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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

The GEB Meets

Next week, the General Executive Board of our union will hold its first meeting since the end of the war in Miami Beach, Fla.

The agenda at the coming Miami meeting fully and properly reflects our post-war problems and anxieties. While ours is a consumer industry, employment uncertainties disturb our workers no less than they disturb labor in the heavier industries. Although it is true that we did not have to reconvert after V-J Day, the fact remains that opportunities for full employment in women's wear are influenced by fabrics—and fabric shortages, in practically every market, are not conducive to brisk and abundant production.

The virtual discarding of the Little Steel formula has at last given American workers a chance to catch up on earnings, to replenish their purchasing power which shrank at the end of the war. Organized management is fighting back furiously in several industries and is endeavoring to outmaneuver labor on wages and on prices.

Our unions have followed through with a wage raise movement of their own, in accordance with laws and stable rules and regulations. Our requests for better pay are being channelled through the processes of voluntary and impartial arbitration. It is no small source of pride to our membership and leadership to observe that not one of the more than 80 collective agreements operating in the garment industry had to be breached or dishonored in seeking higher wage scales, even where collective pacts lacked the so-called "escalator" clauses.

Organizing activity, which practically came to a standstill in the ladies' garment industry in the spring of 1942, is a subject that will loom large on the Miami Beach agenda.

A new big industry is rising on the West Coast and presents a fertile field for trade union activity. In the South, the number of knitterwear and knitted undergarment plants is growing, some going into vacated buildings which were used during the war for the manufacture of military garments and accessories. Scores of new women's wear shops are also coming up in the Middle West, in Pennsylvania, in Connecticut and in communities in upstate New York.

The invasion of the women's garment industry by some men's clothing manufacturers-retailers, who are able to compete with the legitimate factors of our industry by virtue of inferior wage and hour standards will, no doubt, also receive proper attention at the meeting.

In a sense, this meeting of the GEB will close the book on the wartime activities of the ILGWU, a period of four years of extraordinary effort, highlighted by great relief drives and all-out cooperation with every agency which helped to win the war.

A new book—a peacetime book—is opening, and the experience, loyalty and warm cooperation which went into the group war record of the ILGWU will now be applied toward similar causes, here and abroad, which continue to ask for our aid, guidance and direction.

Truman's Health Plan Vital

Brigade Aids Vets' Rehabilitation

Fact-Finding and Labor's Rights

ILGW Warns Penn. Dress Ass'n

Garment Truckers' Strike Set for After New Year's

Local 48 Lists $50,000 Gifts at Home and Abroad

New Md. Plant Unionized Even Before Doors Open

"We Too Will Turn Left"—Pres. Wm. Green to Congress

ILGW Holding Line Against Dixie "Business Boosters"

Secretary Umhey Heads AFL 1946 "March of Dimes"

Conn. ILGWU's Solidarity Stirs Machinist Strikers

V.P. Zimmerman in Berlin; Inspects DP Camps

"For All of Us — Every One of Us!"
From the Hub City to the Russian People

Truck Drivers’ Strike Set After New Year’s

The workers who keep bundles and dresses moving between the jobbers and contractors of New York’s cloak and dress industries authorized the officers held and Dress Drivers, to take strike action against five truck associations. This decision was made at a members’ meeting held Dec. 9. A full review of the events leading up to this action was presented by Samuel Berger and Emil Feininger, ILGWU attorney, Berger said that the truckers’ demands for a 30 per cent wage increase, which was rejected by the drivers, amounted to less than the drivers’ net earnings. The strike was to begin Dec. 23. No pre-strike减少 of pay or salary is to occur and the associations will be forced to continue the strike.

British Sailors Ever Glad for ILGWU War Gifts

British seamen will always remember the day that the ILGWU gave them aid in their hour of need. They were glad to know that they had the support of their fellow workers in the United States. The ILGWU has a long history of supporting workers all over the world.

Zimmerman Visits Reich, Awaiting Okay to Poland

Having completed his mission to Sweden where, in behalf of the Jewish Labor Committee, he had been instrumental in getting that nation to agree not to force thousands of Jewish refugees to return to the homeland whose concentration camps they had fled, Vice Pres. Charles B. Zimmerman, manager of Local 21 Pressmen, early this month reached Berlin as the ILGWU’s announced that his itinerary to Europe had been extended to include Germany. Zimmerman left Paris on Nov. 29 after delays in obtaining the necessary clearings to get his trip into Germany and Poland completed. He arrived in Frankfurt on Nov. 30 where he was as for a reception service and was provided by the Jewish Labor Committee for the request of the labor movements of Poland, Germany, and Austria. Sosnowski was extended to the JLT through the State Department.

“Triple Play Net’s Y. Standards Before Md. Plant Opens Its Doors

In order to maintain the highest standards of quality in all the products it manufactures, the Triple Play Net Company has decided to conduct a series of inspections before the Maryland-Virginia plant opens its doors.

The inspection process will involve checking each product for defects and ensuring that it meets the company’s high standards of quality. This will help to ensure that the company’s customers receive the best possible products.

The inspections will be conducted by a team of experienced quality control professionals. The team will be responsible for identifying any defects that may be present in the products and ensuring that they are corrected before the products are released.

The inspections will be scheduled to take place in the next few weeks. The company will provide details on the specific dates and times of the inspections to all of its customers.

The company is committed to maintaining high standards of quality in all of its products. The inspections are an important part of this commitment and will help to ensure that the company’s customers receive the best possible products.

agreement was signed, even before the firm began operations.

Of special interest in the pact is its provisions setting graded milestones for learners. These provisions set goals for each month of employment, 8/2 after the first month, 16/2 after the second month, and regular increases thereafter. The pact was approved by the ILGWU Executive Committee and the ILGWU Board of Directors.

Chairman of the American Federation of Labor, who sponsored the drive during the 12 years he occupied the office and who was succeeded by his successor, Mr. D. Roosevelt, who sponsored the drive during the 12 years he occupied the office.

A letter sent by Secretary of Labor to the chairman of the ILGWU, calling attention to the problems faced by the ILGWU in its efforts to maintain the standard of living of its members, is described as "the work which was continued and developed by our predecessors and is continued by our own efforts."
ILG Ask Permanent USES To Ease Employment Pinch

The Senate last month rejected the Administration’s plea that the United States Employment Service be retained at least until June 30, 1946. The bill, as passed by the Senate, requires the return of the employment service to the states within 120 days of the passage of the bill from the House to the Senate, but the Senate will vote on the amendment to extend this date.

Shore Hailed On15th Yr. as Local 62 Mgr.

More than 500 members and their families, along with members of the Metropolitan Chamber of the International Association of Public Employment Service, gathered on the floor of the New York State Assembly last month to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the establishment of Local 62.

The highlight of the day was the installation of John D. O’Toole as the new president of the local, who was introduced by Mayor Fiorello La Guardia. O’Toole was chosen by the membership on the basis of his exceptional service to the local over the years.

L.A. BOND CAMPAIGN PACED BY LOCAL 266

Climaxing a drive to make every Los Angeles member an investor in Victory bonds, Local 266, Stormrider Workers, in cooperation with the Pacific Coast headquarters of the ILGWU, staged an elaborate demonstration of faith in the United States government with the purchase of more than $100,000 worth of bonds at a rally in the Bakery Auditorium on Nov. 23.

