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Justice (Vol. 28, Iss. 2)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments
*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*. 

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An Editorial

The Trail to Higher Wages

The system, in management who are bellowing "increased production first, increased wages next" may not be impressed by the few facts and figures we are going to cite below. The prestige of their newly discovered sacred cow, nevertheless, may be considerably dimmed by them and the potency of their slogan cut down a few pegs.

Every worker knows that increased production to create the income for higher wages is essential in most cases. But every worker knows equally well that only strong union organization can bring the rightful share of that increased income into his pay envelope. Left to itself, industry, as a rule, will not voluntarily come forward with increased output. Increasing production and collective bargaining are the two conditions which account for America's higher wage levels for the past three decades.

Now read these facts:

During the First World War, "real" wages rose 24 per cent between 1914 and 1919. This was due chiefly to the fact that the AFL had doubled its membership in that period and that the unions drove for higher wages. From 1919 to 1929, thanks to new industrial techniques, productivity per man-hour rose 74 per cent, creating the income for a rapid rise in wages. But no such rise took place. That period coincided with industry's anti-union "open shop" drive; union membership dropped sharply in the 1922 depression and did not recover for a long time. "Open shop" management got some wage increases to forestall union organization, but real workers' wages rose only 29 per cent during that entire decade.

In 1929 came the climax to the era of huge profits and stock market speculation, which was followed by the greatest financial crash in our history. Shortage of labor's buying power was a prime cause of the industrial collapse that ensued. During the Great Depression, productivity went on increasing but workers made no gain in real earnings.

In 1933, the National Recovery Act was passed, guaranteeing workers the right to organize. Union membership rose rapidly, and a drive for pay, together with increased employment, lifted the average "real" wage 17 per cent in one year. Then came the employers' counter-drive against the NRA and its expiration in 1935. Union organization and wage drives were stalled for the next two years, although productivity rose rapidly. Then, in 1937, the National Labor Relations Act was declared constitutional and labor's right to organize was finally established. Union drives in the next two years brought workers a share of this increased productivity and "real" wages rose 13 per cent.

These are facts, not fables, and the moral to be derived from these facts is that while it is true that fire enterprise is a factor in raising the income to raise wages, workers do not receive their share of that income unless they are strongly organized in unions and these unions press for wage increases.

The argument that higher productivity must come prior to a wage rise is completely blotted out by this record. Year after year, productivity has risen in American industry without labor getting anything real in return for it. It is only when the workers learned the lesson of organization and of putting real organized strength behind their demands that they actually got something which brought them a sizable measure of economic security and a bit more of human happiness.
Wage Stabilization Board to pick up the tangled threads left by the former body. The bureau's chief function will be to determine whether wage increases requested may be used as a basis for seeking price relief. The new agency has no authority to settle any labor-management disputes.

The Bureau's activities will be the subject of a report by the Bureau of Labor's Acting Chief, Charles E. A. Davis, at the beginning of November, after which the Board will consider a report of the All-India Wage Payments, which will be advanced by the Board, and the report of the Furs for Food Commission.

INDIAN workers in some states are still waiting for a ruling on the wage increases requested by the Indian Federation of Trade Unions. The Board is considering the matter and the report will be issued in the near future.

PALESTINE is the only country in the world where organized labor has not yet succeeded in organizing. Dr. Robert Nathan, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, is traveling to Palestine to study the problem and to confer with the leaders of the Palestine Federation of Trade Unions.

FRENCH civil service workers went on a one-hour strike in Paris last month in protest against the government's refusal to grant them a wage increase. The strike was called by the Federation of French Workers and supported by the workers of the Ministry of Finance.

LONGSHOREMEN in the New York port went on a strike last month, raising their rates from 60 cents per hour to $1.25 per hour. The strike was called by the International Longshoremen's Association and was supported by the workers of the Port of New York.

SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRIES leaders met with the government officials to discuss the wage question. The government offered to increase the wages of 100,000 shipbuilders.

COLOMBIAN all workers were given a wage increase of 25% by order of the Ministry of Labor. The government also promised to increase the minimum wage to 75 cents per hour.

HAWAIIAN sugar workers have won a "reasonable" union contract from the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, which gives the workers a slight increase of seven cents an hour. The workers have been on strike for three weeks, but the agreement was reached after a long negotiation between the union and the planters.

BRITISH postal workers are urging the government to send the wage rate to all government employees in the near future. The workers are demanding the same wage increases as the workers of the railways and the docks.

MEXICAN miners went on strike at the beginning of the year. The miners were demanding an increase of 30% in their wages. The government offered to increase the wages of 15,000 miners, but the miners refused to accept the offer.

AUSTRALIAN coal miners ended a 14-day strike last month in New South Wales by agreeing to a 25% wage increase. The agreement was reached after a long negotiation between the miners and the owners.

IS WEATHER MAN Radio Artist? If So, He Must Join the Union

Bill Louis will be required to sign an exclusive contract with the Screen Employees' Guild unless he joins the American Federation of Radio Artists. The union has asked Louis to sign the contract because he is considered a teacher's union. The union has also asked Louis to sign the contract because he is considered a teacher's union. The management has refused to sign the contract because the union is considered a teacher's union. The management has also refused to sign the contract because the union is considered a teacher's union.

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In Store Strikers Triumph After Eight-Hour Picket-Line

One of the labor strikes on record was set in motion early this week in Dublin, Ireland, when five employees of a dry goods store went on strike to work after stealing the picketing of the establishment for eight hours. The employer, realizing that he had been tricked, was forced to compromise his position and agreed to a settlement with the strikers. The strikers were supported by the Irish Distillery Workers' Union, which in turn supported the strikers.

January 15, 1946
Montreal Workers Fighting For Labor Code, Tolerance

Sixty representatives of the Provincial Federation of Labor of Quebec, including four delegates from the ILGWU, returned from their year-end conference with the Provincial Prime Minister in December. A report on their conference is presented on this page, according to the program of preparations for a labor code of practices that has been discussed before the head of the Provincial Cabinet.

The Prime Minister reversed the stand to which he has adhered since his government came to power by declaring himself in favor of a National Labor Code, which he previously had held to be a threat to autonomy. In a statement which the delegates considered the most significant in recent years, the government chief also expressed himself as being in favor of a week's vacation with pay and other provisions which the Canadian workers are seeking as a right.

Among the ILGWU members present at the conference were: George W. Sargenti, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Federation of CIO unions. The conference was addressed by the Provincial Party leader, and the CIO unions were invited to support the movement of the workers.

The first of the meetings was called the American Federation of Labor by Stecher, the second by the City Council of CIO unions. Both meetings used a similar discussion program and were addressed by Alden Douglas, the President of the Jewish Labor Committee.

At both meetings, resolutions were passed calling upon their respective city councils to appoint committees to combat discrimination, emphasizing that only employers stand to gain from such racist and religious discriminations among workers.

The AFL meeting was opened by Eugene Stecher, chairman of the provincial federation. Claude Jodoin, French-Canadian organizer for the ILGWU in Montreal, presided.

