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*.
An Editorial

Still on the "Must" List!

The Senate Labor Committee last week broke the log-jam on legislation to increase the legal minimum wage and approved the bill which would raise the pay floor from the present 40 cents an hour to 63 cents for two years, to 70 cents for the next two years and to 75 cents at the beginning of the fifth year.

The Senate Committee's action, however, still does not assure the early passage of this measure when it gets to the floor of the Senate. The 65-to-75-cent program, it is expected, will meet with determined opposition by Senators from certain parts of the South who will offer counter-proposals designed to emasculate the substance of the bill. The cotton and textile interests below the Mason-Dixon line, whose voices some of these Senators are echoing, will fight hard to preserve their bailiwicks as the country's lowest-wage territory.

President Truman has placed the amendment to the Wage-Hour Act on the country's "must" legislation list as a measure of common justice to the least-protected and poorest-paid section of the country's wage-earning population. Last week he reiterated his threat urging Congress to pass the measure without delay.

The ILGWU, in common with the entire trade union movement, is heartily in favor of this amendment. It would be a fair estimate that the raising of the minimum wage in the clothing industry an hour would affect less than 10 per cent of all the workers in the women's apparel industry, and would increase the total wage bill in the industry by not more than 2 or 3 per cent. But the lifting of the wage floor would undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on the entire wage structure of the industry. It would add stability and would eliminate low-wage "isolationalism," which some of the sectors of the garment industry are now enjoying to the disadvantage of most of the other production markets in the same categories.

One other "must" legislative measure now undergoing "trial by fire" on the floor of the United States Senate is the bill for the creation of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission. It is not a mere coincidence that the same forces in the Senate which are trying to cripple the Wage and Hour amendment are also attempting to defeat the FEPC. Bolstered by their success in stifling this part of legislation last year, the Southern groups have embarked on a new filibuster with the purpose of smothering consideration of this bill in a torrent of marathon speeches. As it did last year, this die-hard Senatorial clique is planning to tire out the current majority in favor of the bill into shunting the measure completely aside by forcing it to accept some sort of a compromise that would leave the FEPC toothless and meaningless.

The danger of such a development cannot be minimized. The need of constant and unremitting support of the FEPC measure is, therefore, urgent and will brook no delay. Elsewhere in this issue we print an appeal by President Dubinsky to every ILGWU affiliate in behalf of cooperation with all constructive and progressive forces in the country for the passage of the Fair Employment Practices Commission. We trust that all our organizations will take immediate steps to aid this vital measure at the present critical moment.

Save FEPC from Southern Filibusters!

$250,000 for GM Strikers

String of Strikes in ILGWU--

Yanta, Newton, Mass. Stott, Winona, Minn.
Dolores, Hornell, N.Y. Lerner, Irvington, N.Y.

Save FEPC from Southern Filibusters!

$250,000 for GM Strikers
REPORTER DEMANDS 24-HR. PAY FOR 9 DAYS IN JAIL—ON DUTY

Here's a man who wants overtime for work in jail—and he'll probably get it too. It's William Phyle, reporter and assistant police editor of the New York World, who was assigned to get arrested in order to prove that the "Three Tenors of Columbus Jail" was a pushover for prisoners who had escaped local Authority. Phyle had himself booked as a drunk and driller after being sentenced, smuggled in a suit, and then released back into the jail. Released after nine days, he was received overwrought for only eight hours. But the Newspaper Guild is demanding 16 hours overtime for him on the grounds that he was on duty 24 hours a day while locked up. According to the union, the employer is consoled on the matter:

"All-Year Sucker!"

"Is Idy Biddy Babkins Getting Thin?"

TAX REBATE

SEAMAN

"JUStICE"

FEATURING

JUSTICE FOR THE NATION

CAUTIOUS JOYFULNESS marked the government reaction to the strike picture that came with the news late in the day that a new wage agreement had been reached by the United Automobile Workers and Ford and Chrysler concern, and that the meat-packing workers would return to their jobs. But behind the scenes, it was not all settled.

The sight of partial relief from government officials came as a desperate need for a break in the checked strike picture. The government had received hundreds of letters and telegrams and telegraph messages from their citizens, and the leaders of the various strike leaders are scheduled to meet at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers to the AIF.

SOME IDEA of the nature of the opposition to the settlement in which the executive council, heading another great breach in the "house of labor," has been raised was obtained at last week's meeting of the AFL. The chief speaker, who headlined the meeting, is Mr. William W. Paley. Mr. Paley, who is a member of the AFL, has been asked to entertain the leaders of the United Mine Workers to a meeting. He is expected to announce the details of the settlement.

BARRY Bridge's longshoremen union and Ham- woff's retail workers' union have been locked in a top-notch strike over the question of the chief speaker's chapter on the stretch of the street they are as an "evil conspiracy," and "against an assembly of men-

He charged that the settlement was "not very well understood by labor leaders" and was not to be considered a financial support through tax rebates.

GM STRIKERS were still on the go in forcing a settlement with the union for the Ford and Chrysler settlements. Organized labor is taking advantage of the support of their automobile workers as the effect of the settlement will be reflected in the GM management settlement.

PROFITS WILL be shared by the 460 workers employed by Eric Johnson in his household appliance business. In order to make a profit in each year's end, the profits will be shared, the Johnson plan, aims to make the employees feel that they are part of the company, and will be paid out at the end of the year, and will be distributed among the employees, and will be paid out of the profit.

The Ford plant, which has been closed for 13 days, proposed to the people the sale of their company. The proposed sale is being voted on by management.

FAIRS PLAY at the recent Atlantic City convention, the National Union of Mine and shipbuilding Workers of America, which represents 30,000 workers, were endorsed by Van Gilder, until "now arrived the time to strip his forces from the company's board of directors and to leave the management in the hands of the workers."

"Is Idy Biddy Babkins Getting Thin?"

Greeke government employees staged in two-hour token strike recently to protest against the excessive indulgence in the cost of living. The government workers took to the streets to demand that the government provide adequate wage increases.

SENAGAL workers went out on a general strike last week with such militancy that the French Ministry of Colonies was forced to fly from Paris to Dakar in an attempt to police their grievance. The strike was declared when a pay adjustment was given to administrative officials, but with no increase in the pay of manual personnel. Only essential municipal services were carried on, such as gas and water communications. The crews of two foreign ships unloading supplies had to work under police protection.

