Gov't Aid Says AFL**

With the imminent ending of federal medical care for 12,000 children and the federally financed child care center program, the American Federation of Labor is moving to close these gaps in the nation's welfare service. As a result, President William Green has endorsed Senator Claude Pepper's bill, 1384, giving aid for maternity assistance and child care.

The bill, now awaiting hearings before the Senate-Labor and Edu-cation committee, was sponsored by a strong urges by the AFL's labor safety specialist.

"Two emergency situations make immediate federal aid to children necessary," Green declared. "One is the case of the emergency Maternity and Infant Care program for services' wives and children, which has been done by the Children's Bureau in this program to provide medical, nursing and hospital care for 70,000 pregnant and 50,000 under-6 age children. Congress has clearly indicated that it intends to cut off the program. For the continuation of this service must therefore be sought from the nations. It is not to leap the law's inter to prevent indifference to the health of our nation's children. The right of children to be not only safe but to be kept safe."

"Our second reason for urging prompt action is the protection of the right of children to be not only safe but to be kept safe."

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**Washable Woolens Discovered in War**

Washable woolens are one of the ways the war has contributed to improved living. The Army, after extensive research, has developed a fabric that will endure temperatures ranging from freezing to boiling, from dirt to acid, and provide food for children's hunger without shrinking. In soldiers' socks, for example, the government has saved sugar by having a machine producing a woolen type that can be washed anywhere and still feel the feet.

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**Salvage of Kitchen Fat Will Speed Soap Supply**

Housewives are urged to continue to render their waste kitchen fats and greases to bring them to their neighbor- hood kitchens. According to the Imperial Chemical Indus- try, despite the end of meat re- striction, the shortage of corn to make soap and other import- ant products is still serious, and announced that retail house- holds will continue to pay 4 cents a pound for used fats.
Despite the scarcity of linings and the difficulty of obtaining sufficient fabric, the cutters in the various trades are almost fully employed. However, three years as was the case during the boom of the last few years, a number of industrial centers have not determined purchasing power to such an extent as to be reflected in any increase in the employment of skilled men, according to manufacturers. The rulers are still hungry for merchandise, and it is doubtful if they are able to obtain any substantial increase in the demand for supplies. From the economic point of view, cutters, as well as all other workers, are still operating a sellers market.

The change-over of textile mills from domestic to imported yarn production has not proceeded as rapidly as anticipated when the industry was said to be seriously handicapped by a shortage of在国内生产。Indeed, as far as the reports indicate, the transition to domestic production has been more rapid than expected. The mills are now better equipped to handle the increased demand for domestic yarn.

Purchasing Power "Must!"

Now that we are returning to pre-economic conditions under which the annual income is expected to either increase or not, it is essential that purchasing power be supplied by the industry. At this season, as a matter of elementary justice to wage-earners and also to sustain purchasing power, it is necessary that this be emphasized. The industry has employed too many workers, and as a result has not been able to adjust its production. This situation must be adjusted to the present demand for cloth. The cutters are now employed in the domestic industry in order to meet the demands of the domestic market.

ILG in Winnipeg Looks Back

Upon 1st Struggle Decade

Local 216, Cloakmakers, Win-

nipeg

in 1916, the beginning of the decade of its existence on Oct. 19, 1916. The celebration was marked by a speech delivered by General Organizer Samuel Herbst of the ILGWU, who addressed the workers. He spoke of the struggles of his predecessors and the present need for unity.

Herbst arrived in Winnipeg in June 1916, to find the cloaks in a state of flux. He spoke of the difficulties the workers faced in organizing and the need for unity.

The first collective agreement was signed in 1916, which marked a significant milestone in the local’s history. Since then, the local has continued to grow and expand, becoming the largest local in Canada.

The ILGWU has been a vital force in the Winnipeg garment industry, and has played a crucial role in improving working conditions and wages for the workers.