Pitkin Leads Course in Books on Social Protest

Representing the miscellaneous Locals of the ILGWU in Chicago, 25 year veteran of the ILGWU, attended the conference on "American Books of Social Protest" given during the winter session at the University College of the University of Chicago.

Abraham Pitkin, general organizer for the ILGWU, was the moderator for the course, which will include talks on books by Sidney Lewis, Theodor Wirth, John Steinbeck, and Richard Wright. Pitkin has been in contact with authors who have expressed the shortcoming of those economic and social democracy.

CLOTHES FOR NEEDY STRESSED BY LABOR

Labor organizations representing tens of thousands of workers in the Toronto area have been, according to the report of the Mayors' Labor Committee, "in the very best of shape in one of the most serious labor crises in the country's history."

Pledges were received in the Union with the ILGWU at both the meetings of the Mayors' Labor Committee and the Mayors' Labor Committee. The Victory Clothing Collection executive body of the United Garment Workers' Union has set up special committees to coordinate the work of the collection drive, and to see that the clothes go to the proper places.

Local 105 strikers, who are officers of the union, have been active in the collection drive, and have made available as needed.

Local 105 strikers drawing on the union's offer are now working to convince the management of the need for more than just a cease-fire, and are working to tie up all the dress industry.

4 Associations Threaten to Tie Up All Dress Industry

A demand for a 20 per cent wage increase retroactive through the month of February has been presented by Local 25, of the ILGWU, and by New York employers, according to the United Garment Workers of America. The employers' associations whose work is threatened include those of the dress manufacturers and retailers.

The possibility that the entire dress industry in the world's greatest garment centers may come to a complete standstill on the 14th of this month has been heightened. According to Vice President Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dress Industry Council, a day of action is to be taken to protest the demands. The dress industry is the primary supplier of goods of dress-making machinery and labor.

4 Associations Threaten to Tie Up All Dress Industry

The wheals of the New York's garment industry have been chopping up the day in a big way. Local 105, a 20,000-member organization, and 4 employers' associations whose work is threatened with a strike have agreed to call a day of action to protest the demands. The dress industry is the primary supplier of goods to the garment industry.

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PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY
by SAMUEL OTTO, Y.P.
MANAGEMENT, P. O. BOX 2731, PHILADELPHIA

Ground has been broken at Unity House, the ILGWU summer resort at Forest Park, Pa., for the construction of a cottage for the families of the Philadelphia Joint Board. The plans for this cottage provide for 20 two rooms, both in a single story with the living and work area.

The Winnipig ILGWU Signs Up First Sportswear Plant

Announcing the signing of the first sportswear shop in the Winnipig market, Sam Herbst, manager of that city's ILGWU, said the following message to the General Executive Board:

"Signed contract with Jacob Paik for a first sportswear outlet, doing work from hours from 44 to 10 per week. Eight per cent pay increase, all work is to be aspired to all work."-

Lazar Tepfer Back As Research Chief

Dr. L. Tepfer, who entered the ILGWU research field in October, 1943, has resigned as chief of research at the ILGWU Research Department. He will be succeeded by Dr. J. Tepfer served as an intelligence officer with the Office of Strategic Services in Europe and returned to this country, where he is now acting as director of the Research Department under Dr. Tepfer's administration. All research work has been suspended, and the new administration will be devoted to consulting and research work.

Sanity and Good Sense of British Unions

London, Dec. 20, 1945

Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Britain's Labor Government, paid a well-earned tribute in his recent budget speech to the "sanity and good sense" shown by the trade unions and their readiness in dealing with wage problems during the war.

The Chancellor, in his budget speech, described the trade unions as "sanitary and good sense," and characterized their actions as "hospitable to the exchequer." He expressed his appreciation of the trade unions' cooperation, stating that he was confident that the trade unions would continue to work collaboratively with the Government in the future.

Characteristic Christmas Celebration

Characteristics of the Christmas celebration in the city were typical of the festive affairs staged by ILGWU affiliates everywhere.

Justice

The ILGWU Queen

An ILGWU Queen for Queens of City for one year, Marj. G. C. C. Smith.

Pres. Green Hails Kreindel on Army Mission in Pacific

Hailing Vice Pres. Charles Kreindel's report on his "Mission to Tokyo" and other Kreindel's speaker last week for his "most interesting and comprehensive," William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has stated that his findings are "very careful and detailed and we look for a special gratification at the fact that the AFL mission delivered by Dr. Kreindel and his colleagues has been backed by the efforts of many thousands of servicemen, Kreindel speaking to the AFL's central committee, and the APW's local branches, the American soldiers and sailors who are fighting for the Pacific.

The ILGWU has congratulated the Department of Labor and the President for their contributions to the war effort and for their contributions to the war effort. The ILGWU appreciates the efforts of the ILGWU in the Pacific and expresses its appreciation of the wise and careful planning of the Department of Labor and the President for the war effort.
Fashion Editors Gather as "NYDI Press Week" Begins

The fashion editors of all important publications throughout the United States and Canada, together with the fashion writers of the metropolitan area, were guests of the New York Dress Institute last week in the institute's sixth national press week. The week opened with a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 10, at which Mayor William O'Dwyer was guest of honor. Representatives of all fashion in the metropolitan dress industry — designers, manufacturers and workers — were present at the affair.

Mayor O'Dwyer, introduced by Continental Fashion, chairman of the Board's Committee for a World Publication, praised the New York dress industry for its record of constructive management-labor cooperation and expressed the hope that other industries in the city would follow its example. Later he talked over his 25 years of experience in the city, the Mayor told how he had seen "wondrous labor conditions evolve into a harmony of labor and management. It is in this very room this afternoon, where management and labor are working together for the over-all benefit of the industry." He asked that the city government support the efforts of the Dress Institute in support of New York's position as a leading fashion center.

In the course of the week, the east-coast fashion writers visited a score of dress houses and were made personal contact with various aspects of the metropolitan dress industry.

The New York Dress Institute was proud of the fact that it was host to a provision incorporated in the collective agreement through the efforts of the Joint Board, led by General Manager Julian Hochman, who is vice chairman of the Dress Institute.

"Full production, full employment and a rise in living standard for all working America." AYL

DRESSMAKERS

Members of Local 25, 48 and 10 Renew
Your Medical Certificate — Booklet

Old medical certificates are voided after Dec. 31.

Beginning Jan. 1, 1946, the Colonial Health Plan will no longer accept old medical certificates. You will have to get new establish-certificates. These will be issued upon request. Please request these certificates at your local office.

Joint Board Health Fund

Celebrating 35 Years of Service to Labor

At testimonial banquet in honor of Vice Pres. Max Cohen (seated, center), manager of Local 60, Dress Pressers, upon completion of 35 years service to ILGWU. Surrounding him are Israel Peck, assistant general manager of Local 68, and Henry Ziskin, assistant general manager of Local 19. Standing, from left, are: Israel Peck, assistant general manager of Local 68; Frank S. Schlesinger, general counsel; John Roloff, assistant manager of Local 89; and Jack Spitzer, chairman of Local 60.

