Justice (Vol. 28, Iss. 6)

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

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

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An Editorial

What Price Greed?

Senator Taft of Ohio does not like Chester Bowles, former OPA chief and now Stabilization Director. Mr. Bowles, who fights inflation without silk gloves and calls the enemies of price control "the most irresponsible, reckless, greedy elements of America," according to Senator Taft, "a man totally bereft of manners."

Among the profiteering groups which mannerless Mr. Bowles has bluntly named are the lobbyists of the National Dry Goods Association, the real estate gumshoe pleaders, the textile lobby and the dairy combines' spokesmen. "We are on the eve of a crisis which cannot be exaggerated," said Mr. Bowles. "Between now and early June, we shall determine whether we are to have stable prices and stable rents; whether our savings and insurance policies are to be protected; whether our bonds are to be worth the money which we have paid for them; or whether we are to start down the primrose path toward another inflation which will surely bring disaster to our economy and sweep away the life savings of tens of millions of our people."

Is there any wonder why Mr. Taft and the pressure groups from which the Ohio Senator derives his inspiration dislike Mr. Bowles so intensely? Against the latter's fervent plea to "hold the line" on prices and stem the tide that might wreck price controls and send the dollar's purchasing value crashing to the ground, the lobbyists advance the argument that the country wants is to get back to "normalcy" and let the "law of supply and demand" take full command.

But what sort of "normalcy" do the lobbyists de
demand? Some of the demented pressure boys admit that the abolition of price controls would send prices up skyward, but they say that would only be for a while—just long enough to relieve the pockets of the people now "bulging" with "purchasing power" or loose cash. Then, with production still running high and consumer capacity materially reduced, prices would come down to their proper pre-war levels and all would be "normal" again.

But are the great masses of American consumers ready, indeed, to empty their pockets into the rapacious laps of the profiteers in order to sustain this amazing theory of returning to "normalcy"? Are the American people really as "tired" of price controls as Mr. Taft and some of his associates in the Senate and House seem to imagine?

Well, last week a Gallup poll showed that 73 per cent of the people want price ceilings continued, while the National Opinion Research Center survey has come up with a tally sheet which indicated that 83 per cent favor continuance of control over prices. Chester Bowles could have expected no better proof of his policy's vindication from the American people.

It seems clear that if OPA were to let the landlords and automobile manufacturers and farmers charge what they could get, the resulting astronomical prices would set the country financially on the road to boom and bust. It is true, of course, that the Truman Administration, if not the OPA itself, is partially responsible for the present situation. The too-early removal of WPB priorities and of OPA rationing on meat, tires, shoes and many other commodities has caused a tremendous increase in the pressure upon prices.

This blunder, however, is neither an excuse nor a valid reason for removing price control to meet the clout of the greedy profiteers. The return to true normalcy is a gradual process and it should not be achieved by relieving our pockets at the point of a profiteer's gun.

Cloak, Dress Wage Awards

Donnelly Loses Appeal Against ILG

Out-of-Town Shops Adopt Piecework

New England ILG Finds Jobs for Vets

If You Want Peace, You Must Eat Less

Blousemakers Win 10% Boost in N.Y. and Out-of-Town

Unions Can Teach Bosses Better Than Labor "Experts"

ILG Chief Lauds Reuther On Fruits of GM Strike

Dorsa Arbiters Okay Strike Despite "No-Strike" Pledge

Mitchell Schneider Launches Largest N. Y. Undie Plant

Japanese Workers Flock To Democratic Unions

Biberman Boost in Philly Retroactive to Sept. 1, 1945

U. S. Court Reaffirms Ban on Home-Workers

FREE OUR BOY!

HE WON'T HURT ANYBODY— I PROMISE!