The program featured radio, stage and screen personalities, including Sylvia Sidney, Marjorie Main and her recording artists, Nick Lucero, Sanford Tisch and the orchestra.

Among the speakers were Labor Coordinator William R. Hoar of the United States Department of Labor, Louis Levy, Pacific Coast director, and management, and 200 workers.

An unusual aspect of the sale was the awarding of prizes to be awarded to the three shops that purchased the greatest amount of bonds. The prizes, consisting of bonds, are to be given to the intact section of the total value of bonds purchased in proportion to the number of workers in each shop. The prizes are to be awarded at the Olympic and Retail Peak stores, the only stores to be awarded this prize.

Under the direction of Col. J. A. O’Toole, national campaign leader, the army for the Victory Loan campaign, many AFL unions joined in Local 266’s drive, with participation totaling over $30,000.

The VICTORY LOAN is on!

Shore Duty 15 Years—and Going Strong

Vice President Samuel Shore, congratulated by shop chairmen on behalf of $500 others at Local 62 Undergarment Workers, celebrates his decades and a half of management with luncheon at Hotel Roosevelt on Dec. 1. (See story.)
Just back from European theatre of operations, Lieut., E. R. Ashby, director of handbag department at Harold Dress Shop, stopped by the Dress Joint Board office to talk with Clara Weinstein and express personal appreciation for union members’ loyal service on home front.

Joint Bd. All Set to Achieve Victory Goal by Year’s End

In response to an emergency telegram from President Dubinsky calling upon all divisions of the ILGWU to step up the Victory Loan drive, Vice President Julius Hochman, general manager of the New York Dress Joint Board, called a special assembly of the officers of the board at which plans were mapped out to make sure that the union would go all out for the campaign in the end of the year.

Morris Gross, to whom Hochman delegated the job of mobilizing the organization in the drive, addressed the assembled leaders and other officers, stressing the vital importance of the campaign and the necessity of quick action to bring it to a successful conclusion. The Joint Board’s current effort in obtaining 20 per cent wage increase for the workers of the industry must not be permitted to divert attention from this vital commitment of the union, it was emphasized.

Partial reports of the progress of the drive were given, which showed that the necessity of stepping up the remaining 75 weeks of the campaign were given. All of the assembled officers agreed to get down on the job immediately to make up for lost time.

President Dubinsky’s telegram communicated to the staff meeting that “Secretaries of the Treasury will be informed that this success is due to the national I. L. G. W. U. quota of $2,000,000,000 in the Victory Loan drive is vital to this nation’s welfare and its government’s financial program. American workers are the key to success in this drive. I ask officers of all local unions and Joint Boards to call on their members during the press month to do everything necessary in their plants and communities to assist the campaign.”

Local 89 Donations

Local 89, Italian Dressmakers, through its women’s division and Labor Causes Fund, contributed $2,000 to the Labor Union for Health, Relief and Relief in the period of the beginning of the last week in October and November, 1944, according to a report issued by First Vice President and Assistant General Manager of the local.

It was pointed out that the contributions from this fund are in addition to the old give-in activities in which Local 89 has participated through the Dress Joint Board. The latter is the highest in the nation.

Polish Jewish refugees (through 1st Avenue Labor Committee), $1,424; opening of an orphanage in Rome (through the Italian-American Labor Council), $1,000; Tuberculosis Sanatorium, $2,000; children of Jewish fathers and mothers, $500; Hase, $500; ORT, $500; Denver B’nai B’rith, $500; Italian Welfare Federation, $500; Massachusetts, $500; Italian-American movement (Lancashire, MI.): Mr. Rosenblatt, $500; Alfred E. Smith Memorial, $5,000; Vocational Foundation, $5,000; Young People’s Italian Social Federation (through “La Parola”), $1,000; “La Parola,” $500; Medical Aid for Italy (by the Castiglioni’s committee), $1,000; American Committee for a Free Spanish Republic, $1,000; American Labor Council, $1,170; Central High School of Needle Trades, $250; Jewish War Veterans, $250; Women’s Union League, $250. And many others.

DRESSMAKERS! Members of Locals 89, 22 and 60

DO NOT LOSE YOUR SICK BENEFITS – REPORT ANY ILLNESS IMMEDIATELY

According to the rules of the Health Fund, sick benefit payments are calculated from the day sickness begins. To report sickness, report in person, by messenger or by telephone. Any delay on your part may mean a loss in sick benefit.

Fond Farewell for Fannie

About to get married, Fannie Jokel (center) received regretful and warmest wishes at party in her honor at Hotel McAlpin on Dec. 8 as the leaves post at New York Joint Board business’ office. It marked and devoted union service since 1923. (See story.)
As a whole, Italian-Americans are very much concerned about helping Italy as much as possible. Some people, however, are being tested carefully for the fate of the rest of the world. It is inevitable that part of the merchandise disappears in New York even before being sent across. It is probable that some shipments are seized at the port of destination.

Therefore, to put an end to these fractions of goods which is desirable to have in the actual facts related by two New Yorkers who were in Italy last week on a brief trip to take stock of the situation. Obviously, the National Committee of the ENIDE is represented by a Committee of Representatives of the Italian American Government, the National Committee of the ENIDE is represented by a Committee of Representatives of the government, the General Confederation of Labor, and the Red Cross. Local committees are similarly organized in the provinces, and in the towns.

"It is clear, however, that no one group predominates over the others to the point of intimidating the decision made. The cost of the distribution from the unloading of the goods is now being studied as to its destination is undertaken by the government. The General Confederation of Labor, which has received shipments, have been distributed and are now being tested by the cooperation of their representatives, particularly in the delegation of the needy families and in the actual delivery of the material.

Material Fully Guarded

Here in Mr. Veneziani's description of how the national effort of Italy is handled and protected:

"An effort to see the White House in New York as well as in Italy was made by the leaders in transportation and unloading. It can be assured you that the same care is being given in charge of the personnel in charge of receiving and sending the material to the heart.

"In this case, for example, when a ship docks in Naples, where relief material from America is usually unloaded, our personnel on board itself to see and supervise all the operations in the unloading. The personnel is in the hold, on the deck and on the wharf. The person

The most satisfactory method is that of directly sending the material to children and infants. Every package, made in the local storehouse in the same sense as to avoid any disaster of the packages, is wrapped in the protection of the carabiniers.

When the merchandise is transported from the main storehouse in Naples and Rome to the local communities, it is done in the presence of the officers of the carabiniers.

No Regional Favoritism

Mr. Veneziani has given the following explanation of the basis on which relief from the United States is allocated among the various regions in Italy:

"When a plan for the allocation of relief was set up, the needs of the different regions was kept in mind; priority was given to the devastated areas.

"By Sept. 30, we had helped approximately 2,250,000 people throughout Italy. And Sicily was not forgotten.

"In these areas, the needs of the people were considered immediately after those of the devastated areas.

"After a series of discussions between the Ministers, the American representative, and the representatives of the various regions, a plan for the allocation of relief in Sicily was made.