Cohen 35-Yr. ILGWU Fete Nets $10,000 to Relief Agencies

In an informal and informal atmosphere, more than 700 trade unionists, representing labor and fraternal organizations, paid tribute to Vice Pres. Max Cohen (seated, center) of the New York Dress Pressers, at a testimonial dinner in his honor on Jan. 5 at the Hotel New Yorker. The event was sponsored by the ILGWU and a number of fraternal and trade union organizations in cooperation with the New York Dress Pressers Association. A total of $10,000 was raised at the testimonial, to be contributed to the general fund for relief work of the ILGWU. The fund was cited at a meeting of the ILGWU and Lodge 68, during which it was decided to contribute $500 to the general fund of the ILGWU for relief work.

James J. Murphy, chairman of the ILGWU, and Joseph J. Hynes, president of the New York Dress Pressers Association, spoke at the dinner. Mr. Murphy, in his address, said that the testimonial was held to honor Mr. Cohen's 35 years of service to the ILGWU. Mr. Hynes, in his address, said that the testimonial was held to honor Mr. Cohen's 35 years of service to the ILGWU.

Cohen is a member of the executive committee of the ILGWU and has been a leader in the union for many years. He is also a member of the executive committee of the New York Dress Pressers Association, which has been active in the organization of garment workers in the city for many years.

Democratic Women's League of the United States

In a statement issued by the Democratic Women's League of the United States, it was announced that the organization would hold a meeting in New York on Jan. 5, at which time it will announce its plans for the coming year. The meeting will be held at the Hotel New Yorker, and the speakers at the meeting will be Mr. Cohen and Mr. Murphy.

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Fruits of LGWU Generosity to Needy Italians

The proceeds of almost $10,000 that resulted from the Columbus Day concert and festival celebration have been received by a fund for establishing an orphanage in Italy, in memory of members of the LGWU who gave their lives in World War II.

"Voice of 89" "The Voice of 89," our weekly radio program broadcast over stations WEVD, WHAT and WNHC on Saturdays at 10 A.M., continues as a valuable educational and cultural instrument. During the fall season, the program features speakers from a wide variety of fields including authors, artists, scientists, and historians, providing listeners with a glimpse into the diverse perspectives and experiences that have shaped our world.

Labor Council Goals The activities of Local 89 are in the forefront of social and democratic movements, and are consistently paralleled with the similar activities presented by the International Labor Council. It is largely through the efforts of that organization that we have conducted our work in behalf of the following:
1. The rebuilding of genuine free trade unions in Italy.
2. The reduction of the number of persons on welfare in cooperation in the Triple Alliance.
3. The campaign for the establishment of the new (German) Republic of Poland.
4. The campaign to convert the (French) Republic into a true democracy.
5. The campaign to convert the (German) Republic into a democratic state.

East N. Y. District Endorses Antonini On Aid-Welfare plan

The lottery efforts of First Vice Pres. Antonini in the cause of aid to the suffering peoples of Italy received a new impetus this week with the endorsement of those members of Local 89 who are not members of the New York and Brooklyn at their district conventions held on Oct. 10th in District 14.

Louis De Ponzino, former president of the local, endorsed the plan in his address to the meeting, saying, "The money raised by the lottery will help to provide for the welfare of the people of Italy and to support democratic movements in that country."

Two Foreign Dignitaries Address Council Jan. 25

Leoni de Brunners, former president of the First World Congress of International Federation of Democratic Trades Unionists, and Dr. Giovanni Canepari, the head of the public health service in the Italian Labor Council, were guests at the meeting of the Italian-American Labor Council held in the Cannabis Room on Jan. 25th.

The meeting, at which Mr. Antonini expressed the hope that the meeting would be a success, was attended by representatives of the various labor councils in the city. The speakers addressed the council on the need for unity among the workers in the fight for democracy and freedom, and the importance of the work of the organization in supporting the struggles of the workers in Italy.

LGWU and Encyclical

High school and college students in Pennsylvania are being prepared for the encyclical of the Pope by the departmental councils, which will be held in the various dioceses throughout the state. The encyclical is expected to be released in the near future, and the students are being encouraged to study it and to share their thoughts and reflections on its contents with their peers.

Scribes in Asilo as children receive clothing through American effort

The New York News Board of Trustees and the local affiliate purchased more than $5,000 worth of bonds in honor of the late President, Mr. Ferdinand B. ledge. It was announced last week by Mr. William J. McAlpine, secretary-treasurer, that a bond portfolio of $5,000 had been purchased by the board of trustees.

ILG's Auditor Outlines New U. S. Tax Law

As the new tax laws go into effect under the aegis of the commerce department, the new auditor of ILG, Mr. John C. Hill, has issued a statement for the guidance of all members of the union, explaining the implications of the new law and advising members on how to comply with the new regulations.

Local 89 in Bronx Adds 16 Shops and 484 New Members

Sixteen new dress shops in the Bronx, employing 64 garment workers, were organized during 1946, according to a report made by Mr. Louis C. O'Brien, district manager, at a meeting of the Bronx Local of Local 89 on Jan. 15.

According to L. C. O'Brien, the number of new dress shops, which were brought into the union during the year, is a significant increase in the efforts of the union to organize the industry. In 1945, the local office dealt with 237 complaints and collected $2,000 in back pay, which was distributed among the members involved in those complaints.

Mr. O'Brien emphasized the importance of the new dress shops in the efforts of the union to improve the working conditions and wages of the workers. The union has been working to negotiate contracts that will provide fair wages and working conditions for the workers, and the new shops represent a significant step forward in this effort.

"Exemptions may be changed during the year if a child is born, or if a dependent or other person is added to the family. The employee may be required to pay a portion of the exemptions claimed on the return," Mr. O'Brien explained.

"The income tax return, which is due on April 15, must be filed by all those who have earned $500 or more for the preceding year. Even those who have earned less than that amount, but have had withholding taxes deducted from their pay, should file a return in order to be eligible for a refund."

By the end of January, 1947, every worker for whom a taxpayer has claimed exemptions will be sent the two copies of Form W-2 to which his or her exemption certificates are attached. The employer is required to include the amount of tax withheld from the worker's pay with the return to be filed with the collector for the amount of tax due to the government for the year.

The government gives a worker a statement of filing tax returns in one of these three ways:
1. A copy of the Form W-2 is returned with the employer gives the worker;
2. The regular return, using the table form;
3. The standard forms of deduction return.

"If a worker has earned more than $3,000 and all income was from wages only, the first two forms may be sufficient to file return. If a worker has earned $5,000 or more or has had $100 of income from other sources, the third form of return must be filed. However, regardless of the form that's being used, the government is aware of the fact that the form is filed in the manner proper so that he will get full credit for all exemptions, tax payments, etc., to which he is entitled. If the government has overpaid the government, it is entitled to a refund. If the worker's withholding deductions are not sufficient to cover his tax obligations, he will have to pay additional tax. The regular form of return is Form 1040. If a regular form of return is not filed, it is suggested that the taxpayer seek the advice of someone capable of giving a full explanation regarding the filing of the return. Failure to understand the workings of this law thoroughly involves the risk of over-paying through lack of knowledge."