L. K. Lewis returned to the American Federation of Labor and a post on

PARAGUAYAN workers' delegates at the meeting of the National Trade Union Congress in Buenos Aires last week. They demanded that their government make provision for the return of political prisoners and sending them to the United States to arrange for the immediate engagement of a United States or a United States-trained laborers.

CHINESE mines, employed in the vital Kailan coal mines in North China, practically turned out on the job last week when they learned that they would be kept at their wages would be reduced. A protest by Chinese miners threatened to paralyze all coal-shafting operations in the area. The miners had threatened to strike if the demand was not met.

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Dubinsky Issues Call for $250,000 GM Strike Aid

In a rousing letter to all ILGWU affiliates and members, President Dubinsky called for the raising of a $250,000 relief fund for the strikers’ families.

This appeal will serve to coordinate the union’s efforts already being put forth by individual locals and international lodges in the support of the 113,000 strikers. The New York Chat, Jewet, and Locals 28 and 75 have contributed money for these strikers during the last few weeks.

In connection with the urgent need for relief among the GM strikers,

President Dubinsky emphasized the hardships these workers are enduring. They are struggling for a contract on the picket lines for the past ten months. They are a debt of recognition that we can never forget. Our labor rights,” he said.

Dubinsky called for the support of President Dubinsky.

The General Executive Board of our union last month expressed the sentiment of the entire membership of the ILGWU when it adopted a resolution conveying to the General Motors strikers deep sympathy with their struggle for a decent and secure existence.

But Dubinsky said, “If the ILGWU is to live, it must do its share for the strikers. The strikers have a right to the same benefits that all workers have, and if we do not give them, we will not be able to live.”

Dubinsky concluded by appealing to all union members to contribute generously to this fund. “We cannot let the strikers down. We must help them through this difficult period.”

Local 52 Urges CPA To Restore Nightlines

Joining forces with the employees’ associations in the underwear and lingerie industries, Local 52, Undergarment and Negligee Workers, last month, through its manager, Vice Pres. William J. O’Dwyer, appealed to the Central Labor Council for a protest against the plan to reduce nightshifts in the garment industry. The protest was supported by the soap and laundry workers, the metal trades, and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

“Once again, our industry is being victimized by the interests of the garment manufacturers,” said O’Dwyer. “We must fight to save the jobs of our members.”

O’Dwyer said that the proposed cut would result in the loss of 15,000 jobs and would have a devastating effect on the local economy. He called on all union members to join the protest.

Local 91 Membership Okays New Pact with Three Ass’s

A new collective agreement was drawn up and signed last week between Local 91, Children’s Dreemakers, and three employers’ groups, the Industrial Association of Juvenile Apparel Manufacturers, the United Infants’ and Children’s Wear Association and the Children’s Dreemakers’ Contractors’ Association.

The new agreement covers all work in the industry and includes provisions on overtime, minimum wage, and other conditions. The agreement was ratified by a vote of 110 to 0.

Local 139 Continues Strike

Local 139, a branch of the United Textile Workers Union, has continued its strike against the following companies: American Textile Co., 1001 2nd Ave.; American Textile Co., 100 W. 11th St.; and American Textile Co., 701 2nd Ave.

The strikers demand an increase in wages and improvements in working conditions.

Intersalaride Solidarity Demonstration

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Local 155, held a demonstration in downtown Boston on February 11 to support the strikers in New York City.

The demonstration was held in front of the New York Garment Workers Union hall. It was attended by hundreds of members, who carried signs and banners expressing solidarity with their New York colleagues.

The demonstration was led by Local 155 President James Come and other local union leaders.

JUSKLE

JUSTICE

New York ILGWU珑珑, members of Local 155, Kolpapose Workers, picket the big city office of the Vespa line, which employees in I New York, Mass., are still on strike. (See story, page 11.)
The membership of the Credit Union of the Philadelphia Dime Joint Board, at its annual meeting on Jan. 21, voted a 3 1/2 cent dividend after bearing a report of the year ending Dec. 31, 1945.

The report was rendered by Abe Shelly, treasurer, and was essentially a report of the year published, revealing that the Credit Union had a net profit of $10,504,523.80 and a deposit of $31,301,019.61.

At the next meeting of the Board of Directors, related for the Credit Council, the following individuals were appointed to the Board of Directors: Dr. Alphonso M. Nobile, chairman, Al Kaplan and Celia Stain. The new members are Yolanda Tovar, Manuel Thomas and Abe Shelly, who will serve for two years. C. Louis Pescott was re-elected in the Superior category.

Local 11 Resumes Dance

With the end of the war period, Local 11, Bldg. Contractors' Union, has resumed its famed annual dance. The dance will be held on March 21 at the Broadmoor Hotel, 17th and Pine streets, at 8.15 p.m. The proceeds will go to the Union Relief Fund, of which it is a legal agent of the local.

These affairs are held for the purposes of collecting funds for the Union Relief Fund, which was created in order to raise money to help local unemployed during the war years. However, the proceeds from these events are now converted into dance as a make-up for lost time during the war years.

Among the features of the occasion will be a chowder, a Mexican dinner which will feature dishes from all the lands of the union. Committees to manage and plan.

Organized labor. Chicago rallyed to the support of the striking meat-packers whose picket line dramatized the low-wage level they have up to now. ILGWU joined other union groups in determining the length of wage rise. The workers, who have agreed to a 37% increase, will receive a check amounting to $3,500,000 when the temporary wage to cover the strike.

In a statement to the Chicago Daily News, a leader of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who has been at the center of the strike, said that the workers had voted for a 37% increase in wages and that the workers had voted to continue the strike until the wage increase was secured.

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Typical scene at Local 22 classes as demobilized, true practitioners of "art for good slain." Ed's plans are altered by intense plying of crayon, pencil or brush.

Zimmerman Pictures 10-Week Europe Trip

Members of Local 22, Dressmakers, crowded the large hall in Manhattan Center to capacity on Jan. 17, to hear Manager Charles S. Zimmerman report on his experiences during his recent European trip. Zimmerman was away for ten weeks in the pursuit of a visit to Sweden, Denmark, France, Italy, England, etc., and the Fine Arts in Germany and on the significance of the prevailing labor movement in Germany.