Carrots Come Through

From the Industrial Nutrition Service comes the following story showing the food value of carrots: "The carrot is the vegetable with the most vitamin A and it contains other vitamins and minerals in smaller amounts. It also has a high health skin and mucous membranes. Carrots can be a good source of vitamin A, especially when eaten with milk. Carrots are also a good source of potassium and vitamin C."

Montreal ILGWU Tops

All Workers Groups

On Canadian Bonds

ILGWU members in Montreal have bought almost twice as many bonds as any other group of workers in Canada. This is due to the successful efforts of the ILGWU's membership in the War Loan Drive. Additionally, a number of members of the ILGWU, including the highest paid members, subscribed to the bonds among many groups of workers.

According to Bernard Shaw, general organizer in Montreal, the total public subscription to the Bonds was close to $400,000 above the amount subscribed to in the previous loan campaign.

"Full production, full employment and a rise in living standards for all working Americans."
BLACK MARKETS ARE STILL HERE

Rationing is off on all consumer goods except sugar, but most of the war-time black markets are still exacting millions of dollars of tribute from the public, and several of these "markets" are even bigger and more vicious than before V-J Day.

Enforcement officials admit that in spite of increased prosecution in recent months and still heavy black market predictions, none of the black markets may even yet worse before increasing production of consumer goods forces their disappearance. On the other hand, it is known that many producers of consumer goods are deliberately holding off production until the beginning of the new year when many of them will be wanting to benefit from the elimination of excess profits taxes under the new taxation law.

With the notable exception of gasoline and cigarettes, nearly all products that were sold at illegal prices during the war still are responsible for hidden "increases" in the cost of living by "certain". A significant breach by OPA enforcement officials is a confession that the law has broken down not only in the big cities but all over the land. Even worse is the fact that the great mass of the people who are forced to pay the illegal prices seem to accept tacitly this failure of the law. They have come to accept the situation as a matter of course and have adjusted to it. This is a situation that the wholesalers and the avarice of the chiseling retailer. Public opinion appears to be dead and stupefied in the face of these outrages.

Still, when a labor union strikes for higher pay to meet obviously inadequate earnings made even more inadequate by black market overcharges, this demonstration of the workers is screwed up to fury and screams for protest and restrictive laws. There was an old cry: "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute!" Its modern perversion would seem to be: "Millions for the black market, but not one cent for better pay to labor!"

F. Nathan Wolf's Resignation

F. Nathan Wolf's resignation as executive secretary of the National Coast and Sun Recovery Board is a distinct loss to all the factors in the coast and sun industry in every market.

In the first place, his position service as a key man in this industry, first as general auditor of the IGUW, later as chief accountant and executive assistant to the industry's important chairman and, subsequently, for ten years as executive officer of the Recovery Board since its formation in 1935, is singular and outstanding.

His contributions have been invaluable, not so much to his colleagues, but to his own personal development. To the public, he was a trusted and capable financial officer in dealing with all great financial institutions, both public and private. It is true that, although the Recovery Board has been accused of many things, it has never accused of financial impropriety. It is true that the Recovery Board has been accused of many things, but it has never accused of financial impropriety.

It is this man who is leaving us. It is this man who is leaving us who has made possible the success of our industry. It is this man who is leaving us who has made possible the success of our industry.

We are losing a valuable member of our organization. We are losing a valuable member of our organization.

The ILO Meeting

The International Labor Organization has just held its 27th conference in Paris and adopted a resolution which this country has intended to make it the economic arm of the United Nations Organization.

Despite its name, the ILO is not a labor organization. Governments, employers and workers have equal representation in it. At the Paris meeting, 46 nations, including the United States, took part.

To most Americans, the recommendations of the ILO may appear tame because our country has advanced far beyond the standards which the ILO seeks to establish internationally. But we must remember that this is one world and, that integrated progress may be balked by the lack of progress in backward nations.

To that extent the work of the ILO is of deep importance to us.