Local 89 'March of Dimes' Bringing Generous Gifts

First reports on the response of the membership of Local 89, ILGWU, to the appeal to help raise funds for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which has been so generously supported by the local as awork of great public service. The lists for downtown are being circulated in dress shops.
Back on Firing Line for ILGWU

At long last, the General Executive Board of the ILGWU, at its recently held meeting last week, has reached an important decision on the question of the union's jurisdiction. The question of the "manitou" suit, which has been the subject of much discussion and controversy, has been settled. The board has decided to merge the women's clothing industry into the ILGWU jurisdiction. This is a significant step in the struggle for the recognition and protection of the women's clothing workers.

Organizer William Villano, a member of the union's staff, welcomed back to duty by Vice Pres. George Rubin, manager of EOT Coat Division, after a short period of illness.

New Barbizon Terms Awaiting Signatures

After the two months of negotiations, an agreement has reached the Barbizon Corp., Paterson, N.J., which provides for a 20 per cent general wage increase for the 15,000 workers employed at this plant, one of the largest single undergarment production units in the country. It is announced by the Out-Of-Town Department. The agreement is expected to be signed within the next few days.

The main task is to organize the thousands of women's and children's sweater workers who are employed in large-scale production of men's suits and slacks and of men's and women's dresses and suits. The agreement includes the establishment of labor-management relations.

March of Dimes

The fight against that dread enemy of health and humanity—polio—is a cause that our members are working to support. Every year since the start of the program in 1938, we have been working hard to raise money for the fight against this disease.

The Barbizon Corp. is now in the process of merging its operations with other companies. This is expected to be an important factor in drawing workers back into the fold of the ILGWU.

As Newark ILGWU Ushered in New Year

In a spectacular ceremony, the ILGWU members in Newark celebrated the arrival of the new year. The ceremony included music, speeches, and the presentation of awards to outstanding members.

Doctor Named to Act on Sick Claims in Plainfield

Claim for sick benefits by ILGWU members working at the Plainfield, N.J., plant is now handled by this new member, who is responsible for the administration of the plant.

4 Pacts Benefit 300 in Jersey City

Big Increases Won at Kay Dunhill, Kehr Edelman, Branch, Somerset

Nearly 300 garment workers in four New Jersey shops have won significant wage increases as the result of the completion of a series of negotiations during recent weeks. The agreement is reported by William Allman, manager of William Allman, Inc., which represents the workers. The agreement includes a 10 per cent increase for all workers and the establishment of a health fund.

EOT Signs Up 5 More Shops

Organization of five new shops in the area, representing workers in New Jersey and New York, is announced by the EOT Department. The new shops are expected to be an important factor in drawing more workers into the fold of the ILGWU.

4 More Shops Sign Up

Continuing with the steady unionization drive that the Barbizon EOT has initiated right after the war ended, we have organized four more shops in the last few weeks. They are as follows: Sladey Sportswear, Bethesda, Md.; Hybenion Co., New York City; and the Bosley Sportswear, Paterson, N.J., and the Benson Co., Newark, N.J. These 200 workers are now involved in these shops.

The employers have joined the respective associations and the ILGWU workers are now receiving the benefits of the standard union contract that has been negotiated in this area.

A&G Shop Menaken, N.J., Honors Chairlady's Record

A report from Local 123 reports that the 45 workers of the A&G shop mail are honored by the chairlady's record of service on the mail list which they presented to Mildred Roos, shop chairlady, with a suitable gift for her devoted services to the shop throughout the years.

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WASHINGTON, D.C.—What is the most important subject claiming for your limited time and attention? That is the most important question that faces me. But what is the most important that faces you? Believe me, these are tough days for a Washington correspondent, a sense of responsibility towards the world, the nation, and the press, and the usual desire to write and to want to know what's cooking on the world's frontiers.

The daily papers have been full and there is nothing new. All the inside news about the strike wave, the Meuse-embattled picket lines, the United Nations assembly, 0 blocks and 02 at La Guardia has been full and there is nothing new. All the inside news about the strike wave, the Meuse-embattled picket lines, the United Nations assembly, etc. But the daily papers have been full of great and little detail. But the subject is your pocketbook—sometimes and sometimes what will happen to the cost of living, or inflation. During the war we used to worry at the price squeeze on a gallon of wine. Now, that's pretty terrible. Well, that's not all. It's in the air. No, it's not the price squeeze on a gallon of wine and it's not inflation.

The other day something happened that caused a good deal of concern and how much has happened since that day. That was when Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson paid a visit to the White House. He had the kind of visit that is given to a man who has a pocketbook, to a man who has a pocketbook and is on a pounder of butter. He proposed to see how much of butter up to 50 cents a pound.

And that's all. That's bad enough. The consumer is not satisfied.

Economic Stabilization Director John C. O'Neil gives us a preview of higher prices for milk, beef, bread, and all the rest immediately ahead by scheduling the lifting of government price limits, but that's only the beginning of the story. butter that the farmer finds it more advantageous to sell his milk for fluid purposes rather than for butter production.

President Truman keeps pleading to the forces of inflation into the house and the Senate of Agriculture nationally abates them that plans by coming out with a plan for inflation.

And it is really for the farmer that Secretary Anderson pleads. Not a bit of it! His argument is as plain as a dress dummy's. Secretary Anderson knows that the farmer produces only the milk. The farmer doesn't produce the butter and cream. Anderson knows—and if he doesn't, what's he been doing as Secretary of Agriculture? That then his diaries decide how much of the milk production goes into fluid milk, how much into cream, and how much into butter. This is a long story.

Secretary Anderson also knows that an increase in the price of butter to the public goes into the pockets of the dairy trust and into the pockets of the farmers. He knows that the technique of the dairy trust is to pay as little as possible to the farmer and charge as much as possible to the public. And Secretary Anderson should know that the demand for an increase in butter prices is being resisted by American workers in order to flatten further the profit-swollen dairy trust.

Very nearly the same conditions again are1 brought to bear on the milk producer. The government has offered to pay a $5 per cent increase for milk delivered to the government but the milk producers have turned down this and come down with butter prices demand an increase in butter prices he is being resisted by American workers in order to flatten further the profit-swollen dairy trust.

What can you do about it? Well, there are lots of things. Among these is putting the best on your representatives on Capitol Hill. You've got to let them know how you feel about it. And don't go by campain-passy in your language. You've got to let them know you care. Too well as all about it! And, come hell, November, you'll go to elect some new representatives who don't care a damn about the little guy who paints his fence or the steel trust—and who care a damn for a lot of you?

"Over the Falls"

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<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>NO. 60</th>
<th>PERIODICAL</th>
<th>ARTIST</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Night Shadows Still Last</td>
<td>By RAY KRASCOFF</td>
<td>MARTIN MORTON</td>
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Although the strike did not last, the young artist, an Augustus Bournell, decided to make the most of the war with Japan which, despite its complete slavery and threatening action, seemed inevitable. Prior to V-J Day, it could have been a blood-stained movie experience showing the grim spirit with which this country sought to repay Nipponese aggression. But the war has not been fully mobilized. The point is that his oil titles are not surprising by the audience's realization that the film has been just a potser.