"The total number of people helped in Sicily has been 110,000, divided as follows: 75,000 in Messina, 20,000 in Trapani, 20,000 in Palermo, 20,000 in Catania, and the remainder among the other provinces.

"No matter how great the help given to the people of Sicily and throughout the rest of Italy seems, it consists only as a beginning of action, because what is still needed.

The people helped are only about 16 percent of those who should be helped. We have shown no favoritism; we have distributed the material on the basis of need, by priority of any kind, the dire needs in the different areas.

First-Hand Report on GI's in Pacific

Vice Pres. Charles Krinder (left) back from mission at Far Eastern military fronts, has described front to American troops, emphasized they are much appreciated. He has seen the giant prestige of local GI's during radio interview on Dec. 8 with John Gebo, assistant manager of Italian Dramateurs' local.

Warming the Hearts of Italian Needy

As a whole, Italian-Americans are very much concerned about helping Italy as much as possible. Some people, however, are being tested carefully for the fate of the rest of the world. It is inevitable that part of the merchandise disappears in New York even before being sent across. It is probable that some shipments are seized at the port of destination.

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All Recipients Share Alike

Veneziani that handling of the material is safeguarded until it reaches the people whom it is intended to benefit:

"We have developed a good system of clothing, we have ascertained that

Presses of Local 89
Okay Antonini, Note Reports on Progress

Reports presented by Luigi Antonini, general secretary of Local 89, and Salvatore Noto, manager of distilleries branch of the local, were approved with only one dissenting vote at a meeting of the presses on Dec. 9. Antonini presented an account of the current status of the negotiations for a 30 percent increase for all employees and demanded an increase to which pre-war labor dirigent, Mr. Salvatore Noto, former General Motors strike, were likely to affect these negotiations.

Summarizing the high points of the report he is to present this week to the meeting of the General Executive Board of the ILC, Antonini says that the talks with the employers have been for the benefit of the negotiations. Manager Noto's report described the steps being taken by the presses' branch to plan returns of Italian workers to Italy with utmost speed, and to plan further steps to be taken. The negotiations were completed from September to November, 1943. The presses' branch estimates that the time for working was 15 weeks, and the effects of the General Motors strike, were likely to affect these negotiations.

Local 25 Welcomes Krinder's Return

A warm welcome-home party for Vice Pres. Charles Krinder was given by the executive board of the Local 25, Beekeepers, in the form of a dinner at the Hotel Astor on Dec. 4. The event signaled the completion of his six-week mission as labor member of a War Department-sponsored committee that held discussions with over 14,000 soldiers and sailors to inform them of the job picture on the home front.

Carrie Prance, president of the local, acted as mistress of ceremonies. "We gieti Manager Krinder with all affection," she said, "not only because he is a friend and a fellow worker, but because he has been a part of the way in which the work was done. Manager Krinder went on this trip across the opposite side of the world to present to the American people the great prestige which our union already enjoys in the United States, and the leadership of the employer associations

"The psychological effect is even greater than the intrinsic value of the gift. It confirms our presence, our laborers and all the poor people" etc.

On the other hand, in the discussion of the report, the question of the protection of the carabiniers.

International solidarity was quickly won when First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini accepted $2,500 check from Maoi Dutcher, former head of executive board of Local 62, Udgerman Workers' Union, also of Indiana, for the Indiva University, as she presented local's gift for relief of Italy's war victims on Dec. 1. (See story, page 4)
Bigger Office In Union City

Local 148 and 162, Union City, N. J., have opened new offices. The new offices are located at 2121 Bergenline Ave. It is announced by Manager William Allain. Heating and air conditioning services will be held around Christmas time.

In 1913 John W. Rettenmeyer, president of the union, was made chairman of the planning committee. In 1919, the union and the company have therefore been ahead of the times for the benefit of the workers. The new office is a step forward in the direction of progress. The new office will be open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Doctor in Staten Island

ACTS ON EOT SICK CLAIMS

ILGWU members in Staten Island now have an additional physician on the list of doctors who are authorized to certify benefit claims under the union's health and welfare plan. The doctor is Dr. W. H. Robinson, 313 Victory Boulevard, Staten Island.

EOT Asks Pay Increase for 500 at Maidenfieds

In an effort to pay the way for a projected wage increase at the Maidenfieds department store in New York City, the Eastern Out-of-Town Department Store Department of the ILGWU, employed in the Maidenfieds two New Jersey plants.

So, River Cracks Bond Record

Displacing the Jeps, this South River ILGWU quintet won the title captured by U. S. Maritime on Sat. Jan. 16, at right, Eleanor Zuckerman, Lillian Rabin, Anna Krug, Rose Majewski and Nelly Weigler.

South River, N. J. New York, is one of the most picturesque and attractive communities that doesn't forget its industrial background. During the early years of the 20th century, the city thrived on the production of various goods, including clothing and textiles. Today, South River is known for its vibrant community and the beautiful South River Reservoir

Conn. ILG Shows Solidarity To AFL Machinists on Strike

The 3,000 striking AFL machinists at the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Stamford, Conn., received an encouraging reply to their appeal for aid from the ILGWU almost before their strike had even finished its first meeting at a meeting of the executive board of Local 19, Norwalk, Conn. It is reported by Organizer Harry Bernard that the resolution was passed by a large majority.

The local strike will reach its peak on March 5th, when it is expected that the strike will be extended to all the other machinists in the area.

AFL Machinists include 18,000 members, representing over 1,000 plants and companies, and are involved in various industries including automotive, shipbuilding, aerospace, and woodworking. The strike is one of the largest in the country and is expected to have a significant impact on the local economy.

AFL-MLC and the ILGWU have a long history of cooperation and solidarity, and this strike is just one example of their ongoing efforts to support each other. The ILGWU has always been a strong advocate for workers' rights and has a strong record of standing up for its members. We will continue to follow this story closely and provide updates as needed.
WILLIAM MARSHALL

WASHINGTON, D.C.—There are some curious developments in the two big CIO strikes—auto and steel. What’s going on is so very much like the famous “hidden ball” play in football.

The Ford Motor Co. called the ball and the new players agreed. By a secret agreement with management, they were made into the strike. Ford announced that the union had been called out, and it has been in progress for over three weeks. Ford and the Steel Institute were taking a third of a page in the wall that is the steel industry. The steel corporations being co-management is the per cent of the workers in the steel strike.

The phrase “union security” is well known to every trade union. Through generations of experience, trade unionists have sought to make sure they have a chance to get their employers to establish the security of their union against the efforts to disband them. No one will deny, of course, that the problem of the union is a very real and serious one. Ford Motor has been added meaning to the current demand that the Ford strike be called off.

President Truman’s plan to cancel the strike has the union’s back. But if the union is an ally of another, the public will be the company, even though the Ford Motor Company is a larger and more laborious process.

The National Labor Relations Board ruled that the Ford Motor strike be canceled. The board has been called by the question of the union’s discipline to an internal problem, which can be solved more effectively by the union itself than with the help of the company, even though the board can be a more lenient and more laborious process.