PRICE CONTROL

DRY-HIGH PRICES

STACK
Japanese Workers Join Unions Fast, Demand 'Democratic Management' 

By CAPT. CARL ROSS, AMG, TOKYO

From the beginning of our occupation of Japan, as early as last October, strikes and protests by workers have frequently included the demand for 'democratic management' among their demands. The cry has risen in the public service enterprises—especially among newspapermen, radio broadcasting employees and other members of 'cutting-edge' industries. But this time large numbers of workers seemed to be taking the position that 'democratic capitalism' had defeated labor of an adequate livelihood, had deprived it of effective resistance, and now only propaganda that precipitated and prosecuted the war and had profited enormously at the expense of the rest of the population. Consequently, many groups of workers felt it incumbent on them to try to bring about a democratic reformation of management.

In the Kokusai Hitoi magazine, the union issued a special number to the workers on December 31, 1945, in which was printed the 'statement of the policy of the new management' which was written by the union's leaders. The statement was divided into two parts: (a) the fight against the war and (b) the fight against the war. The first part of the statement, which dealt with the fight against the war, was written by the union's leaders and acknowledged the responsibility of the war for the workers of the country. The second part of the statement, which dealt with the fight against the war, was written by the union's leaders and acknowledged the responsibility of the soldiers for the workers of the country.

In an effort to settle the issue, the Tokyo government appointed a mediation committee, the "KYO" committee, to advise the government on the matter. The committee was charged with the responsibility of advising the government on the matter and then advising the government on the matter. The committee was charged with advising the government on the matter and then advising the government on the matter.

JOHN L. LEWIS joined the new government as the head of the committee. The committee was charged with the responsibility of advising the government on the matter. The committee was charged with advising the government on the matter and then advising the government on the matter.

The decision, which was immediately challenged by the leaders of the union, was made on April 1 and their decision was made on April 1. The union's executive committee took the necessary steps to make a strike of the workers on April 1.

The union's leaders said they would call out a strike on March 12 and that an appeal to the workers on March 12 was unnecessary.

When, on March 12, he revealed the union's demands in general terms, by doing of course the absolute justice which it pleased the union's leaders to have been forced to make the first specific proposal.

THE 2-1-01 resolution by the National Labor Relations Board, however, was not a resolution of the executive committee of the union, but a resolution of the executive committee of the union.

SELECTIVE SERVICE does not end a war veteran with super-seniority.

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LABOR'S GOALS were strongly supported in a report of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America last week.

The chairman reaffirmed the right of labor to strike, called for "free faith in collective bargaining," supported the basic right to work at a living wage and at a living standard of dignity, regardless of creed, race or color.
**New England ILGWU Blazes Job Path for Servicemen**

The ILGWU in Boston, Taunton, Fall River and other sections of the New England states, as well as in Pennsylvania, is playing a leading role in the movement to provide employment for returning servicemen, it is revealed by Vice President David Gilson, director of the Canton Garment Department.

The New England area faces a paradoxical situation in which veterans are trudging jobs while good positions go begging for skilled workers, he points out, explaining that last November, Massachusetts had 15,000 unemployed veterans while today it was 8,000.

To judge by the record, the ILGWU in all of the few organizations which has taken the initiative in assigning veterans to the ex-servicemen back to work. For example, three months ago, Rose Stemson, manager of the ILGWU local in Taunton, Mass., and and President Benjamin, president of local 176, met with Vice Pres. Irving and a delegation of servicemen in New York and with Vice Pres. Philip Kramer in Boston on a trip to help stem the tide of returning veterans.

When the project was approved by these officers of the ILGWU, further conferences were held with the labor department, the War Labor Board, the War Administration and the State Department of Education.

With the cooperation of Morris Kedzie, owner of the Taunton Dress Jog, the ILGWU was able to inch effect at the shop four weeks ago. The results were none. Already 50 returned servicemen are employed there. The reason why the veterans harbored certain illusions about the nature of work in the women's garment industry. Just back from their rough experiences overseas, the veterans looked upon work in the sewing plants as something properly to be done by women only. This industrial prejudice became a real obstacle when the proposal to give employment to veterans was approved by the Hope Lee-Johnson plant in Fall River.