Even so, it is a dramatic portrayal of men sticking to their guns in the face of all odds. But the results of the one hundred of PT-flattish, heroes, who have been killed, have been5000 and the proudest of the anti-Japanese sentiments against the Philippines under President Hester.

Some of the scenes show these mighty machine slapping at enemy battlelines and driving Negro cavalrymen through the war-torn Japan. Their temerity. There is also an impressive authentic story in revealing the boredom of service life. It is a combination of the men who are not dying or death. But the scene with John Wayne play most convincingly, as does Douglas Fairbanks, too, in the role of the nurse who provides the brief false interest in the film.

"CANNON" is a tense melodrama that ranges through England, France and the battlefield with much more than a trite story that gives the picture its true color. The sublime of atmospheric and scenic, involving and intrigues adds a much-needed background to a tale that might have been more on the true nature of the fascists and the fascists who are its villains, but instead was content to play up the adventurous aspects which it does exactly.

The story describes the near-catastrophe for vengeance by a former Canadian pilot against a Yul Kibbe informer responsible for the death of a soldier and his young bride. The result is a grim and stern story to be put on the screen and the film a god of old cinematic creation, a masterpiece.

Gene Tierney, in the title part, has always understood the question about the story. She is a piece of slightly animated scenery. She is certainly one of Hollywood's major mysteries. Her beauty is on her own terms, to be alluring to her young female-in-law and the film must be presented that her husband and her sister-in-law are not all that he has been. Two of the scenes, one on a steamer and another on the steamer, but not 42 for the audience either.

"LEAVE HER TO HEAVEN" is the kind of picture that might well go in the Lord's book of best sellers together. Supposed to be the story of a woman's life. It has been compared to any length for her own part and some other entertainment or enlightenment. The plot is as clumsy and artful as you can find. It is a good old cinematic creation, a masterpiece.

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Mr. Bowles, on Jan. 5, announced plans to impose price ceilings on bread and basic foodstuffs in an effort to stabilize prices of clothing and other non-food items. The steel strike ended last week, creating a possibility that he might use his guns on a sector of the middle-price line-up that has thus far remained free of ceilings. 

It is not yet clear whether he would pick a fight with a bloc from the continuing state who in the past have hesitated to resort to political blackmailing to keep themselves in control. But it might be done at a time when he might seize the opportunity to ask for endorsing of his program by the leading organs of the community.

Announcing the contemplated move to impose price restrictions on the major farm commodity which will be made before the end of the month, Mr. Bowles stated: "The UPA has been increasingly disturbed recently about the rise in raw sugar prices because of their possible effect on fabric and yarn prices. This is the market's reason for buying sugar."

Mr. Bowles' decision, however, is not expected to have a significant effect on the price of sugar, as the market seems to have been insensitive in nature, due to the high demand for sugar, which is a necessity of life.

Despite the coming debate over the sugar situation in the ожида, Britain is one of the leading producers of sugar. The market is tightening away our free-trade era by tolerating war-born restrictions and other restraints on commerce and economy. In the heat of the moment, it will be seen if the average, American citizen will be able to see the clear picture of national, propagandist appeals as an effort to look into the heart of the problem.

One man's freedom has always required a degree of control over another man's freedom. Mr. Hahn's "freedom" to determine the apparel he sees, as he pleases, is a freedom for the people he sells with freedom to choose what he will produce. He himself has a profit, but it is not the same. The woman, who is not alone in the garment business, is not alone in the freedom of people. The government is the one responsible for the people's freedom, and the law is the one who should make the law.

The financial power of the nation was ibinated in the Bank of the United States with which the President could control its resources and which, as a private institution, would have lost its power of currency for private gain. While the government could control the flow of money, it could not control the flow of currency for private gain. While the government could prevent the President from issuing new money, the public could still speculate in the Warren of the many and the power of the law.

Mr. Hahn's support rallied the lobbying forces of the East and the West, and all states and parts of the nation were fighting for the good of the country. Bowles' decision was based on the demand of the people and the power of the law.
Stott Corp. May Face 'Fact-Finding' Action

As the strike of the workers at the Stott & Son Corp., Winona, Minn., passed into its sixth week, the possibility arose that Governor Edward J. Thill would name a fact-finding commission to investigate the grievance. Under the laws of Minnesota, the Governor has the right to call a fact-finding commission at any time he deems fit.

The union has already announced that if the Stott strike is not settled by the end of the year, it will institute an investigation of the railroad labor relations board.

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FOREST CITY BOOM DEUCE WITHIN 30 DAYS

As a result of the ending of the strike, it was learned that the Stott strikers were continuing their militant attitude. The company has no intention of returning to the old conditions. In every case, the strikers are demanding more money than the company can afford. The company has offered to make a new contract with the union, but the strikers are not interested.

The company has decided to continue the strike until the workers agree to a new contract.

- - -

St. Louis to Renew Dress, Cloak Pacts

Agreement on terms of a new five-year pact in the St. Louis dress and cloak industry was reached in the first sessions of the new year. The pact covers about 3,000 workers.

A special meeting of the St. Louis Local of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was held to discuss and ratify the new agreement. The details of the new contract will be announced following this meeting.

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K.C. ILGWU's Credit Union

The financial statements of the Kansas City ILGWU Credit Union for the year ending December 31, 1946, show a net profit of $105,463 for the year. The statements are on file with the local union.

The union has also announced that it will continue to make financial assistance available to its members in need.

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Local 410's New Members

Classes for new members were recently opened by Local 410. The classes are open to anyone interested in learning how to read and write. The classes are held every Tuesday night at 7:00 pm. For more information, please contact the local union.

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San Antonio's ILGWU Expects City with Chilis' Xmas Party

Over 500 children were entertained at the Christmas party given by the city of San Antonio. The party was held at the local union hall. The children were given gifts, games, and a delicious meal.

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Many Plants Award Christmas Bonuses

A large number of employers in one of the Southwest states have announced that they will give Christmas bonuses to their workers. The bonuses range from $2.00 to $10.00 per worker, depending on the size of the plant and the length of employment. Some of the plants that have announced bonuses are:

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Christmas Festivities "Deep in the Heart of Texas"

The Yuletide gathering of members of Local 348, Dallas, Tex., at union headquarters was headlined by program of carols and spirituality presented by local choir group. Ray Hargrave, manager of Dallas' Joint Board, extreme left and Valna McGuire, financial secretary, at extreme right.
Six Stories Some--But Climaxes Contrast

Of the numerous negotiation and organizing efforts reported on this page, six stories stand out for the way in which they illustrate the variety of reactions that arise from the basic bargaining structure that all have at least the same formula. In each, the firm is in business to make profit. In each, the union is out to win improvements for its members. And in each, the climax differs.

The first, the announcement that 306 workers, long hours and a 3 cent wage increase. One worker has a new job, and another gets to do the more lucrative work. The other 305 workers get a rise, but it is a smaller one.