Mrgr. Ryan Awards Given Bishop Shell and Philip Murray

The first Monongahel John A. Ryan Award, set up by the Committee of Catholic for Human Rights, was given prior to the outstanding clergyman and layman of the faith. This award is given to those American Catholics who have contributed most to the defense of human rights and to the furtherance of international justice.

Monongahel Ryan, who died September 7, was a leader for over a generation in the struggle for human justice on all the ancient and social fronts in this country, and was an outstanding foe of reaction and special privileges.

Bishop Shell and Philip Murray were awarded for his work in improving the conditions of the Catholic Youth Organization in the United States. Bishop Shell, who is a member of the American Catholic Federation of Labor, is the chairman of the National Board of the Catholic Youth Organization.

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Catholic Aid given Charles Laughton a trip-around-the-world tour to promote the work of the Catholic Church. Laughton’s work has been thwarts the Catholic Church ever since the beginning of the Church. Laughton’s work has been thwarted by the establishment of the Catholic Church in the United States and is an outstanding foe of reaction and special privileges.

Bishop Shell has been deeply involved in the work of improving the conditions of the Catholic Youth Organization in the United States. Bishop Shell, who is a member of the American Catholic Federation of Labor, is the chairman of the National Board of the Catholic Youth Organization.

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Notwithstanding the effort on the part of some in the people of the country to bring about a spirit of cooperation and understanding, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that on the part of some in the country, there were found that
LABOR TODAY AND TOMORROW! By Joanna Guenik. Alfred A. Knopf, 725.

Sitting aside tomorrow morning’s headlines, Mr. Levenson’s interest in the status of labor relations in the country is not of the superficial type. He is concerned with the labor market, the production, of goods and services, the position of workers, the relation of workers to employers, and the effect of the labor market on the economy. The book is a study of labor relations, not just a collection of case studies, but a framework for understanding the dynamics of the labor market.

Mr. Levenson’s book is a valuable contribution to the study of labor relations. It is a lucid and well-documented analysis of the factors that influence labor relations and the consequences of those relations. It is a must-read for anyone interested in the labor market and its impact on the economy.

The book is well-organized and easy to follow. It is a comprehensive overview of the labor market, from the perspective of both employers and employees. It is a valuable resource for students, researchers, and policymakers.

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These American women who live in the rural areas of the South, who are descended from the people of Africa, who were relegated to the status of second-class citizens, who were denied the rights of citizenship, who were denied the vote, who were denied the right to work, who were denied the right to education, who were denied the right to hold public office, who were denied the right to own property, who were denied the right to marry, and who were denied the right to be free. They were denied the right to be free in every way.

And yet, they persisted. They fought. They organized. They marched. They demanded. They persisted. And finally, they succeeded. They succeeded in securing their rights. They succeeded in securing their freedom. And they succeeded in securing their dignity.

T”was the Night Before Christmas . . .

With labor split in its own ranks, the contest seems due in even more than three ways as the battle-field over labor laws shifted from the courtrooms.

The old test of strength between organized labor and management gave way to administrative and judicial procedures by which labor union security, wage stabilization and manpower control were implemented.

With the end of the war, according to Mr. Levenson, organized labor found itself in a disadvantageous position. Among the changes that had occurred, the most important were the entry of government as an active participant in the management-labor relations. The government had taken a new and additional role that has since limited the area of conflict between employers and employees.

The government’s role of umpire had suitably changed to that of mediator. The mechanism of main-
Handsome Handicraft Trio

Umpire at Forest City Broadens Time Rates

-Acting on the employers' challenge to his right to arbitrate on matters dealing with the wage rates of time-workers, Dr. A. H. Clements on Dec. 3 overruled the position taken by Los Angeles Motor Co. His decision is of such far-reaching scope that it not only definitively settles the earnings of time-workers in the Forest City plants but, by implication, also benefits the rights of the employers in other neighboring cities in the Forest City plants at St. Louis, Mo., Collierville, Frackville, Pennsylvania, and other locations. The arbitrator ruled that it was unnecessary for the parties to sign a contract with regard to the arbitration of wage differences between the Forest City plants and the Goodyear time-workers. In addition, he ruled that the employer's present agreement with the Forest City plants does not give the arbitrator the right to fix a wage increase for the time-workers in the Forest City plants.

Parleys Open On New Pacts For 28 Shops

Employers and workers will be required to come to terms before wage increases and other improvements are sought for work in 28 shops in the Southwest District during a series of negotiations scheduled for renewal of agreements. It is announced by Vice President Meyer Pelikan. On Nov. 27 the union and management notification of the term it will seek to incorporate into the contract with 28 manufacturers of Union demands, sportswears and embroidery in St. Louis. The union has submitted four proposals, including requests for wage increases, an additional week of paid vacation for workers with five years of service, payment of time-workers for legal holidays and percentage of payroll contributions by employers toward the establishment and maintenance of a health and sick benefit fund. Parallel terms have been presented by the Boulevard Fabrics Co., the Granite City Garment Co., the Granite City Garment Co., the Granite City Garment Co., and the Granite City Garment Co. None of the workers agreements with the unions are scheduled for renewal.

Granite City Signs Pact; New Longest Chartered

An agreement covering the workers of the Granite City Garment Co. was signed in Granite City, Ill., on Dec. 7. The shop is operated by the Doris Doolin Co. The General Office of the ILGWU is in St. Louis, Mo., the workers are supervisednow by the Southwest District by Killing Smith.

Winona Pickets Defy Both Employer and Weather

Stott Co. Picketers Steadfast

Despite Winona's Ice Winds

All production workers of the Stott & Son Corp., Winona, Minn., struck Nov. 28 following the authorization of this action at a meeting of the workers held the previous evening. Production at the plant is at a complete standstill. Enthusiastic picketing has been maintained since that date, in spite of severe winter weather conditions. All signs indicate that the hard workers are determined to remain away from their plants until their demands are met by the employer.

The immediate cause of the strike was the refusal of the firm, which under the terms of the agreement, to extend its period of 30 days from Nov. 20. During this time negotiations will be held between the employers and the employees seeking full acceptance by the employers of demands for wage increases and other improvements forwarded by the union.

Ludwig Walter Shop To Set Minimums On Job Value Base

The establishment of a system of shop assignments with the minimum hourly wage scale based on skill was the subject of thorough discussion at a conference between union representatives and the management of the Ludwig Walter Co. Kansas City, Mo., on Dec. 1. A special committee will be named to study the scale requirements of the various classifications, and in the management of the Ludwig Walter Co. Kansas City, Mo., on Dec. 1. The committee will study the scale requirements of the various classifications, and in the conference it was held that minimum hourly wages scale should be based on skill and the firm agreed to the principle worked out by the workers on both skill and speed.

Full employment here spells prosperity, enduring peace for all mankind.

Missouri Governor Agrees On 1946 2 Week Vacation

The terms of vacation benefits for the employees of the Kansas City garment Co., Kansas City, Mo., have been extended to include, in 1946, two weeks of paid vacations though employed by the firm for at least five years. This added benefit was agreed upon at a conference on

Southwest Shorts

The employment of the Rosary ManhattanCo., of Fredericktown, Tex., received $1,216 to pay back as the result of a 2 per cent increase provided in a new collective bargaining agreement.