Zimmerman also discussed a number of matters of current importance to the union. He reported on the progress of the unions' efforts to obtain a wage increase, stating that the issue was now before Harry Driner, imperial chairman of the dress industry, for hearings and final decision.

The dress industry drive for clothing for the women of Poland, Zimmerman said, has been getting under way very well. Over 11,000 barterables had already been received, he stated, some made up in shops from purchased materials, some contributed by manufacturers and others bought outright. The cooperation of both workers and employers was most gratifying, he said. As a notable example of such cooperation, Zimmerman cited the contribution of Goldfinder, who was working for the Jobber Leon Jacobs. This shop produced 220 dresses out of old garments, which were donated to the Jobber. The operators made up the garments and the contractor made his contribution by paying the week-workers. Since those dresses were of a high not suitable for retail purposes, they were sold and the $2,000 they brought, was used to obtain woolen garments to be sent to Poland.

Zimmerman expressed particular appreciation at the fruitful cooperation of the National Popular, head of the United Popular-Poland Dress Manufacturers' Association, and Harry Siegel of University Dress Company.

George Creaghmore, regional director of this union, appeared before the assembled dressmakers and related some of the early strikes. The meeting unanimously saluted solidarity with the strikers and workers and pledged their support.

Zimmerman Pictures 10-Week Europe Trip

Local 60 Welcomes War Vets With Gift

When Manager Max Cohen distributed leather wallets to 72 war veterans of Local 60, a membership meeting of the Dress Prominent Branch of the Workmen's Circle, on Feb. 17, an enthusiastic audience turned out at a different character. A routine business meeting was followed by a highly emotional scene when the group, which will be long remembered by the assembled members, especially Menard, chairman of the branch and member of the Executive Board as well as secretary of the Grievance Committee of the local.

In making the presentation for the national office of the Workmen's Circle, Manager Cohen stressed the importance of gathering "not only in national and industrial but also in the union movements. He reminded the war veterans, who have been returning to union activity and their shops during the last four months, that a new history is being written now in the trade union movement in this country and you as well as I may be called upon to fight the union's battles on the picket lines."

"I am confident," he declared, "that you will figure in the union's cause with the same vigor and zeal that you displayed in the battle fronts of the world for democracy."

Local Credit Union Declares 2½% Melon; Officers Reelected

Since 1923, when it was founded, the Dressmakers' Credit Union has paid out over $500,000. It was reported to the annual meeting of the organization held on Jan. 12. The report indicated that $81,000 has been paid in and $485,000 borrowed by members. The total turnover during the past year was $400,000.

After a survey of its financial resources, the Credit Union decided to pay a 2½% dividend to its members.

The annual meeting re-elected the entire administration, consisting of the following officers:

Board of Directors: Max Bluestein, president; Benjamin Kerner, vice president; Joseph Friedlander, secretary; Nathan Margolius, treasurer; Nathaniel M. Bisch, Louis Rosenfeld and Pearl Halpert.

Supervisory Committee: Charles S. Zimmerman, chairman, Charles Tischler, secretary, Max Lake, David Gassner and Arthur Sulkoff.

Credit Committee: Eli Rosenberg, chairman; Sam Finkel, secretary; Sam Feinstein, Morris Klein and Harry Siegel.

The Dressmakers' Credit Union is a mutual aid organization founded by members of Local 22 to make loans available to workers under conditions of fraternal self-help.

Poland, Galicia Survivors Seek New York Relatives

The American Federation of Polish Jews has more than 2,000 letters from survivors in Poland and Galicia who are desiring assistance. The Federation is working among them to obtain funds for help and encouragement from relatives in New York City.

"Here money on this handful of survivors," urges a statement from the Federation, which is located at 22 West 24th Street, New York City. "Call us at any time. All information and assistance is given free of charge.

New Date for 20% Hearings

Hearings before Harry Driner, imperial chairman of the dress industry, on the demand of the New York Dress J.B. for a 20% wage increase were postponed again last week at the request of the Popular Dress Manufacturers Association, which is the employer's association, because of the illness of a leading officer of that organization. The new date for the hearings will be set shortly.

The union advanced its demand for a wage increase in accordance with a provision of the collective bargaining agreement permitting the wage question to be reopened by the Joint Board as soon as government policy on wage-price control is modified or ended. Direct negotiations with the employers proved unsatisfactory. In line with the procedures prescribed in the agreement, the case came before the impartial tribunal for adjudication and decision. Its judgment will be final.

$8,000,000,000 SEEN AS VICTORY LOAN TOTAL

The 90-day loan, which is the second payment of the victory loan, will be sold at the dress shops of downtown Manhattan and New York's other dress centers beginning Thursday at 7 p.m. It is expected that this loan will be sold out in one day.

In the seven wartime campaigns that preceded the recent effort, over $50,000,000 was subscribed through union channels.

Back Strikers at GM

Dressmakers Declare Solidarity with UAW to Preserve Basic Labor Rights

A strong appeal to all dressmakers to extend financial assistance to the striking GM workers has been issued by Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of Local 60, in accordance with the resolution of solidarity and support adopted by a membership meeting of the Workmen's Circle. This resolution was adopted by the Detroit Management, chairman of the branch and member of the Executive Board as well as secretary of the Grievance Committee of the local.

The auto workers at General Motors have been on strike over a six-week period. Zimmerman's appeal read: "This appeal is not an attempt to influence the end of the strike or the conditions of the contract. It is only a request to accept the recommendations of the President's fact-finding commission even though we are told that only a partial recognition, which is a considerable reduction of the original union demands. But GM is in as bad shape as any other big corporation and can only go on with our help."

"It is therefore in the interest of the auto workers in this great struggle, for it is a struggle for survival of the American automobile industry, that we do something in our power to bring about an amicable settlement for the immediate benefit of both sides.

"I am therefore calling upon all members of Local 22 to do all they can to come in aid of the GM strikers. They are selling their goods at the dress shops and bring the sums collected into our union office for transmission to the striking workers immediately. The auto workers need our help.

LOCAL 89 STARTING DAY PAY FOR ITALY

The executive board of Local 45, Italian Dressmakers, has issued a call to all its members for a voluntary contribution of a day's pay to help Italy, which is being conducted by "I Progressisti," leading Italian-language paper of New York, for relief to the needy people of Italy.

They are appealing to all and are taking place under the auspices of the National Italian Federation, Relief for Italy, with the cooperation of the National War Fund, securing that all contributions be sent to the Italian War Relief. The collection will be taken in the shops and on the streets.