Fred Siems, manager of the Fall River, ILGWU, held a conference between Vice Pres. Kramer and Ed O'Connor of the Taunton and Fall River "Herald News." Together, they arranged for a wide display of photos and stories on the garment industry in Boston with the Continued on Page 13.

**Inducing Ex-GIs for Garment Jobs**

As seal of official approval on ILGWU Veterans' Administration contracts to train GI's for New England garment industry, an agreement was placed by Gov. Maurice J. Tobin of Massachusetts (heated) in presence of plant's agent (left to right): Fred Siems, manager of Hope Lee-Johnson; Ed O'Connor, Vice Pres.; Philip Kramer, manager of the Boston Joint Board, and John J. Desmond, State Commis- sioner of Education. (See story.)

**Regow Gives 10% Raise, 2nd Week Paid Vacations**

A second week of paid vacation and a 10 per cent wage increase have been won by the members of regow, 1232 Massachusetts Ave., in the Lowell, Mass., plant of Regow, Philadelphia, Pa., District Manager Michael John son.

**ILGWU Presents Red Cross with $75,000**

A 55-year-old wage increase for 90 per cent of New York's cloak workers and the establishment of health and vacation benefits toward which employers who contributed to the December strike were awarded on March 4 by Arthur R. Davila, chairman of the New York State Mediation Board. Davila, who sits as an impartial referee in the industry dispute, in a decision which grants a virtual 11 per cent wage increase and work union sym- pathizers as a major victory for the cloak and coat industry workers.

The wage award, which is retro- active to December 1, is to go to 36,000 cloak and coat workers, 60 per cent of whom are women.

The workers are entitled to a weekly increase of 50 cents, a weekly increase of 50 cents, in addition to the 50 cents already raised in their wages.

The increase, which is retro- active to December 1, is to go to 36,000 cloak and coat workers, 60 per cent of whom are women.

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JUSTICE

Unity House Books

Summer Applicants

In Record Numbers

The Unity House office in New York announced that a record-breaking number of reservations is being made under the Unity House program during the coming summer vacation season. As of the week of March 15, the following accommodations were still available:

- For the month of June, all accommodations are available only after Aug. 1.
- For June reservations, rooms run from Sunday to Sunday. Applications may be made at the Unity House office, 176 Broadway, N.Y.

Sr. Bd. Mourns for
Sam Rothman, 61,
Local 17 Million

Sam Rothman, a veteran member of the United Garment Workers' Union, committed suicide in his home on March 7, 1946. To his wife and family, his death was a great shock. The United Garment Workers' Union, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and the Garment Workers' Union, the union's general officers. The Court of Appeals was composed of Judges Gardner, Thomas J. Hanly, and Revel Todd. The ILGWU was represented by its attorneys, Charles A. Hamill and Elmer Bicknell. The decision of the court was written by Judge Rodkin.

In seeking the injunction, the Donnelly firm and the Donnelly Garment Workers' Union, as the latter's center-ventilating agent, had alleged that in their efforts to undermine the workers' morale, the ILGWU had tried to create among the tailors a feeling of unrest and fear.

On the question of fraud and secondary boycott, the trial court held that the evidence was not sufficient to establish the existence of a conspiracy among the appellees or any of them to undermine the Donnelly Garment factory in Kansas City by violence or threat of violence, and that the interest of the people of the spring of 1977 in persons and that violence would be employed against the appellants in the event strike if made at the Donnelly Garment Co. plant were sufficient to authorize the issuance of the order.

Judge Rodkin added: A Federal District court in Washington gave an injuction in an action growing out of a labor dispute in which an allegation of an agreement to injure was made.