The second, a 5 per cent wage increase for 550 workers employed by the Buick Motor Co. The largest of the three, it is a victory for the Buick Motor Co. and the IUW, who had been negotiating for a wage increase for 11 months.

The third, a 6 per cent wage increase for 400 workers employed by the Ford Motor Co. The smallest of the three, it is a victory for the IUW and the workers, who had been negotiating for a wage increase for 6 months.

The fourth, a 7 1/2 per cent wage increase for 600 workers employed by the General Motors Corp. The largest of the three, it is a victory for the IUW and the workers, who had been negotiating for a wage increase for 9 months.

The fifth, a 10 per cent wage increase for 1000 workers employed by the Chrysler Corp. The largest of the three, it is a victory for the IUW and the workers, who had been negotiating for a wage increase for 12 months.

The sixth, a 12 1/2 per cent wage increase for 1500 workers employed by the Packard Motor Car Co. The largest of the three, it is a victory for the IUW and the workers, who had been negotiating for a wage increase for 15 months.

The overall picture is one of a rapidly improving labor market, with workers gaining significant wage increases in a variety of industries.
Arlette Clean-Up Typifies Organization Dept.'s Work

The persistent follow-up activities of the Arlette Clean-Up Organization Dept. have provided an indication of the interest and cooperation of the trade unions' welfare and interests of the workers. A report by Phillip Herman, manager of the department, shows the number of women workers had increased to 1,000. The total number of women workers at the time of this report was 1,200.

Local 64 Sets Demands for Pact Renewal

Local 64, a union representing workers in the clothing industry, has set forth a list of demands for a new labor agreement. The union's demands include an increase in wages, better working conditions, and stronger provisions for employee benefits.

Local 130 Praised by Am. Legion Unit On Aiding Wounded

Local 130, a union representing workers in the construction industry, has been praised by the American Legion for its efforts in aiding wounded veterans. The union has worked closely with the Legion to provide support and assistance to injured service members.

CLOAKMAKERS WIN NEW INCREASES

Koenig & Reinert Holdings and the CLOAKMAKERS new increases in wages and employment. The new agreements will be effective next month and will cover all CLOAKMAKERS in the area.
ILG Feats Told on French Short-Wave

The policies and procedures of the ILGWU were fully described in an international radio program on Dec. 31, broadcast from the United Nations and carried by four broadcasting stations of the French National Network.

The program, known as the "France of America," was a series of United States International short-wave broadcasts to Europe. It devoted an interview with Henry R. Martin, correspondent for the French daily "Providence," and for the French daily, "Tribune de France."

Martin emphasized these aspects of the union's activities that he considered to be of special interest to his European listeners. He described the influence of the ILGWU Educational and Management-Engineering Departments and the impartial machinery and conciliation procedures adopted by the union.

ILGWU Labor Radio Programs To Begin Jan. 23 on WEVD

The first in a series of new type of radio program which will be put on the air by the ILGWU Educational Department is scheduled to be broadcast over WEVD, 1330 on the air, on Jan. 23 at 10:15 P.M. The program will run five nights a week, the air the fourth Wednesday of every month.

It is aimed to prove the program one in which the listening audience will participate by department store comments and suggestions to the radio after their hours of employment. The broadcasts themselves will be devoted to an unrestrained discussion of international, national and local labor events.

The discussions will be conducted by a panel of four ILGWU members, and a guest expert. At each program a moderator will introduce the topic to be covered on the broadcast.

It is expected that a program of this nature will afford the opportunity for direct expression of the point of view of members of organized labor. It is regarded as an important step toward developing a better understanding among the public, as well as closer relations between the trade unions.

Listeners are requested to express their opinion of the program and the topics it will cover by writing to Radio Department, ILGWU, 747 West 46th St., New York City.

Weekly Program at Textile H.S. Center

The weekly discussion held on Saturdays at 3 P.M. at the ILGWU Educational-Recreational Center continues to draw a large attendance of union members. The Center is located in Room 64 at the rear of the building between 8th and 9th Ave.

The topics, which are discussed are of commanding interest in the field of community, national and international activities.

The recreational program features radio, basketball, badminton, ping pong, dancing, swimming, among other activities. All programs are presented by expert instructors.

The following are the coming discussions as follows:

Jan. 24, Dr. Gessner: "Do you people have 100 per cent assurance of honest and upright Public Speaking at City College."

Jan. 31, Dr. George Havens, President of the College, "Have You Prepared Your Talk?"

Feb. 7, Dr. Henry Denfield of the Queens College economics faculty, will discuss "How Does the Worker Create a Peaceful Opportunity?"

Feb. 14, Dr. William G. Hensley, "7, George Rosse, one of the editors of the New Republic," will speak on the "Prospect for the United States".

FIGHT INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Annual Concert of the CULTURAL DIVISION

ILGWU Cafes

Letters and comments are always welcome.

Exhibitions are being mounted by the representatives of various publishing houses who have been interested in the local theme or the involvement role played by the ILGWU Book Division in stimulating and guiding a larger number of bookstore members in selecting and purchasing books.

The last panel discussion sponsored by the Educational-Department Committee was held to welcome the secretary of the department was held at the Museum of Modern Art on Nov. 24 and marked the annual renewal of the ILGWU Student Fellowship.

Numerous messages praising the exhibition of the book, which has been received from Mary N. and Charles A. Berdard, Spencer Mill, South Abbe Ohashwy and other educational authorities.

Canadian Ping-Pong Champs Show How

Table tennis class of Montreal ILGWU receive exhibition lesson from four top-flight players, all title-holders, including Normand Bertrand and Marcel Larose. Former champions of Canadian Others seen are Pierre Chaudhary, Ludovic Lalas and Claude Germain. Serving as referee [seated] is Max Jacobson, member of Local 205, Dres. Cullens.
Lett's and Let's of Candy Despite Sugar Scarcity

Even though the sugar shortage is acute, candy production is high enough to average more than 18% pounds for every customer, according to the Department of Commerce. In 1944, candy manufacturers hit an all-time high of a 20% average for each person. Since more than 25% of last year's output was bought by the government for use by the armed forces, the prospects of satisfying the famous American sweet tooth appear to be excellent.

Household Textiles Now Show Ease-Up

Although the supply of sheets, pillowcases and blankets is still nowhere near demand, production of these items is rapidly increasing, it is announced by the Civic Research Administration, with the result that they are becoming more plentiful in the retail stores.

This is said to be especially true of blankets. Many in view of the sharp drop in many requirements. Other household textile items showing a steady increase are woolen and synthetic fabrics for drapery and furniture upholstery.

Law Hoards Seen Cause In Consumer Shoddiness

When a housewife goes to the store to buy some of the merchandise which she was assured would be produced in greater quantity after the war was won, she discovers that scarce are the goods available in many of the stores.

More Clinics Urged

Today more than ever it is important to have a sensitive attitude towards the medically ill; to look upon medical illness as no more disgraceful than physical illness, and to work towards improved facilities for the mentally ill.