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Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of Local 22, Dressmakers, reports on his recent trip to Europe on Tuesday evening radio series conducted by Joseph Tovini, Local 142 manager, over Station WEVD.

Telling What He Saw in Europe

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The Italian-American Labor Council, at its annual meeting on July 25 at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City, re-elected all its former council officials, with Luigi Antolini heading the list of president of the body.

Antonio Espini, president of the National Federation of Italian American Workers' Union, GIO, and Edward Madeo, president of the Federation of Italian Goods Wholesalers, were re-elected vice presidents of the Club. GIO president James Zerilli, who has been ill, will again occupy the posts of treasurer and adjutant, respectively, next year. Vincent Bello will continue as executive secretary.

The Italian-American Labor Council's resolutions of protest, against the Fascist government in Italy, which was led by Mussolini, were adopted.

**JUST ITALY PEACE URGED**

"Let America redouble and integrate its efforts to secure a speedy and just peace, hand in hand with the new Italy. Only America's complete fulfillment of its pledge to the Italian people, found on our side, only the unyielding persistence of the United States in Russian friendship against Italy, will enable her to understand, and hard-working people to serve as a pillar of world peace and progress," the delegates said.

The conference ended its task today. The Italian-American Labor Council will announce its decisions in its next meeting, scheduled for the end of the month.

**LOCAL 89 STARTING DAY PAY FOR ITALY**

(Continued from Page 3)

amounts they donate will be published in the columns of "All Progress," beginning at an early date.

All Italian shipping lines will be given preferential treatment during the war should be returned to Italy. In compensation for her shipping losses in the struggle against Fascism, the proper number of our country's support merchant vessels should be placed at the disposal of Italy.

"It is the territorial integrity in the interest of the people of Italy," the delegates said.

"It is to be treated as a friend, a peace-loving democracy related to all the benefits of the world community," the delegates said.

"In all negotiations for peace, Italian labor representatives are to be guided solely by the spirit and substance of President Truman's letter to former President FDR, which is fair and worthy of peace.

The following "removes" are taken from the resolution condemning the Fascist anti-democratic moves against the Italian people:

**Tito Movea Condemned**

"By claiming from the democratic people of Italy's help in the moral, political and financial responsibility of Moscow's war policies in Yugoslavia, Tito and those who think like him are reverting to a reactionary principle with the purpose of forcing it upon a people which has given the world an unforgetting example of love. It was able to fight for its own survival and its tyranny.

"As for the territorial demands advanced by Tito against the Italian nation, we of the Italian-American Labor Council call on our government to resist any attempt to return to the boundaries of the other Italian cities of Western Italy, and to see to it that any Italian minor conditions which may remain under Yugoslav influence in Dalmatia and in Italy are accorded full enjoyment of democratic freedom and their ethical rights.

"We sincerely favor any policy of peace and friendship between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Italy, and we call on our government to favor any policy of的朋友 of Yugoslavia in the persons of Italy and American leaders who arejus.

**Facial Fines for Dressmakers**

"THE VOICE OF LOCAL 89" is a bi-weekly column that provides updates on national and political events.

**Soviet Hostile to Italy**

"It is not determined, however, to join the political party of the Fiorese, and to the best of our knowledge, to take part in the Fascist movement.

The Labor Council has made a special effort during the past year to change its relationship with the needy and suffering people in Italy, declared Antonio, who stated that
Lawn Washable Dress Sets
Wage Four 800

J.J. Wash dress uses for more than 500 men
employed in Newark, N.J., as the result of the renewal of the union's agreement with the
New Jersey Wash Dress Association is announced by Vice Pres. Harry
Ward, director of the Eastern East Out-Of-Town Department. The
implications for this pair was conducted by Ward, with the help of
Manager, located at Local 232. The agreement covers 40 contract-
shops in Newark.

The renewal pair increases the min-
imum wage for operators and green-
house in 80 and for those workers in 82.
Two safeguards of wage stand-
ards are provided in special clauses of
the agreement. One clause allows for
the renegotiation of wage contracts
should the cost of living rise.

The other clause is a con-
tract minimum $2 above those estab-
lished by government action.

The agreement, which will either be
state or federal minimum wage,
was based on the New Jersey
wages and could be adjusted in
the shop minimums that will be $3 higher
than those provided by the law.

Milberg Renewal Provides
Higher Scale, Heath Fund

The agreement with the J. B. Mil-
berg Co., East Newark, N.J., has
been reached with provision for
higher minimum wage rates. It is
announced by Herman Simms, ma-
ager of Local 106. It provides for
higher wages to all workers, retro-
active to Dec. 1, 1943.

By the terms of the agreement,
the $3 Milberg workers, who already
enjoy vacation benefits, will receive
health benefits.

"Until Unionism Is Established in Every Town"

The right of Connecticut workers to collect unemployment insurance benefits during their lay-offs and to draw checks from the ILGWU Health and Vacation Fund simultaneously was upheld by the Connecticut Supreme Court in a decision rendered yesterday.

The decision came in the case of the State Unemploy-
ment Compensation Commission v. Wayland Enamel Co.
which received under-enrolled disabled workers for benefits on the ground that the employer had failed to file required reports.

The court, therefore, ordered that mem-
bers of this group be paid.

The ruling will affect hundreds of
ILGWU members in Connecticut, where the Unemployment insurance fund has been used to pay out the benefits of members who are employed on contract.

Brookmeade Sports Increases Pay All

A supplemental agreement has been signed by the Brookmeade Sportswear Co. Stamford, Conn., increasing wage increases in the firm's 40 workers, it is reported by
Louis L. Bandch, Connecticut EOT manager.

The two new terms at this plant, effective July 1, 1940, are as follows:

1. There is an increase in the old $2.75 to $3 per week, while all other time-work-

ites in the firm's wages increased $1.25 per week. Presently employed on a piece-work basis receive a 10-per cent increase.

Lerner Workers Walk Out
As Spurns Unions Pact

The employers of the Lerner-Sweater Corp., Irvington, N.Y., have been on strike since Jan. 16 following the refusal of their employees to bargain collectively with the union, it is reported by
Louis Reiff, manager of Local 143.

All of the 25 workers employed by
the company at the time of the notice of this fact was presented in the form when the EOT called upon the Lerner management to negotiate a contract.