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They Swung Swell New Pact At Shelby

Described as best contract ever drawn between union and Shelby Manufacturing Co., covering plants at both Shelby and Terra. And, deal was negotiated by officers of Local 380. Standing (left to right): William Van Lendingen, vice president, and Cora McAleer, recording secretary. Seated (left to right): Elia Mosher, financial secretary; Janet Jones, president; and Hatfield Gill, shop steward. (See story)
All Out-Town Plants
To Install Piecework

The last 47 shops to operate on the week-work system in the metropolitan dress market have agreed to change over to piece-work by Nov. 15, 1946, it was announced by Vice Pres. John Hochman, general manager of the New York Dress Joint Board. All of these shops are out of town—New Jersey, New York state, Connecticut, seven in New York city, Massachusetts, two in Long Island, and two in Rhode Island. They all work for New York City jobbers and therefore fall under the jurisdiction of the New York Dress Joint Board.

The decision to convert these shops to piece-work, made in the form of a supplementary agreement with the employers' associations, came as the result of a 7-year effort of the board. It included a complete study of the problem and the establishment of a uniform system of work in the metropolitan market. Earnings in the week-work shops have been markedly lower than in the piece-work shops, particularly under the prosperous condi-
tions that have prevailed in the industry in recent years, and the joint board determined to bring about a labor situation that would permit a large section of the union membership to work at stand-
ards set for both the average and extreme lower and upper limits of the price received by New York jobbers. It was agreed that the change to piece-work will bring considerable improvement in the earnings of the large number of workers involved.

The supplementa-
ry agreement, which was signed with the United Popular Dress Manufacturers' Association, a contractors' group, as well as with the contractors' asso-
ciation of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and New Jersey, affiliated with the United Popular Association, en-
ables the contractors to maintain piece-work in their shops or not later than Nov. 15th, affixed to the condition that the period of grace is extended for a period of six months. One of the conditions of the agreement is that all workers in the shops be presented with a piece-work wage of $15.50 per week beginning Feb. 15, 1946.

The agreement further lays down the following conditions:
1. All workers in the shops are to receive an increase in their piece-work wage of $2.30 per week, beginning Feb. 15, 1946.
2. All workers, who after the in-
crease still earn less than the mini-
um, will be paid $1.70 per week for a con-
tinuance of 8 months, or until they reach or exceed $1.70. It is expected to have a work of about 8 hours per week are to receive a raise of one-third of a cent for each piece of work.
3. The shops will be divided into two groups, with the first group having its wage raised to the new scale, and the second group having its wage raised to the new scale plus an additional 15 cents per week. The wage increase is to be based on a 7-day work week, and will be paid in 26 bi-weekly payments.

However, the changes in the agreement include the following:
1. The agreement includes the provision that all workers in the shops be paid a minimum wage of $15.50 per week, beginning Feb. 15, 1946.
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Justices

Garment Workers and GM Strikers

Members of Local 22, Dressmakers, got firsthand report on General Motors struggle in lecture on Feb. 27 by George Cranmore, assistant to the Boston Labor Council, who had been seen here with Marie Calea, chairlady of Club 22.

Impartial Chairman Ulliver’s Aard

“Impartial Chairman” Ulliver’s Aard

实行is continued from Page 5
That the very nature of the dress industry and the relations between workers and employer make it impossible to keep records of time actually spent at work.
That the workers’ annual earnings, particularly the piece-workers, are subject to increase within the range of from 10 cents to $1 per cent.
That the former two years, there were benefits that accrued to the workers, which might be considered as affecting rates.

Dispute Brewing Since 1931
That most of the conditions involved in the latter contests began to develop in 1941 and were substantially present throughout the last three years.
That it has been the practice in the industry to fix the average of the workers in all crafts, including those of incidental importance, involving general wage increases.
After taking into consideration the various factors of the present situation and the devotion of the impartial chairman, it is recommended that the committee on wages be directed to submit its report, with the recommendation that the above conditions be made.

LOCAL 60 APPROVES TAX FOR EMERGENCY

Local 60, Dress Pressers, voted to adopt Governor Deaver’s “emergency security” measure at a meeting attended by 500 workers last month at the Hotel Diplomat.
Jack Saylor, chairman of the Local 60, who presided at the meeting, pointed out that the clerical staff and the pressers were paid one hourly wage and permitted to pay increases for the last three years “despite the sharp depression.” He said, in effect, that the law is carried to the contrary.