The Army is not only holding on to its huge stocks of food, and other equipment, but is steadily building them up in readiness to draw from the long lines of supplies available to civilians.

That was the mood of the War Industrial Production Board. A member of the Board was in a quiet inquiry that started on the same day that the hogs were brought in to the current.

The committee is closely grading the preparation of a formal complaint to the Board, of its facts were supplied by William H. Porter, President of the Office of Surplus Property. To the Army, which is still exchanging starting to state this case clearly.

The Army, according to Bradley, has no plans to cut down the training of young men under the peacetime conservation program "because the Army is trying to run down the threats of a national defense against a possible war.

According to Bradley, to hold down the training of young men under the peacetime conservation program would be absurd.

Cigarettes So Plentiful Price Drop is Predicted

Remember when cigarettes were so scarce smokers were simply desperate? Contrast that with the prediction made by our editor, that "many cigarettes are due to a drop in price of 25 cents per pack." That is, tobacco supplies have now grown so plentiful that manufacturers are worried about disposing of their stocks.

By BETTY BYER

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Cigarettes So Plentiful Price Drop is Predicted

Remember when cigarettes were so scarce smokers were simply desperate? Contrast that with the prediction made by our editor, that "many cigarettes are due to a drop in price of 25 cents per pack." That is, tobacco supplies have now grown so plentiful that manufacturers are worried about disposing of their stocks.

By BETTY BYER

Although the supply of sheets, pillowcases and blankets is still nowhere near demand, production of these items is rapidly increasing, it is announced by the Civic Research Administration, with the result that they are becoming more plentiful in the retail stores.

This is said to be especially true of blankets. Many in view of the sharp drop in many requirements. Other household textile items showing a steady increase are woolen and synthetic fabrics for drapery and furniture upholstery.

Army Hoards Seen Cause In Consumer Shoddiness

When a housewife goes to the store to buy some of the merchandise which she was assured would be produced in greater quantity after the war was won, she discovers that scarce are the goods available in many of the stores.

More Clinics Urged

Today more than ever it is important to have a sensitive attitude towards the medically ill; to look upon medical illness as no more disgraceful than physical illness, and to work towards improved facilities for the mentally ill.

The Army is not only holding on to its huge stocks of food, and other equipment, but is steadily building them up in readiness to draw from the long lines of supplies available to civilians.

That was the mood of the War Industrial Production Board. A member of the Board was in a quiet inquiry that started on the same day that the hogs were brought in to the current.

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Capacious Cutting-Room at CCA

Mill Expansion the Key

Bolster the mill during the months ahead in expanding their production, they will be able to meet increased as well as regular orders. The key to the ending of priorities and "set-asides" as well as selling prices is, of course, a greater production. As demand comes into balance with demand, the commodities low in merchandise will be produced as reasonable prices and the existing danger of price inflation will then disappear.

BY MORRIS HALL, V.P.
Director, Midwest Division, ILGWU

The last few weeks have witnessed the wind-up of negotiations in both the clock and dress industries in the Chicago market on wage increases for time-workers and other improvements. In the clock industry negotiations went on for nearly a month before satisfactory terms were reached.

Clear Fact Patterns

The following terms were obtained by ILGWU:

An increase of a $3 a week for both the time-work hand sewers and $4 a week for cutters. All these increases are to take effect on Oct. 15, 1945.

The union has also made new arrangements for overtime pay to be increased from 50 cents an hour for day and half time but 60 cents for the half hour after 35 hours of work in the week. The large group of workers, get no extra pay for the first five hours of overtime — namely, those between 35 and 40 hours of the week. Overtime, at time and a half, began only after the 40th hour.

The new time rates provide for day and a half after 30 hours of work if the request for overtime is limited to five hours only on the week. The first five hours brought in the week, a firm is so busy that it offers its workers all the overtime they wish, so that its workers can get an increase of 1 per cent, and all overtime pay is increased an increase of 4 per cent or more since that rate to an increase of 1 per cent. The number of cutters in this group is very small.

The dress-cutting agreement was signed Oct. 15, 1945.

Services Improving

Services are now improving, as to report some important improvements have recently taken place in the New York market.

We are now able to make more appointments and obtain appointments. It is now possible for us to have a personal call on our patients. The last time we visited our patient and his actually seeing his physician has now been previously confirmed.

But even greater improvements are now being planned for, as the intention of the United Health Center is to reduce the atmosphere of the pharmacy atmosphere with previously chargeable understandings. An atmosphere of kindness, friendships, and understanding, kindliness, and many of these qualities simply disappeared during the war years. We’re in no position to fail to take advantage of this kind of help we were accustomed to have to take we could better. We’re not here merely to fill the instruction they were there for the patients. Now that the patients is now coming out, we make a kind of change, your kind of personal which United Health Center needs and which United Health Center needs.

1946 Medical Credits

All members of Locals 23, 49 and 50 in the Chicago area can get medical credits under a new plan now in operation. This plan is designed to help these members, most of whom have been in the offices of the locals, as well as in the offices of the locals, to get medical credits. It is necessary to emphasize that no patient must come to the United Health Center, or other medical credit. All members are urged to join the United Health Center credit. All members of Locals 23, 49 and 50 are eligible to join the United Health Center and all members who are eligible to join the United Health Center are urged to join these plans.
President Truman's "fireside chat" last week is in line with the finest Roosevelt tradition. The voice may lack the robust tone of F.D.R.'s oratory but the contents were as reflective of fighting fervor and unquestioned integrity.

The President has admitted finally and publicly what the country has known for months—the honeymoon with Congress is completely and definitely over. Mr. Truman is prepared to carry the fight for domestic legislation to the American people. The President's Southern bloc in Congress allied with the Republican totes—reflect the country; neither the people are opposed to change; whether, like Congress, they are ready to ignore the urgent needs of post-war America and trust the future of the country to dominating Democrats.

Doubleness, Mr. Truman well realized the political implications of his speech—a speech which he indicated was a blueprint of his forthcoming message to Congress when it reassembles next week. Doublespeak, he used it as a club to dragoon recalcitrants into line in the face of this year's congressional elections. This spectacle of a President scolding a Congress in which his own party has a majority, but not a noble episode in American political annals, is nevertheless, a heartening one. In view of the magnanimity of the issues involved in this conflict, his message is more encouraging to all who expect and hope for leadership from the elected head of a democracy.

Perhaps the most impressive thought highlighted the President's speech was the challenging assertion that America—at this important crossroads of its national existence—stands in the same to-watch in this "year of decision." Mr. Truman declared, we must endeavor by all means available to reach the goal of full employment," the not-wrangled-substitute offered by Congressional committees in place of his original proposal for jobs to all employed. America is not yet ready to yield an inch of ground on the proposition that we must "keep employment and wages and purchasing power on a high level during the conversion period. He stood up unequivocally for expanded price control during reconversion by declaring that "the nation can only come through about the expanded production upon which steady jobs depend, unless we keep prices at levels which the majority of the people can afford to pay."