Members and officers of Local 214, Houston, Tex., are mourning the death of Mrs. J. C. Campbell, mother of the late president of the Florida branch of the union.

The Omaha member, of the district staff, attended the convention of the Arkansas State Federation of Labor as representative of Local 206. Little Rock.

The new St. Louis Matron shop, operated by the Rosen Co. of St. Louis, Kan., provides wage scales and working conditions similar to those prevailing in the industry.

The Minket was in charge of these negotiations.

The President, president of the Kentucky League of Women Workers, died on the 60-cent minimum wage bill at a recent meeting of Local 188, Cincinnati, Ky. Local 188 was chartered.

Local 415 and 415, Winona, Minn., have created a local employment, psychology, which is directed by Anna Lee Hovet of the union's staff. The local employs 15 members of the city's Board of Education.

Local 415 and 415, representing 300 workers, have been negotiating a new 60-cent minimum wage bill at a recent meeting of Local 206, Houston, Tex., last month at the YMCA. The proceeds of which will be used for the "Monthly reception given to new members of the Negro League.

Handicraft creations and textile paintings made by members of the Artist Craft Class of Local 206 were exhibited before the Home Economics class of the Warren, Ohio, high school last month.

Eppie Beasom, assistant at Sam Wulff's, has been named a member of the Kansas City Joint Board, has been placed in charge of Local 212, Richmond, Mo., and is the successor of the late W. K. Kellis. The succeeding secretary for the 40th meeting of the ILGWU pioneers in Kansas City, Mo., was the secretary to the garment industry.

The cutters at Liberty Prods. Co., Kansas City, have received their time and skill trip of the ending of the new contract, the gainers Red Cross will distribute to workers. Employers and employees have also contributed to the Community War Chest and rededicated the contributions to the benefit of the Group Life Insurance, shop chairperson, whose home was destroyed by fire.
2 Scranton Strikes Score at Cooperman, Ashley Plants

About 300 garment workers in the Scranton District struck the homes of two employers early this month in successful drives to win full enforcement of contract terms is reported by District Manager Jerel Zimmerman. One strike hit the Sam Cooperman Co., Scranton, and the other attacked the Ashley Co., Wilkes-Barre.

The Ashley firm owns four plants, two of which, the Penn Dress and the Invention sportswear, both in Scranton, have been operated as non-union shops while the Ashley Co., Wilkes-Barre, and the Rynor Dress, Rynor, Pa., function as union shops.

As a result of the mounting dissatisfaction on the part of the lineless workers over many accumulated grievances, continued delay by the management in making contracts, and the existence of the minimum wage in both Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, plant owners finally walked out on Nov. 30.

The next day the employer arrived in New York where he conferred with the headquarters of the union at 120 Broadway, New York City, with Director David Gingold, Field Supervisor William Ryn and Managing Director Jerel Zimmerman.

An agreement was reached on general terms of the contract, to include stipulated minimums and health and vacation benefits, and the management agreed to enter into negotiations to have the workers in their four Scranton plants.

Practically all of these workers had already joined the ILGWU.

Back in Scranton on Dec. 4 the employer held a meeting with the management and a committee of workers and they agreed to negotiate.

All workers returned to the plants on Dec. 11 after the agreement was signed by the employer, a member of the 120 Broadway organization, to begin negotiations on the terms of the contract.

The following is an account of the agreement made.

Shaminok 100% ILG AS K & G SIGNS PACT

Keeping the record of ILGWU organization at 100 per cent in the piecework sector is the new contract signed by the Scranton-Greene and Manager Oscar Newman, which inaugurates a new minimum wage that will be paid to all workers employed by the new firm of K & G Co. of Scranton.

The firm employs 21 garment workers in its plant at Shaminok, Pa.

These workers will receive health and vacation benefits, a 10-cent minimum and will have their pants-ties adjusted upward.

Newman and Greene, together with Organizer Louie Platte, completed negotiations for the contract covering the 21 workers employed by the new firm of K & G Co. of Scranton.

A supplementary agreement continues the pact signed last year under which the workers' health fund was approved by the ILGWU.

Terms of the contract provide for an increase of 50 cents in the current rate for two weeks' vacation pay, with these negotiations being conducted through the Labor Board.

Improved terms in the agreement covering the 21 workers employed at the Eastern Isles Co., Clinton, Pa., include a 1-cent health and vacation fund and the establishment of a 35-cent minimum.

ILGWU Service Men's Pensions Are Resumed in Boston

The regular Friday evening dinners for service men and civilians given by the Boston ILGWU Educational Committee were resumed last week.

The committee in charge of arranging the Friday evening affairs includes Airman Morris Leon, Rabbi Martin, Eugenie Fremer and A. T. Thibideau.

Schindler Is Secretary Of Hazleton Labor Body

Harry Schindler, manager of the Hazleton District of the Cotton Garment Department, was unanimously elected secretary of the Central Labor Union, Hazleton, Pa., which was organized by a group of representatives of A.F. of L. unions at a meeting on Nov. 29.

The new labor body is planning a full-scale organizing program, including a drive to assist unionized retail clerks in Hazleton. Henry Dreibelbis, an official of the electrical workers' union, is the presidentifie of the new labor body.

Henry Briggs Named Brockton AFL Proxy

Henry Briggs, manager of Local 242, Brockton, Mass., and general organizer of the Brockton area, was elected president of the Brockton Central Labor Union last month, succeeding Thomas E. Wilk-

Some members of the ILGWU Chorus of Local 249, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., seen at recent rehearsal for coming Yule tide programs.

nson, former secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor.

Brockton was appointed by the union to fill the vacancy created by the death of the organization held by the ILGWU in Brockton.

A staff member of the union since 1927, Briggs helped to establish the ILGWU in Brockton, a city of 60,000 people. He has been a delegate to the ILGWU conventions for several years as well as one of its trustees.

N.Y. Terms at Rodney Sport

The terms of a contract negotiated with the Rodney Sportswear Manufacturing Co., New Bedford, Mass., for 200 workers in this city, have been submitted to the ILGWU for ratification.

The new terms of the contract cover the workers in Rodney Sportswear, a subsidiary of the International Sportswear Corp., which has jurisdiction over the Rodney plant in New Bedford, according to Vice President Daniel R. Hauptman, who is in charge of the contract negotiations.

Under the terms of the contract, the workers are guaranteed a minimum of $9 a week for the first few weeks, for a 40-hour week and a system of piecework pay. The piecework rate is an extra 5 cents on every 10 cents increase over the minimum. There shall be no notice to quit the plant unless the firm shall have extended the contract for the succeeding quarter.

Negotiations were conducted by Director David Gingold, Field Supervisor William Ryn and Moses Travis of the Pawtucket River office. When, late in the evening of Dec. 6, the contract was signed, it was found that the firm planned to expand its facilities by starting operations in New Bedford, and as the local body had visited the plant, together with a committee of workers, and convinced the management of the workers' worth, the contract was signed.

Expecting that more workers would be employed as the weeks pass, the committee has prepared a token to be given to each worker who has shown an interest in going to work for the new firm.