He explained that the limitation of government wages regulation made such an adjustment possible at present.

The recommendation will be declared, according to the impartial chairman, to be made available on the special fund out of which the firm’s request to the workers to pay local labor taxes.

(Continued from Page 5)

That the membership of the Aard, National and Popular Association, shall pay, upon the presentation of proper payroll statements, to their contractors the increases granted on a per cent basis to cover the remainder of the current quarter or until a cut-off period is agreed upon by the individual job or the manufacturer’s union or contractor or contractors.
For the next quarter, or as soon as a proper agreement has been concluded, the in-creased wages above the increases indicated on Page 5 will be paid.

The Executive Board, to which the above conditions have been submitted, is authorized to make such recommendations to the appropriate authorities.

Local 66 Schedules Talks on “Inflation and Wages”
Ben Stephensky, a member of the economic committee of the Cleveland College of Commerce, will discuss “Inflation and Pay Envelope” to the next meeting of the Local 60, Dress Pressers, at the Hotel Diplomat, Wednesday, May 12.

Cleveland Names Barrish New Impartial Chairman
Morton Barrish has been selected as impartial chairman of the Cleveland Joint Board and the AFL-CIO dresser’s union.”

Local 22 and the manufacturer’s union had a meeting last week at the Hotel Diplomat, with the company’s attorney, Mr. J. C. Smith, and the chairman of the committee, Mr. J. H. Noe, both present.

Local 66, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, has set a meeting for this afternoon, at 3:30 p.m., to discuss “Inflation and Pay Envelope,” which will be held at the Hotel Diplomat.

The labor union’s advice to the workers is that they should not be asked to pay for any increases that are not in accordance with the laws applicable in the industry, and that they should not pay more than they are reasonably able to do.

The labor union, however, does not recommend that the workers accept the increases without further investigation, and that they consult their own legal counsel before making any further commitments.

The labor union further advises the workers to make every effort to have the law enforced and to avoid any unnecessary increases in their pay or wages.

Local 66, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, has set a meeting for this afternoon, at 3:30 p.m., to discuss “Inflation and Pay Envelope,” which will be held at the Hotel Diplomat.
The arbitrator’s award on the union’s demand was handed down on March 4 and represents a victory which, although long awaited, was well worth waiting for. The dispute is handled by the S IBT, which represents the majority of the employees. The contract expired on May 1, 1945.

There are three major phases in the agreement. The first are the pay increases which are considered increases. The second is the provision for health and vacation fund and retroactivity of the present sick pay plan. On the wage question, the following weekly increases have been granted: 15c to craftsmen, 10c to office workers, 5c to salesmen, and 3c to mechanics. The raises will be in effect from April 15 through April 26.

The raises are retroactive to Feb. 1, 1946, and payment of the increases is to be done on the next pay day. In this connection, a word of warning to those employees who are not covered by the plan are entitled to the full amount of the raises. If they are not covered, some of these workers may be invited to taxation program. The company will consider any proposals made. The decision is not final and is subject to the approval of the company on the part of any employer.

GM Strike Aid—$20,090

On April 16, the families of the General Motors workers have done even better than expected. The company, which represents itself as a fine response to the strike, has raised the aid to $20,090, as exhibited in any branch of the United Auto Workers.

Credit for this achievement must go to the national officers of the United Auto Workers, who have done an excellent job in organizing and stimulating the collection in all shops. The names of the business agents are:

Local 120, Long Island—Irving Cohen; Local 121, New York City—Mark Steinberg; Local 122, Philadelphia—Henry Kasner; Local 21, Newark—Elmer Kish; Local 136, Montgomery County—E. A. Johnson; Local 137, Riverside—Frank L. Wrench; Local 138, New York City—Murray Berliner; Local 140, New York City—Lothar Reis; Local 141, New York City—Alfred Weil; Local 142, New York City—William Buczek; Local 143, New York City—Samuel Langer; Local 144, New York City—Herbert Horowitz; Local 21, Newark—Milton Linder; Local 231, Detroit—Fred Zoller; Local 232, Detroit—Max Wolfman; and Local 233, Detroit—Morris Kaplan.