The agreement was reached in
the matter of the matter with a contract

Unions or workers are studying the facts in the case preparatory to
considering the possibility of filing
charges against the firm on grounds of
unfair labor practices.

"Until Unionism Is Established in Every Town"
WASHINGTON, D.C.—Next November's election campaign opened in Washington this past fortnight when President Truman announced his domestic legislative program. The reaction in Congress made it clear that the legislators understood the implications of the President's announcement and had already started to prepare for the campaign that would follow.

As a result of the President's announcement and the political climate in Congress, the election campaign next fall will be a clearly defined battle between the President and his party, on the one hand, and the Republicans, on the other.

President Truman, who has made the state of the union one of his major issues this year, has laid out a comprehensive program designed to improve the lives of the American people. He has sought to do this by proposing a series of measures that would provide relief to the poor, improve the health and education of the nation's children, and strengthen the nation's economy.

The campaign will be fought on these issues, and the outcome will be determined by the voters' response to the President's proposal.

The Children

By MAX PEAR

The Children

The Children are the unsung, the helpless, the blunderers. Theirs is the streets of a thousand towns.

Dream of good meat and sugar, crockery and a teapot.

Dream of little hands that curl and caress, and a kind smile.

In the hour of exhaustion, in the late twilight of the darkening season, the Children dream — they do not question, do not plead.

They only have as is a 47.

But let it be known that the Children have rights.

The Children are the children of the nation, and the nation has responsibilities.

The Children's rights include education, health care, and basic necessities of life. The nation must ensure that these rights are fulfilled.

The Children are the future of the nation, and it is the responsibility of the nation to prepare them for the challenges that lie ahead.

The Children's voices must be heard, and their needs must be met.

The Children are the Children of the Nation, the Children of the Future, and they deserve to be treated with the same respect and dignity as any other American citizen.

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Justice

By Miriam Tane

On the recent Stanford general strike a striked picketed by airplane. When he flies through the air crying "unfair, unfair," the daring young picket who's dead the picket ticket.

He's on the skyline until the boys sign--
A smart fellow with wing and propeller.

He, oh, cooks with octane as he pickets by plane,
He's strictly one-step--
For a closed union shop.

He's noor human ec-sar,
His brothers against contract,
For thirty per cent,
He's heaven-bound.

Oh, he's brightly air-born with banners behind,
As he flies through the air crying "unfair, unfair,"

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has publicly announced its fears that the irresponsible who lie rectlessly will be represented in disproportionate numbers in America's future population.

This exaggerated apprehension is conveyed in a statement entitled "Bridle men the Birthrate," which goes on to say, "apparent self-apology, that 'soccerism study reasonable and just ways of discouraging parenthood among part of those who are seriously un-

The Lost Patrol!

The "Lost Patrol!"

The loss of the ships has been a沉重 topic of conversation.

The survival of the "Lost Patrol!" was a great relief.

The lost airmen were found safe and sound.

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Raisie Order of Day
Union Demanding Improved Wage in Renewal and Organizing Drives

Demands for wage increases, health benefits and other improvements in working conditions are on the order of the day throughout the Southwest District. These requests are being urged by the union in every market of the area, both among employees who have contractual relations with the union and among those who are seeking to join the IGLOWU's large-scale organizing campaign all over the region. Outstanding regions in which some strike activity has been reported are as follows:

**Dallas 4-Point Proposal**

In Dallas, Tex., more than 1,900 garment workers are employed, the Stott & Son Board has set forth a series of demands and addressed them not only to those manufacturers who have contractual relations with the union but also to all employers who have not yet been approached by the IGLOWU. Among the employers, the union has received a positive response and a fair and understanding attitude from the following companies:

- **Beall-Spaladino, Inc.**
- **Cullen & Co.**
- **H.N. Deitch Co.**
- **J.C. Penney Co.**

The union has also made contact with several other companies and has received a similar response.

**K.C. ILG Asks Renewal Rise**

With the present renewal due to expire on Feb. 20, the union has addressed a request to the five dress manufacturers of Kansas City, Mo. for various improvements to be incorporated in the renewed pact. Among these proposals are requests for wage increases to both piece-rate workers and time-workers and the creation of an employee-financed health fund to provide medical benefits for the workers.

- **Credit Union Scan**

Prospects in 1946

A number of credit unions in the Southwest District are holding annual meetings to report on the year's activities and elect officers for the period ahead.

- **Stott Strike; in Third Month, Aided by All Winona Labor**

With the strike against the Stott & Son Corp., Winona, Minn., entering its third month, the union has continued its efforts to bring the strike to a conclusion. In the meantime, garment workers have been given the opportunity to support the strike by participating in various activities and by organizing additional picketing campaigns.

- **Southwest Shorts**

All members of the IGLOWU in St. Louis are receiving X-ray lung examinations through arrangements made with the St. Louis Tuberculosis Society and the IGLOWU Cooperative Health Center. An X-ray machine has been installed in the union office to help the members receive the benefits of early detection.

- **Text-Mill Will Be Picked As Unions - Negotiations Begin**

The Text-Mill Garment Manufacturers' Council, Houseen, Tex., has been informed by Lucille McAlpine, manager of Local 314, that unless the firm agrees to negotiate for an agreement, the union will picket the plant. The Text-Mill management, which recently began operating under new conditions and with new workers, has continued to negotiate.
Vanta Strike Going Strong in 5th Week

Heading into the fifth week of their strike to win union shop conditions in the Vanta Mill at Elroy, Wis., more than 15 members of the ILGWU were maintaining a solid picket line through a 24-hour day shift. The strike is expected to continue until their demands are met by employes of Vanta Machinery, Inc., located in New York City and in the area around Newton.

Local 256 Teams With Lowell CIO Picket Lines

All productions has stopped at the Vanta Mill in Elroy, Watertown, Mass., as a result of the refusal of members of Local 256 of the ILGWU to enter a picket line set up by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO. It is announced by Thomas Amsburg, ILGWU managing director in the Lowell area.

O'BRESTEREIYED TO UNIONS' DEMANDS

In a complete repudiation of the strike that marked previous negotiations, the A.O. O'Bresterey Co., Wilber-Rolls, Pa., last week signed an agreement that establishes union shop conditions in its plant.

This firm accepted terms that include a 2 1/2 hour work day for each employee of the firm, as well as other conditions.