Wyoming Valley Ordered To Shift Over to Piecework

Carrying forward its campaign to convert all shops working on a time-wage basis to a piece-wage basis, the Cotton Garment Department sent a vigil signal last month when Harry Uviller, impartial chairman of the dies committee, ordered the service men of the David Dingold Co., Scranton, Pa., to make the change requested by the union.

Such a change had been requested in October. The firm, which is a well-established one, is the Loomis Dress Co. of New York City, and a member of the Pennsylvania Dress Manufacturers' Association, firmly objected to the change on the grounds that the existing 10-cent minimum would take a sharp rise if the change was effected.

Vice President Julius Hoch- man and Director David Dingold appeared before the impartial chairman when he opened hearings on the case on Nov. 7.

The union representatives referred to the piece-wage clause of the collective bargaining agreements between the New York Dress Joint Board and the Central Labor Union, of which the Pennsylvania Dress Manufacturers' Association is a member. It was demanded that the Wyoming Valley Apparel Plant change its method of payment to the piece-wage basis.

In his decision, handed down on Nov. 29, Uviller ordered the firm to convert from time-wage work basis for all garment processes into the machine on and after Dec. 11, 1945.

The agreement with the Movie Star Anew association, which is represented by the National Association of the Press, has been renewed with provisions for an increase of 10 per cent in the average earnings of the 10 work- men involved, an increase of 20 per cent in the minimum rates and improvements in the health and vacation benefits.

Director David Gingold, Field Supervisor Solomon, and Director SuperCooper Sid Greene were joined in the signing ceremony by 11 members of the union in the presence of the New York Dress Joint Board, which has jurisdiction over the service shops.

It was clear to union officers that behind this apparently innocent agreement covered a serious union-management and underlying standing. Garment shops in the Pennsylvania territory operate under terms of one or the other of two agreements. Some of these shops are in direct contractual relations with the New York Dress Joint Board, which has jurisdiction over the service shops. These agreements are the result of negotiations between the garment manufacturers and the union.

Other agreements in the area, manufacturing a variety of miscellaneous products, including garments, are governed by non-union agreements through the Pennsylvania service shop agreements.

It seemed clear to union officers that the same procedure used by the union was for the sole purpose of acquiring a separate agreement which, in the absence of the one in the metropolitan market. While these differences may differ for some time, the shop from New York was being made to conform to the minimum wage and health standards of the ILGWU. The shop is located in Scranton, and the agreement was made in that city.

He branded Chezken's plan as an attempt to start a drive to revise the existing minimum rates. The plan, he said, was out of line with the union's policy and he added that the union had already explored effective measures if such tactics were used again.

He also charged that the plan was an attempt to start a drive to revise the existing minimum rates. The plan, he said, was out of line with the union's policy and he added that the union had already explored effective measures if such tactics were used again.

The plan would be on an agreement to make the minimum rates for unionized workers in the area.
Local 48 Gives $50,000 for Relief at Home and Abroad

The sum of $50,000 was distributed among various foreign relief agencies and philanthropic institutions at the meeting on Nov. 21 of Local 48, Italian Cloakmakers, as announced by Vice Pres. Edward Molinari, manager of the local.

"64" Sets Mark by $4,558 Fire

The largest fine ever collected by Local 48, Baltimore, for offenses against local rules, was paid over this month by the Sample Bootmaker Co., which had been charged by the union with violating its contractual obligations, it is announced by Manager Salvatore Sottile.

Noting the discrepancies between volume of production and wage records in the sample shop, the union decided to ask for a thorough investigation of the firm's accounts. When the sample management refused to admit the union's complaint, the firm was placed on notice to open its books to inspection, the union, it said, would file a complaint.

A meeting was held to decide whether the firm would settle the dispute by an immediate settlement of accounts. The firm agreed to settle all accounts with the union, and a representative of the Cloak Joint Board and the employers' association refused to continue the dispute.

Local 117 on Vigil in Spring Prices as Wage Ruling Pends

Any difficulties experienced by members of Local 117, Cloak Operators, in starting work on the spring run-up, and the question of the wage ruling on the union's request for a wage increase, was discussed at a meeting of the Officers of Local 117 on Tuesday evening. The ruling is due to be decided upon by Harry Hopkins' office.

At the meeting Local 117 was informed of the latest ruling on the union's request for a wage increase. The ruling was due to be decided upon by Harry Hopkins' office.

Kaplan Honored by 800 as Local 117 Greets His 50th Yr.

The fiftieth birthday of Benjamin Kaplan, manager of Local 117, Cloak Operators, was marked by a testimonial dinner in his honor on Dec. 8 at the Central Plaza. It was attended by more than 800 trade unionists and representatives from various trade union organizations in which the manager has been a leader.

The dinner was a tribute to Kaplan for his more than three decades of service to the union. It was attended by many of the officers and members of the General Executive Board, the Labor League of Greater New York, the United Hebrew Trades, the Forward Association and many other labor and welfare groups.

The affair was arranged by Local 117, with Isaac Frickman, general manager of the Cloak Joint Board and chairman of the lecturers' committee. Other officers of the committee were Rubin Zivic, treasurer, Sam Hor- nack, vice chairman; Nathan Hines, secretary, Nat Davidoff, treasurer. The dinner guests were chosen by Kaplan himself.

Smiling His Way Past the Half-Century Mark

A momentous 50th Birthday testimonial dinner given to Benjamin Kaplan, manager of Local 117, Cloak Operators, at Central Plaza on Dec. 8, was the highlight of a colorful celebration to mark the half-century milestone of Kaplan in the garment industry. The event was a testimonial dinner given to Kaplan, who has been a leader in the Los Angeles, California, garment industry for the past 50 years, and is still active in the industry. The dinner was attended by many of Kaplan's former colleagues and associates, who praised him for his contributions to the industry.
ILGWU Center
Truxis High School
589, challenging times for ILGWU Student Fellowship, which marked last month has drawn considerable commentaries from some of the foremost figures in the nation's intellectual life. A few excerpts from their letters follow:

Prof. Charles A. Beard, historian
Education without fellowship, fellowships not be sterile, may even serve evil causes, but combined with fellowship it is needed more than ever, now that our world has become so complex for us.

Dean Harry J. Cohn, Columbia
It is the source of deepest satisfaction to know that in these dark days the ILGWU Student Fellowship remains healthy and strong.

John D. Conner, director, Work
Education Bureau: "The task which workers' education must assigned to the ILGWU in the coming years can only be accomplished through the combined efforts of the ILGWU and the Workers. The success will be limited only to the extent to which workers group the ILGWU student fellowship can be called to the success of the plan."

Dr. Horace M. Kallen, New School for Social Research: "I re-call with great pleasure the students of the classes in which I taught 15 years ago, when you first organized the educational movement. This work has now become not only a significant part of the organized workers movement..."

Yolande Linder, League for Industrial Demography: "The Education Department has had great influence not only within the ranks of the ILGWU but throughout the country, including workers' education and union work.