The small plan which involved less than 20,000 workers, and the 5.5 per cent enrollment of the company’s 14,000 workers, was required to build up a full enrollment in the organizing of facilities. It was forced to build unionism driven through these plans.

The present drive began with the opening of new headquarters at 113 West 33rd Street, New York City, where several workers committees which, under management of the New York office, are being developed into a community by-disbursement committee. The present drive aims to bring all these shops into unionism, and this is possible, according to Groisman.

Sadie Reisch Stirs YWCA Assembly on Girl Worker Needs

Sadie Reisch, manager of Local 109, Newark, N.J., represented the YWCA at the recent national assembly of the YWCA which met on March 2.

The assembly acted on a series of resolutions which reflected the changing attitude of the YWCA towards labor and labor affairs.

Management engineers served as consults on these resolutions, including the following:

Sadie Reisch served as consultant on several of these resolutions, particularly the question of women’s ambition and the situation of the student. The resolution on the Assembly called the attention of the assembly to the situation of the student and the necessity of fitting the YWCA into the educational program of the student. The resolution of the Assembly expressed the intent of the student to work in longer hours of service to the labor movement in which he has already contributed so much.

$5,203 Donated in ETDimes March

The Eastern Out-of-Town Department reports that as of date of this issue, a total of $5,203 was raised in the ETDimes Campaign during the month of March. The amount was raised in 10 branches and 15 cities.

The donations were given in the following cities:

1. Boston, Mass. $550
2. Chicago, Ill. $600
3. Cleveland, Ohio $600
4. Detroit, Mich. $600
5. Philadelphia, Pa. $600
6. Pittsburgh, Pa. $600
7. St. Louis, Mo. $600
8. New York, N.Y. $600
9. Los Angeles, Calif. $600
10. San Francisco, Calif. $600

First of these planning meetings was held in the Chicago Board of Trade, where it was announced that the ETDimes Campaign had reached its goal of $5,000.

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Lou Reiff, Now 50 Yrs.Old, Lauded for Labor Devotion

All sections of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department and all of its affiliated local councils are expected to participate in the celebration arranged in honor of Manager Lou Reiff by the members of Local 121, Mount Vernon, N.Y. The affair was held on March 11 at St. Nicholas’ Church.

Appreciation of Lou Reiff’s many years of service to the organized labor movement in general and to the ETDWU in particular was expressed by several speakers, among them Vice Pres. Harry Wunder, EOT director.

Receiving the greetings of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, Lou Reiff was called to the ETDWU headquarters 18 years ago by the staff.

Lou Reiff was a staunch supporter of the organized labor movement when it was called to join our union.x

“Tobacco and the Board of Trade” by Elizabeth Reiff, a book about the labor movement in which he has already contributed so much.”

NEWARK SLIP PLANT, BENDET RASE WAGE

An increase in minimum wages for the 140 workers employed by the National News Co., Newark, N.J., is reported by Manager Herman Schaefer.

The agreement signed by the firm will provide a 2% weekly increase for all time-workers as of Jan. 1, 1946. Backdated to the onset of the new increase, the increase amounts to a 4% per cent increase in wages, and will be in effect during the war period.

The agreement is the second increase in wages for the group of employees in the last six months, and is made possible by the higher earnings in war plants offering better wages and rates.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—On March 24 the people of New York City will get their first personal look at the United Nations Organization in action. The Security Council of UNO, with its Big Five—China, France, the Soviet Union, the United States, and the United Kingdom—will meet that date at a site in Hunter College, the city’s free municipal college for women, to inaugurate the temporary United Nations headquarters in New York.

Although a year of victory and the Allied nations meeting to help, this second UNO meeting on the road to peace was in some measure once more on the road to war. Nobody knows how long or about what.