The union was represented by William R. O'Bresterey, president, and the company by A.O. O'Bresterey, president.

Gingold Feted On Promotion to GEB

The staff of the Cincinnati Department met director David Gingold at a luncheon on Jan. 13 to mark his recent election as assistant manager of the ILGWU.

William Ross, the department’s field supervisor, and Jack Hughs, supervisor of the North Virginia and Indiana district, announced the promotion of Gingold to the rank of assistant manager.

Gingold’s promotion was among the latest of a series of promotions in the department’s staff.

In his remarks Gingold told the gathering that the honor given him by the ILGWU is a tribute to the work done by superintendents and staff members.

Union officials are hopeful that the agreement in the South Carolina plant will be reached, and the new contract will be completed.

New Organizers Getting Themselves Organized

Vice Pres. David Gingold, extreme left, director of Cotton Garment Department, conducted dozen new staff members at recent conference. (Left to right) Morris Freed, Shirley Aganomi, Lou Rose, Larry Mandell, Melvin Weintraub, Dore Associates, Leon Black, Carla Gregory, David Frankin, Reuben Glassman and James Belfo.
Retire? Here's How

Here are the major facts pertaining to the operation of the Retirement Fund and its rules of eligibility.

Members of the club local are studied to try understanding these provisions carefully in order to avoid any future difficulties or misunderstandings.

1. Only so many applications for retirement benefits will be approved as retired workers are reported that they will receive their benefits for the rest of their lives.

2. In order to be eligible for retirement benefits, you must be 65 years of age.

3. You must have a record of membership since Jan. 1, 1932, in one of the following locals of the AFL-CIO — Local 117, Local 9, 25, 33, 57, 117, 118, 22, 25, and 57 — as a worker in men's, women's, and children's garments, plus labor in the garment manufacturing industry.

4. Your retirement is not compulsory. The rules and regulations clearly state what will happen if you retire and later return to work.

Pension Progress Mapped by CIOak Leaders

New York CIOak union officers gathered at a luncheon discussion to weigh plans for expanded program in behalf of elderly claiamants.

President CIOak reported a full account of the special committee on "Mannish Suit" and "overlapping" problems before the meeting of the CIOak General Executive Board at Miami Beach last December was presented by Benjamin Kaplan, manager of Local 117, CIOak strikers, at a joint meeting of the local on Jan. 22. The report was adopted by the CIOak Joint Board to take up the matter with the CIOak, and the committee on "Mannish Suit" was appointed by the CIOak General Executive Board, manager of Local 9, CIOak strikers, Benjamin Kaplan.

Kaplan reported that the committee made every effort to improve the menswear industry, but the inordinate cost and the problem was an insurmountable problem. He told the club officers that the CIOak president of the AFL-CIO, L.O.W.U., full authority to determine the procedure of the "Mannish Suit" and "overlapping" problem and arranged for the CIOak Joint Board.

The rules of the Retirement Fund are being mailed to all members of the local. Welfare for which you will receive, directions from the Fund to you for application.

The announcement that the CIOak Board is supporting the strikers in the strike for a fair settlement is still being considered a confidential agreement. Cooperation was pledged to the strikers, but no funds for the aid of the strikers.

Manager Kaplan, whose 58th birthday is today, is still receiving congratulatory messages from the people meeting Kaplan at the birthday party held in his honor today. All messages are mentioned in amounts of time were the Social Democratic Federalists, Eugene V. Debs, Judson, CIOak, 214, the United Federation of CIOak, and the Jewish Labor Committee.

$100,000 Pledged For GM Strikers

A pledge to raise $100,000 for striking workers throughout the nation has been approved by the CIOak Joint Board, it was announced by General Manager Bennett Wood, adding: "The pledge will be in support of the workers in steel, textiles, coal and the other basic industries. Labor must continue to insist on fair and equitable share of profits with industry. We must continue to financial support for the strikers who are suffering from strike. This struggle must be victorious."

Polish Victims Garner Large Clothing Gifts

Jewish victims of Nazism in Poland have received 16,000 garments and $2,135 blankets provided for them by the New York CIOak Joint Board, according to a final report and statement on the recent aid project made last week by Benjamin Kaplan, manager of Local 117, who served as vice chairman of the drive. General Manager Israel Perlberg served as chairman of the committee.

The estimated value of the clothing sent to Poland is $20,000.

Kaplan presented an analysis accounting of the contributions in honor, merchant, voluntary labor, and expenditures which demonstrated the generous response of all sectors in the industry to the appeal. The success of the project was emphasized, due in no least measure to strong labor-management cooperation.

The costs for making up and shipping the clothing were kept to a minimum — $1,480 a garment and $2,814 a blanket. These expenditures included the cost of handling, cartage, shipping, taxes, insurance, and labor.

The amount allotted the sum $3,000 for the expression purpose of buying ready-made garments and blankets. Each contribution in the sum of $1,000 was received and turned over to the Jewish Labor Committee. The Joint Board collected 51,752.50 for its initial total of $3,000. A balance of $5,752.50 still remains.

Perlberg praised the coordinated efforts of staff members of the CIOak Joint Board in continuing to the success of the drive.

Local 117 Heats Report on GEB 'Mannish Suit' Ruling

The Industrial Council Department of the CIOak Joint Board, reporting through its chairman, Morris Perlberg, announced that during the last quarter of 1946, it had collected $1,000 for the Polish relief campaign.

One of the more important rooms of the Industrial Council Department involved the Schindler-Leona Corp., which was charged with failure to pay its employees the anti-Violation GnL fees and with working illegal hours and payment of one of the workers to operate a machine.

The union successfully accomplished these charges and, in settlement, the firm paid $1,600. Of this amount $1,500 constituted back wages, $1,000 represented liquidated damages and $150 was due to the union for union health charges.

"Full production, full employment, and a rise in living standards for all working Americans." A.F.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL RETRIEVES $38,000

Retirement fund for 1946

February 7, 1946

Justice

New York CIOak union officers gathered at a luncheon discussion to weigh plans for expanded program in behalf of elderly claiamants.
ILGWU students at Harvard University join the Vente picket after start of classes. Carrying the signs (left to right) are: Bernice Taylor, Mabel Durham and Harry Shugur.