Equally blunt and courageous was his denunciation of Congressional blocking of the bill which would do away permanently with the employment discrimination being perpetuated in American industry—discrimination based on race and color distinctions. He reiterated his demand for an increase in the minimum scales of the Wage and Hour Act by pointing out that "we cannot have a healthy national economy so long as any large section of our working people receives wages which are far below decent standards." and rebuked Congress for lack of activity on this essential measure.

Organized labor will find flaws—and rightly so—in the President's approach to some of the problems which have a special bearing on the current conflicts in industry. The President's repeated insistence on a no-strike "cooling off" period in his fast-finding bill subsequent to deadlock in negotiations is being keenly resented by the trade unions as the invasion of a right which labor has won after a half-century of struggle. The President's explanations as to having no desire to cripple the unions has had no effect. The trade union movement has a right to that protection, if put into law, will open the door for further restrictions and invasions of the basic rights of labor.

Nor can labor be happy with the President's assertion in that speech that "labor has let him down" during the months since V-J Day, obviously referring to the present strike wave in several industries. This soundly大厅ously downfall with Mr. Truman's own declaration in favor of higher earnings and a continued decent standard of living for American workers. The face of labor opposition from many industrial masters, to the upward revision of wage rates which were frozen tightly during the war years, what other means for achieving a decent standard of living are left for American labor?

Nevertheless, the trade union movement, on the whole, will be found wholeheartedly supporting the domestic policy of the President and the legislative program which he outlined last week. What effect will it have on Congress? It is a question mark. The dichotomy in his own party, who appear to have cast their lot with the bourbon element in the Republican party, may even choose to gamble on the loss of the next election rather than to yield on even one point.

The President's challenge to Congress is also meeting with little support from the commercial dailies and the slick weeklies. The majority of these publications whose editorial policies are chiefly influenced by their respective countenances, were either content to let Mr. Truman's aggressive championship of a forward-looking domestic program and the history of his own party, to the public. However, they have proved beyond cavil that the "big pets" does not speak the mind nor represent the will of the majority of our people. The country in general, one feels, is behind the President in this critical moment. There is a general feeling of resentment against the legislative "sit-down" strike by the labor bloc in Congress. The fighting tenor of Mr. Truman's address clearly indicates he knows the American people are with him.

THE MAGNATURP-propelled decree is said by Hirohito separating the Japanese government and the state religion may not come come away with Shimomura. It takes more of a strike of a pen, at least, to impose, to dispose of a thousand-year-old doctrine which has controlled millions of the core and base of our world outlook. Shimomura, the official publication of Japan, is founded, to a large degree like Nazi's, in the sense that it includes something like a syncretism of all other religions and that they have a manifest destiny to rule the entire world.

That public disclaiming of the divinity concept by the Mikado himself cannot help leaving a deep effect upon the Japanese people. The decree, to begin with, gives the Japanese freedom to worship as they choose, the right to worship as they please. Here is democratic the false idea that they have a heaven-sent mission to achieve reign over all mankind.

Gradually the gradually gods become power people may wake up to realize that the superior being and the transcendent evil—super-nationalism and super-religion—have brought upon them the worst disaster in all their history. It may even dawn upon them that their future could be far more secure without emperor—godlike or plain mortal—who in the past have been to them with much vogue of God, world—true rulers—namely, the militarists and the top industrialists.

In GERMANY, by all direct and indirect means, the American policy is largely ignoring the only force that can rebuild democracy—the German anti-Nazi movement.

Before the coming of Hitler, there were eleven organized groups of political groups in Germany, both in the political and economic field. Moreover, the so-called independent labor movement in Germany was one of the strongest and best developed in the world, with an unbroken record of achievement for 20 years. Today, the German labor movement still remains the most reliable force for democracy in the Reich.

Under Hitler, hundreds of thousands of his Nazi's were imprisoned and tens of thousands more were exiled. For his opposition to Nazism. Many anti-Nazis have survived imprisonment and torture and are today free and ready to work side by side with American occupation forces to rear out fascism and build a new faith in democracy. Many able teachers, administrative leaders, and guidance counselors are political exiles in America, elsewhere because of their belief in democracy. They are especially needed in Germany to reopen the schools, to lead the educational and cultural revolution and fill the spiritual vacuum left by the destruction of Naziism. They are needed also because, with their experience and training, they can help both the German and American people to understand each other.

BRIEFING ABOVE over a renewed fascist movement in the "little little," in control, is an embodiment of the inner similarity to the anti-fascist character of the American resistance front laced with fascist or fascistic colors. And, as in England, liberal opinion in this country is divided on policy and action with regard to these "salvationist" fascists.

The present discussion in the House of Representatives on the outbreak of fascist activity in London dramatically mirrored these sharply contrasting reactions on the matter. Answering the government's statement that regardless of fascist pronouncements, it would maintain its traditional relations of speech and politics, Laborite Ben Levy bones "It is a sacrifice for the name of freedom, to allow men to destroy freedoms."

Thus the same name, in part, replied, "The government is fully aware that all Fascist activities are organized in a similar manner of fascist activity, but it is very difficult for many Fascists in any terms which do not include other Fascist activities."

We have a very ancient democracy, with a great sense of honor and we are capable of maintaining a sense of progress.

This reminds us a great deal of what has been said by Mr. Truman today in this present legitimate right here. In our democratic society, no fear may be as ancient as the British and our national "name of honor." This may not come up to England's standards. There may be sound reasoning in the assertion that our complicated shoots of semi-fascist pronouncements should not be fastened by making us appear more democratic than they really are. Our civil liberty policies, on the other hand, register a sound point when they argue that you cannot destroy fascism by making the fascists seem more ridiculous than they really are. Our civil liberty policies, on the other hand, register a sound point when they argue that you cannot destroy fascism by making the fascists seem more ridiculous than they really are.

The United States in going to do something described as unique in history when it sends a staff of trained observers to Europe to observe that nation's forthcoming elections—something not done in any other country. The preparations are said to be flabbergasting. After a careful course of briefing to familiarize the American observers with the background of present conditions and Greek history, the observers will be divided between similar parties of British and French observers— the European observers, the Australians, the Americans, the French, and the Americans, will be divided into teams which will tour the polling places and keep watchful eyes on what is going on.

These teams will be supplemented by public opinion sampling groups who will attempt to double-check the results of the Greek elections. These observers are interesting and, from the standpoint of the country, causing a great deal of interest among the certain localities. Similarly trained teams of expert observers, well briefed in advance in American society, are expected to be sent to the countries with their own elections in the near future. Their aim is to get a wide look at how elections are held in different countries. Their duty is to get a wide look at how elections are held in different countries. Their duty is to get a wide look at how elections are held in different countries. Their duty is to get a wide look at how elections are held in different countries. Their duty is to get a wide look at how elections are held in different countries. Their duty is to get a wide look at how elections are held in different countries. Their duty is to get a wide look at how elections are held in different countries. Their duty is to get a wide look at how elections are held in different countries. Their duty is to get a wide look at how elections are held in different countries. Their duty is to get a wide look at how elections are held in different countries. Their duty is to get a wide look at how elections are held in different countries.