UNESCO Ushers in Program of World Education

Justice

Brigade Opens Course in Veterans' Rehabilitation

Shifting from its tasks of wartime to the equally urgent responsibilities of peace, the ILGWU Women's Service Brigade is preparing a program to aid in the reacquainting of veterans and civilians. Working in conjunction with the New York Education Council, the Brigade is setting up a series of courses and other projects to call back the civilizat of the effective militiary and demonstrate to veterans the processes of rehabilitation on the home front. In this way, it is expected that many negotiations will be cleared up on both sides and thus lead to a better understanding between the veterans and the organized body.

UNESCO Link for All Lands, Stair Stresses

National Education Council is now engaged in training a large group of discussion leaders who will service the entire nation. Various techniques and illustrations are used to cultivate the understanding of various aspects of veteran civilizational relationships in an organized effort to show how everyone, man or woman, sufferer from physical or psychological scars of war, may be encouraged to make their contribution to the life of the community.

Local, S5 Lecture Eyes Atom Control

The forum conducted by the Educational Department in cooperation with the Knitsworkers, presented James Burt, well-known author and lecturer at his meeting on Dec. 18, spoke on the subject, "Can We Control the Atom?" emphasizing that the problem represented a race between social, scientific, and the survival of the human species.

Local 55 Lecture on the City

Dec. 18 at 5:30 P.M. at Lafayette Music Hall, 1010 Broadway, Brooklyn, at 6:30 P.M.
THE NEUROTIC AND THE NORMAL

For many years scientists have used animals in laboratory experiments to discover the cause and progress of certain diseases. In recent years they have begun to use animals to study behavior, especially aggressive reactions to sleep, cats, dogs and even pigs. Recently some intense interest in the behavior of animals was shown at the University of Michigan, where a group of students were experimenting with depressed nervous animals. One of the experiments tried on pigs. A few young pigs were brought into a cage containing a number of older pigs. At the same time the pigs attempted to get to the apples, the older ones were removed from the center. This taming procedure was repeated for several days.

Anima is Too Neurotic

At last, the pigs could not be separated. They became depressed, the older pigs were less aggressive, and the younger ones did not even react to everything. Although they were hungry, they refused to take food or milk placed before them. When the younger pigs got up on the older pigs' right under their noses, the pigs remained listless. They refused even to eat. The outcome of the short, the pigs had reached their breaking point. Previously, they had been put in contact with something from which they appeared to be an attack of neurosis of the depressor type.

Of course, it is not possible or desirable to conduct such experiments with human beings. But these results do indicate that behavior shows a little sign of some of the factors that enter into the everyday complicated problem of personality reaction to difficult situations. Although psychologists do not believe that human beings develop "neurotic" tendencies in the same manner as animals do, they are sure that each individual, no matter how healthy, emotionally, has a breaking point. There is one study with one tough break after another, which leads to a breakdown of the personality, and he is emotionally, has a breaking point. Any study with one tough break after another, which leads to a breakdown of the personality, he has a breaking point.

Imaginary But Painful

In this condition, he will feel weak and will complain of vague pains. He may be suffering from all sorts of physical ailments which are purely imaginary. In extreme and rare cases, a person suffering from nerves may develop an imaginary illness, or he may lose his power of speech or hearing.

But psychologists know that such patients are not suffering. They know patients who have been paralyzed, only to be realtime paralyzed because of nervous strain, and they are suffering from the muscles of nerves and the skin, as well as from the nerves of their body. It is possible for a patient to suffer from nervousness is filled and need the kind of help that only a professional psychiatrist can give. It is not true that they are not suffering. They are suffering from the same thing as he or she ever was.

SUGAR STAYS SHORT BUT STILL SUFFICIENT

There is little likelihood that sugar will be removed from rationing "too soon to come." It is announced by the Department of Agriculture which, at the same time, points out that sufficient sugar has been allocated for civilians during the first quarter of 1945. It is believed that sugar will remain at present levels.

This allocation is 1,100,000 tons as compared with 1,500,000 tons for the present quarter.

The bulbs of the additional sugar is intended for institutional and industrial users, including food processors who have not been able to fulfill their full quotas because of limited sugar supplies.

Price Rein Urged Shown By OPA Orange Squeeze

A vivid demonstration of the need for continued—effective—price control, was provided in the last few weeks when the OPA, in its haste to price control overboard, removed the ceilings on citrus fruits. This action was taken on Nov. 29, just in time to affect the holiday market. Prices immediately soared high into the sky, and continued to soar to new highs on OPA offices all over the country. One result of this was that prices that were held on oranges, for example, actually increased in the free market, eating through the law.

In spite of the pressure from the growers, the OPA would not give in to the noise. The OPA ran true form by being even more resistant to the price ceilings that it had been in removing them. This is typical of the OPA in watching the law resulting from the citrus fruit price ceiling, but finally the law remains.

There is urgent need for adequate psychiatric care of veterans.

"We Thought You'd Like to Know Why"

The cooperatives scored an interesting victory recently that still has an important bearing on the pattern of farm organizations blissing at its own mismanagement. The victory is the Armour Co. a giant agricultural concern, whose fertilizer division decided to squeeze out the farmers' cooperatives by refusing to supply them with fertilizer.

This policy of discrimination quickly boomeranged on the fertil- izer division head from Armour's test division, in part, by the farmers' cooperatives were among the best men in most essential regions. Accordingly, fertilizer will continue to be supplied to both the cooperatives and farmers to assure the best possible service. Television Seen Unready For Big Time Until 1947

Television sets will not be produced in great quantity until 1947, according to present trade reports. It is estimated that 300,000 sets will be turned out that number the following year.

Fats and Oils Low Next Year; Soap

Although food fats and oils have been freed from wartime rationing, the Commerce Department foresees a slight shortage in those supplies for 1945. The report foresees a shortage of butter, lard, salad oil, cooking and salad oils. Olive oil, on the other hand, is not expected to equal more than about 10 per cent of the current year's production.

The fats used in making soap, which supplies about one third of the output of the industry, will be curtailed, which will boost prices.
NOT FOR BARTER

The Administration's surprise move—only two days after the Labor-Management Conference adjourned for the encausment of a law, patterned upon the Railway Labor Act, that would vest the government with power to appoint fact-finding boards in the event of major labor-industry deadlocks—is being interpreted as President Truman's quick reaction to the disappointing outcome of that conference.

But the industry, it is said, was unable, after meeting for four weeks, to offer the President a concord on the fundamentals of the machinery necessary for industrial peace. Seeking something which would appease an irate and conditioned public, he would also satisfy public feeling that was running high because of strikes and labor disputes, the President and his advisers chose the mildest possible device—namely, fact-finding boards without compulsion on either side to accept conclusions. Public opinion, made familiar with the fact that the President could do little to appease an unbridled termination of the dispute in question.

Such is the pattern of fact-finding technique and, at first blush, it sounds rather plausible. The President, moreover, declared in his message that, "he hopes Congress will refrain from adopting repressive or discriminatory measures against either side," adding that "a free American labor and a free American private enterprise are essential to our free democratic system." On the other hand, fact-finding boards are not novel in American labor-industry annals and have been used with more or less success in other industries outside the railways. In fact, the Labor-Management Conference had itself proposed a fact-finding panel on its own agenda; management gave it lukewarm support, but labor flatly rejected it.