Phila. ILG Education Story Describes Varied Activities

A review of educational activities sponsored by the Philadelphain District Joint Board during the last six months of 1945 is presented in a report by Abe Bekhy, educational director for the ILGWU in the city.

The "educational activities of the Philadelphia Joint Board are supervised by the Joint Board Interracial Committee composed of delegates representing the eight locals within the jurisdiction of the Board. This committee meets at regular intervals to hear reports of the educational activities of the Board.

The Chorus, which was organized in February, 1945, has held weekly rehearsals throughout the winter and spring and with an intermission during the last week of the district's annual picnic. The Chorus consists of about 20 members. During the past year, the Chorus has presented three programs. One program of music, literature and dance, which was held at the Philadelphia Art Museum, the Chorus sang selected songs from the annual Philadelphia City Art Trade Union Conference, held over the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday. The Chorus then took the train to Haverford, the home of the Davis School for Boys, a school for the deaf. This visit was arranged by the Davis School for Boys, a school for the deaf.

In addition to the Chorus, the Joint Board Air Traffic Council, the Joint Board Air Traffic Council of the ILGWU, and the Joint Board Air Traffic Council of the ILGWU, have been established. Each council consists of two members from each of the eight locals and one member from the Interracial Committee. The councils meet regularly and discuss problems and solutions to problems."
De Brouckere Urges Labor to Lead Struggle for World Peace, Freedom

Foreign Leaders Ask U.S. Understanding; Dubinsky Pledges in Unions' Rebirth

More than 1,000 persons, including active labor and labor groups, gathered yesterday to draw up the American Labor Conference on International Affairs and the World Labor Committee, both in New York. The Conference was sponsored by the World Labor Committee, and is the first of its kind to be held in the United States. The Conference was addressed by a number of prominent speakers, including President Franklin D. Roosevelt, President Woodrow Wilson, and President Warren G. Harding.

Peace, Labor and America

The chief topic, both at the luncheon and the afternoon meeting, was the world labor situation, the problem of peace and the problem of war. The meeting was opened by the President, who stated that the United States was prepared to take any steps necessary to achieve world peace. The President was followed by a number of other speakers, including Senator Robert F. Wagner, who spoke on the need for international cooperation.

Solidarity Pledged

"The democratic rights of labor in America have been violated and will be violated again," said the President. "We must stand together to protect our rights." The President was followed by a number of other speakers, including Senator Robert F. Wagner, who spoke on the need for international cooperation.

Safeguards for Peace

"Peace is in our hands," said the President. "We must use it wisely." The President was followed by a number of other speakers, including Senator Robert F. Wagner, who spoke on the need for international cooperation.

World Leaders of Labor and Liberalism Plan Next Strides

International Union of Workers' Rights spokesman addressed all-day sessions of American Labor Conference in Hotel Commodore on Jan. 19. Left to right: President Dubinsky; chairman of panel: Dr. Joes; Globe, Premier of Spanish Republican Cabinet; Senator Louis de Brouckere, Minister of State in Belgium and founder of Belgian Labor Party; Vice President Matthew Woll of AFL; head of Labor League for Human Right; and Diego Martinez Barco, President of Spanish Republican Cabinet.
Cutter Has Busiest Season of Lifetime

Over 400 cutters in the children's dress industry will receive a flat $3 weekly wage increase and health benefits under an agreement between the union and the employers. This is gratifying news. A few months ago it appeared as if an increase had been reached. In fact, considerable optimism had been expressed in the belief that a settlement would be reached. Unfortunately this has not been the case. The union and the employers have been unable to reach an agreement.

The situation is currently tense. The employers have offered a $2 raise, while the union is demanding $3. The union has voted to strike if an agreement cannot be reached.

One of the most difficult problems confronting the Union Health Center during the war years was how to maintain its traditional atmosphere of politeness and friendliness. New employees were not sufficiently interested in their work to care about the feelings of their co-workers. Perhaps they did not know better, but they were so busy trying to meet production goals and the demand for health services that they did not have time to worry about their co-workers.

In order to combat this problem, the union has embarked on a training program for new employees. The program includes classes held each day for one hour, covering health and safety topics. The employees also receive a special incentive for meeting production goals. These incentives are designed to encourage the union's growth and development.

The union's growth and development have been aided by the fact that many of the employees are now married. This has led to an increase in the union's membership.

One of the problems facing the Union Health Center is the high turnover rate. This is due to the fact that many of the employees are seasonal workers. In order to combat this problem, the union is offering free health and safety training to all its members.

The union's success in maintaining its traditional atmosphere of politeness and friendliness has been recognized by the National Board of Health. The board has commended the union for its efforts in maintaining a healthy and productive work environment.

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The Strike Front

It is becoming more and more difficult to write about the nation-wide strike sweep except on a from-day-to-day basis. The situation is in a state of constant flux, being triggered-tant with changes occurring or expected on a virtual hourly time-table.

Last week, some 1,650,000 workers were out of the plants, with indications that thousands of thousands in shipbuilding and railroads would soon join the striking armies. Within a few days, the seizure of the meat-packing plants by the longshoremen brought the admission of arbitral victory to the railways, the railway unions have changed the strike picture materially. Still, the deadlock in steel appears to be affecting employment in a number of allied industries. Steel, it must be remembered, affects nearly 50 per cent of all American manufacturing, and there is no telling how many thousands of others may be thrown out of jobs if the steel strike continues a few more weeks.

Violence has been practically absent in the current strikes. This, no doubt, is due chiefly to the absence of strike-breaking, with the exception of a few incidents in Los Angeles and Chicago. At this moment, picket-line violence on a large scale is not probable, unless, after a few weeks, GM or the steel firms attempt to open the plants and "invite" the strikers to come in. A maneuver of this kind, not uncommon in big strikes, might provoke trouble.

Another important element, not boldly conspicuous but nevertheless present, is the fact that this conflict actually is between monopoly industry on the one side, and the labor wants, largely the Trotzke Administration, on the other. It is no secret, either to management in the strike-bouted industries or to the American public, that the President is emphatically on the side of the strikers. Nor is it a secret to industry or to the American people that Truman is not in favor of restricting private industry, however unprofitable all labor, voto vengeful measure the anti-labor bloc might succeed in passing.

Whether or not we accept the theory that Big Business has formed a conspiracy to crush the unions during the early post-war period, there is no doubt that organized industry in the mass production field is making a concerted effort to organize an organized labor.