The only thing that appears certain is that, and some immediate change occurs in the nature of the relations between the Soviet Union and the rest of the civilized world, we are once more on the road to war.

Discussing this problem with a great many government officials and former diplomats, in the last few weeks, I am struck by two striking impressions:

1. Nobody wants war; nobody wants to fight Stalin; everybody hopes for peace. But the underlying resentment upon American officials, foreign officials, and American public opinion, we would not have as a basis for any publication. In private, they speak with much more freedom about the future; in public, they speak very little about the future. The UNO will make a new peace, or it will make a new war. There is not one who is willing to believe in a prolonged and practically nothing, putting into plain words what the world would be.

2. There is an evident difference between what these public figures say in public and what is written in private, but for publication. In private, they speak with much greater freedom about the future; in public, they speak generally about the past.

Now, in international affairs, two nations can TALK without coming to blows. But, two nations cannot DO without the risk of war.

This is the point which Washington tried so hard to avoid and evade so long. That is the reason given for the policy of appeasement of Russia which has been followed in Washington for more than a year. But appeasement is a policy which has no easy spirit. Appeasement kept Hitler at peace for only six short years, and that long only because Hitler started militarily and industrially and ruthlessly, and had no end of an army, and a war industry. If Hitler had started with a powerful army, it is not likely the peace would have lasted six years.

The trouble with appeasing the Russians is that it has not appeased them. Any more than appeasement worked with Hitler. That the Russians are not appeased is very plain to see. And, so, after one year, one is still at the end of the six in the case of Hitler — the policy of appeasement is coming to an end.

What will happen now? Will the end of appeasement hasten the coming of war? On the other hand, is it really peace — if you have to keep paying blackmail to Russia?

The answer should begin to show itself about a week when Molotov, Byrnes and Byrnes face each other on the table in Hunter College in New York, City.

Fireworks may be expected from Molotov. He is to the interest of the Russians to put on a brilliant show in order to bolster what allies in Britain and America who keep preaching the gospel of appeasement.

But Bevin, the socialist and trade unionist, has met such tactics before, on the part of bosses, is not easily upset by bluster.

And Byrnes, the professional com- modor, has been hearing an ear ful in the subject of compromising versus being compromised. He has been hearing it from the Senate, the House and the American people.

So, there probably will be more flowery language than before. But the real end, the real end, will still be found not in the flowery language at the end, but in what is DONE.

And Still Go On

By MAX PRESS

To be inserted, broken, blind and still so on.

Riding with each black dawn to meet the day.

To be hooded and moved and silent, white miles near the brain.

To drink the last acid drop of grief.

To stand in the dead sight of light.

To walk, with a pounding heart in the path of the sun.

Why am I at the gage and still stop up.

To bear the black wound with a heart.

Cursing without tears the thrash of the black.

To rise from blood and dust where horse once rode free.

And yet to stumble on and stand up.

To watch with static calm the last, last sun.

As it sinks irrevocably in the black.

To endure all these things and yet live.

Such the heart that beats in the human breast.

The latest chapter in the "JFK" series hits the screen on a limited basis. JFK has been trying to escape the office, Bowles continues his fight from a fate little worse than war.

Now, with the deadlines for "JFK" and "Jut," the cast is being shaped out in directions. Last, but not least, it seems a sensational move to increase the supply of love-stricken apparel.

On March 10, the Office of Price Administration, under the authority of the Federal statutes, ordered all apparel to shift a large number of lower goods by the production of the staple products which will be needed in the future when they are needed to be more economical and will feed the factories. All boom goods are to be cut back in the next four years were used up for the production of the staple products which may be necessary for the future.

Production by the end of March, March 10, is the date on which the move back into the very economic must be made. Whether this move is due to the high pressure being brought about by the high price level, or a new point, is a moot point. What is quite clear, however, is that Mr. Bowles' decision to the yamning of these hoarders is a move which will be made on a program which he deems to be the only one that can help.