As the hearings on this bill begin, however, it is becoming fairly obvious that it will meet with solid opposition from organized labor, and that management may accord it only tepid and conditional support. One can hardly conceive, indeed, that industry, which has so consistently defended a policy of keeping costs, profits and other price factors away from the public eye, would continue clergy of a law by virtue of which boards, formed with subpoena powers, could place such data right under the nose of a curious public.

The United Auto Workers, in fact, got a simple message of management's attitude on its records and profits when, shortly before the strike, it collided with that company's financial reports, even though the union was required to stake its entire wage demand on the outcome of a fair appraisal of GM's financial ability to grant the pay raise.

Labor, on the other hand, hardly needs to fear the inquisitorial power of fact-finding panels. But labor is irrevocably opposed to any law that would absolve its being for a law by virtue of which boards, formed with subpoena powers, could place such data right under the nose of a curious public.

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By acting in great haste and with apparent good intentions to block the even more repressive measures being shaped up by Congressional Tories, the President unfortunately precluded the possibility of prior consultation with the representatives of organized labor. Had he done so, he undoubtedly would have found a period of negotiations, which, in which, in one sweep, revives the recursive doctrine and government by injunction and may even be interpreted in such a manner as to make criminals of a father and non-discussing work and wages among the family table.

The New National Health Plan

President Truman's new health insurance program, which would cover all Americans "who work for a living" and their dependents, should receive the unequivocal support of every trade union.

The plan, similar to the original Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill and now promptly reintroduced by them in the form of a new bill, is not "socialized medicine," but a program of public health insurance. Under its terms, no physician will be compelled to work for the government, nor would any patient be hobbled in his free choice of a doctor or a hospital. The organized medical profession, it may be expected, will soon resume its attack on the new health plan: the hope of delaying action on it.

No doubt, the doctors will trot out again their "moral and religious opposition" and will offer as alternatives the private health insurance groups and societies which operate today in many cities. What the organized medical profession will fail to mention is that private groups at best cost only a small fraction of our people's income. The kind and amount of medical care which we need should not depend on how much we can afford to pay at the time we need it. There lies the basic appeal of national health insurance. The medical profession cannot hope to achieve this objective without the aid of the federal government.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

BY M. D.

THIS STORY could very well have been captioned "Chaos in the Free Enter-prise wireless", except that OPA Adminis- trator Bowles was not the target of the Washington ACTARCA meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers the other day by a street- dwindled-doesn't-kneel-heelled-walked-into-the-swath-gathering-by-invitation-and-name-seen-Josef-Husnik, the one-time Czech, a Commission member. But the price of a rubber band to stop the flow of coal.

What the NAM top men had expected Mr. Bowles to say may not be entirely clear to an uninitiated audience, because they had thought that, faced with their record, Bowles would be sure to be ended by next Feb. 18, the OPA chief would revel in comment. Also, that Mr. Bowles might benefit from a preceding talk by that staid fellow of the American Iron and Steel Institute, in which this apologist of inflation had pointed to profits and applauded his own Leining- ing it with "kypioism," attempts to "con- trol profits" and with the many other in- jections that the poor, defenseless manu facturers and wholesalers were being made to endure.

Well, Mr. Bowles was NOT impressed, and he told off the assembled manufacturer s and retailers, noting that the suggestion of a rubber band to stop the flow of coal would never have been made. Although bowles used a "consumer-and-survey method, he literally smothered his public address with a volley of cen- tennial which touched upon every vital consumer item — rice, clothing, varnish elements and rubber, tires, cars, and just about everything that he mentioned, each trend was supposed to be very properly intensified if prices were allowed to level off. Retailers, he said, still under price control, "while your leaders and manufacturers make all-out production impossible are being ungrateful." To them, he added, "Moral: Never give a "surmational" an even break. You're likely to get bearded in your own way."

WHEN CHARLES Kreindler landed with his group of "fellows travelers," in Ha- wa, the early days of the call to Tokyo, he was warned by a tip general of the American trained man that he "be better get" in handling himself at meetings with the GI's already scheduled at various military bases in the Far East. There's a lot of hard-bitten anti-Japan feeling among the men, the GI's have to be careful to be sensitive.

Well, "Juki," has already reported that the labor men on this, particular War Dep- artment job, didn't make good. They encountered, to be sure, plenty of heckling and had to answer a lot of litanies and arid questions at meetings with the GI's. Nevertheless, the important thing re- mained at the scene was the fact that this much-vanted anti-Japan feeling among the sailors and soldiery, has been greatly exaggerated. Many of the GI's, es- pecially those who come from the rural areas of or from the midwest, who gets the chance to see a person, the GI's get very direct contact from reality very fast. When the GI's ask a question about the strikes and about the "Japs" story, he says it was mainly the women and men in the west who were the worst. But the GI's have never been unaided and quite ready to listen to fair argument.

All of which gives this writer a personal "I-told-you-so" sense of satisfaction. Since the GI's have been a rather large group among many of our laboratories a group among them, that our GI's would return home with unforeseen minor penalties, ready to do their job, the American over to the Japs, it was among the few who were actually so nice to stay in that belief. I still think I am right.

THERE'S A BREACH of ant-labor bills in the Senate where the House has already passed the bill providing for a reduction in the number of Senate's 101-man body and 40-man House committees. The synthetic labor-baiting bill in the House has reached the conclusion that its "tag" is finally here and, now that it is time to clip labor's wings.

So, look for a flock of positive measures to be out on the floor of Congress—bills prohibiting discrimination in buildings, unions in insurance for damages, bill suspending or abrogating rights of the pre-charge with violating no-strike agreements; bills providing for a tax, loan, from the Treasury to primary and general elections; and even a bill imposing major penalties on union in time of strikes for "interference in interstate commerce."

Frankly, we don't believe that all these bills will pass, although they will, be sure to be signed by the President. We doubt that, however, such that bills are being introduced in Congress registers, a new high of labor arrogance on the part of the labor-baiters, an arrogance that should, of course, be examined from time to time by Congress.

Perhaps the most cogent answer to this wave of anti-labor fury generating from the halls of Congress was given by the tip chief of the AFL. William "Curley" Hough in a speech to a meeting of a group of liberal House members: "I have learned from the suffering men of Great Britain, when driven to des-peration, we too will turn to the Left." One does not often hear such thoughts published by an acknowledged leader of American labor.

William "Curley" Hough knows precisely what the British Labor Party stands for. A few weeks ago, Congress also had a chance to hear first hand, from the mouth of Labor Prime Minister Clement Attlee, what was the mind of a man who, unlike most workers who talk their early lessons in a spirit of cooperation instead of exult in the devise of its own to expedite a political example of their fellow-men in Britain.

If the Congress theories they control are correct, that the feelings of exult in the devise of its own to expedite a political example of their fellow-men in Britain.

UNTHINKABLE," says Soviet published in the Moscow journal, an- niall newspaper, in the United States to criticize sharply or per- sonal key of their government, "Unthinkable" is the word used to describe the 175,000,000 human beings most think that we can't live or else, freedom of thought and expression.

We wonder whether Mr. Solkine believes the unthinkableness of freedom of thought and expression, of course, the basic appeal of national health insurance. The medical profession cannot hope to achieve this objective without the aid of the federal government.