That explains the entire plan of its publicity campaign and bares the psychological strings of the "war of nerves" by which it proposes to pull public opinion over to its side. The GM and the Iron and Steel Institute publicity is attempting, with vigor and fervor, to titillate the fussy disparity of a few pennies per hour, which appears to be the main moment between war and peace in their industries, into an invasion by organized labor of the sacred precents of management. The unions, this publicity maintains, are intent on revolutionizing the entire concept of labor-management relations.

A sober appraisal of this contention, however, easily reduces it to a state of unwanted eyewash. The United Automobile Workers' original demand for placing all cards on the table in order to give General Motors' contention that it cannot afford a 30 per cent rise in wages, amounts to no more than President Truman's subsequent proposal for fact-finding committees.

What is even more apparent to the "man in the street" is the fact that the government stands ready to straighten out the steel companies' shrinkage of profits resulting from the wage wage by a lift of the ceiling price in steel that would not only compensate for their loss but would create a substantial leftover. The indicated prices for motor cars for the coming year, as already allowed by the OPA, also show a considerable advantage over 1942 prices.

Tolstey summed up, the strike situation adds up to the following:

The situation in steel, directly and indirectly, is tied up with GM, the electrical industry and the financial interests that are lined up behind them. In every one of these industries the unions have taken the position that, as a matter of self-preservation if not outright survival, they must halt the catastrophic trend to lower earnings and deterioration of living standards. They sought a maximum and are ready to accept a minimum—but they will fight to finish for this minimum.

The companies, with adamant uniformity this far, have rejected the compromise and have spurned all fact-finding recommendations. The companies are gambling on the fact that the CIO unions are less than a decade old, that they are not hardened and disciplined sufficiently. They also count, quite likely, on a division in the ranks of the strike leadership; on the only too well-known fact that the Communist element in auto as well as in steel is in no too happy over the fact that the leadership of both strikes is in the hands of the "conservative" groups.

There remains one other potential in the fast-unfolding strike panorama—the possible seizure of the struck plants by the government. The seizure of the meat plants by the Department of Agriculture points to an early resumption of meat-packing activity. The probability of a similar move in steel or in GM, however, remains a quixotic mark. Should the strikes in even these industries become unduly protracted, however, the government might take a chance, with the support of public opinion—regardless of the magnitude of the task and the probability of court action—and proceed with seizure as a matter of emergency resort under its still-valid wartime powers.

When do profits becomeousing? Or, rather, who should decide what is a fair return on capital? A lot of Americans have become more attuned to this issue since the United Automobile Workers had the "ability to pay" argument at General Motors, making a collective bargaining issue out of it. On the plus, labor has not been inclined to its usual deprecation of price increases, it being realized that the new state of the industry's resistance to the demand for wage increases.

We don't intend to enter upon an analysis of this "ability to pay" concept. The point, however, is that President Truman is the one at that. Perhaps not many ILGWU members know what the "ability to pay" concept is, but it's the one that if General Motors can become a tenant of our unions, a tenant of the ILGWU. The statement at the annual dinner in Broadway's hotel hired Ford vehicles in former years have less disposed of the idea that "profit" is a sacred concept.

Unemployment as a result is to deal in less figures and rentals, we are just beginning to participate in behalf of the ILGWU what Thomas said about his own contract with Kaiser—namely, "Kaiser contract best in reality. Still, with us feeling a nice, comfortable landing feeling that neither parts has done badly in this transaction. We have given Kaiser the free use of the automobile corner on Broadway, in which we get an attractive tenant plus; and if others, let's have—"a commercially attractive rental.

The difference between the Kaiser contracts is one only relationship—the one car, labor-management committee; the other, landlord-tenant, Both, for the most part, peaceful and enduring.

Could it happen anywhere else? I only wish that some make up an American enterprise which the Associated Press and the United Press recently started across the international barter.

Our State Department, encouraged by the excellent results achieved by the Office of War Information during the war, has been making impressive plans for a permanent information service in the form of a daily wire service to our diplomatic missions throughout the world, which would make it available to newspapers and officials in the foreign countries.

But President Truman and the State Department apparently have wrenched without their boots. The AP and the UP refused to supply their news to the government for the same reason.

On what grounds? From the point of view of "reconciliation" offered by the AP the pointed four stands out that "government cannot engage in negotiating without violating the propagation of " and that only privately owned news services are capable of handling news "without violation."

The news agencies, incidentally, completely different in the government from the "agreement" that it has no intention of competing with or suppressing the privately owned American services of that it wanted to avoid any supposed "special" agreements for the distribution of American news.

The entire plan of the government to broaden the information facilities of the disposal of its assets a diplomatic agreement likely to fail through" because big news agencies refuse to cooperate.

Boston Habs done it again. Perennially "all-American" hero, currently holding down two posts—Congressman and hockey coach—broke his 2nd round goal last month by a District of Columbia judge in a Federal court on ten counts for "using the mails to defraud."

Together with two other entertaining criminals, Perennial's lawyer-Corning, who is past 50, was charged with having illegally represented himself as an "engineer-banker" with special means for obtaining war contracts for his clients.

Many conservative names in the "West of American culture," we supon, must have been becoming statesmen when this colossus piece of cost of living and production spirals. Labor, however, I'm sure, that it would be better for us, as the results in his industrial profits—whatever the latter may be.

But what does the "man in the street" see? Not 10 percent of the American economy. Profits today are regarded as the sacred product of industry into which neither may see giving any significant reduction. Profits as something in which the public simply massacred, for the 27 out of every 100 men, found themselves the determination a fair profit at the cost of 24 cents per man.

The National Opinion Center of the Institute of Public Opinion made a quick pull on this subject in a nationwide poll of 2,552 economically inter- ested which included the main element of a cost-cutting results. According to the study, 37 percent of the sample did not believe the average person should expect to do a little bit of his life. More than 50 percent should be regarded free for public enjoyment. Only 27 per cent thought risking business couldn't be justified. For himself, as for business, the average income, said the study, 40 percent getting a reasonable return on his investment, the government a desire for a good profit and 45 percent actual danger of diminishing the profits.

The gentlemens of General Motors. Big Business wouldn't do the other name of Mr. Colonel, who has as much right to public interest in this country as any other citizen. Nevertheless, these figures are a certain element which doesn't think about corporate profits and about regulation of government in general.

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