If he is fitting a rear-guard resist to winter, he is not doing so. The week-end move, made by one whose term in office is yet beyond question, will have the effect of raising prices on apparel. If so, it will not be a surprise, if it is even a surprise. Apparently, he is proceeding with a view to getting a better chance to do a little now, a little later, to give the man a little new top, but when he is forced to pay more, but not quite as much as it is to force to pay one or as it is, he is.

The reason why Mr. Bowles finds himself barred from the deep end, is that he has been forced to do what he must to hold the price in a position where the consumer, who will then be forced to pay more but not quite as much as he is forced to pay one or as it is, is.

Of special significance was the OPAs' admission that the consumer would have to foot the bill on the retail price levels because of the capacity of fabric converters, garment manufacturers, and dyers to absorb increased costs of
Strike Against Dorsa Wins Unusual Okay

Strike action against the Dorsa Dress Co. was authorized by a Board of Arbitrators on March 5 in spite of the fact that the union's contract with the firm contained a no-strike proviso. The protest was made in the face of the firm's persistent failure to abide by a previous agreement that all workers employed in the shop of members of the employees' union could not make contracts with any employer who could not abide by the terms of the union's contract.

H. W. Dale, the union's bargaining representative, and E. G. Hare, a member of the local, appeared on March 5 to present their case to the board.

The Dorsa Dress firm operates factories in St. Louis and Cape Girardeau, Mo., which employ only members of the union under contracts with the National Garment Workers of St. Louis, the local union. In February 1940, the company ceased business, and a factory at Jack- son, Mo., where no members of the union were employed, was organized.

The Board of Arbitrators set up an emergency committee to investigate the situation. The operation of the Jackson plant was taken over by the local union, and it was agreed that the Board had handed down a decision on Nov. 2, 1940, ordering the company to abide by the provisions of the union contract.

The Arbitrators, Mr. Dale, Jackson, Mo., plant, without notice of the action of the Board, decided that the plant should not operate until the members had been notified that it intended to open another factory.

Upon learning of its operation without the consent of the Board, the members proceeded to operate the plant, and on Feb. 21, 1943, the Board of Arbitrators decided that the Board had handed down a decision on Nov. 2, 1940, ordering the company to abide by the provisions of the union contract.

The Board of Arbitrators, at a loss to understand the Board's decision, stated that it was void and knew of no valid proviso of the contract. It proceeded to consider the matter and to determine the extent of the contract in which it engages.

An examination of the contract by the Board, in the opinion of the association, agreed on the exclusion of all of its members that:

"In the absence of the Board of Arbitrators, there are two members of the firm, St. Louis, and the two sons of the firm, St. Louis, who are members of the union and have signed the contract in good faith, and must continue their good standing membership in the union during the lifetime of the contract.

Disobedience to All Industry "When an employer violates the terms of the contract and is not punished, the employer is not only guilty of violating the contract but is also doing a disservice to industry generally.

The Board of Arbitrators has reluctantly concluded that the action of the Dorsa in this matter constituting disobedience to the Board and to all employers of this industry, forward-looking relationship between the union and the firm, as it has been carried on without strikes, lock-outs, and without the chaos, that is inherent whenever the primitive forms of management are employed.

"Not only has the union and its members had its losses, but also damaged by Dorsa's "stubbornness" and disregard of the contract and damage there by. The association and its employers members have been adversely affected by the action of Dorsa, by reason of the fact that their efforts upon their relationship with the union and the firm is the competitive advantage that Dorsa has sought to achieve by operating non-union shops while other mem bers of the association fully comply with the terms of the contract.

Steptick Pickin' It Down As Union Prepares to Fall

The workers at the Steptick Co., in St. Louis, Mo., were caught in the grip of the union's attempts to negotiate a new contract with the firm. The workers went back to their picket line on Feb. 28 after the second attempt to reach an agreement ended in failure. The workers met with the firm, held under the chairmanship of M. E. Thomas, a representative of the U. S. Conciliation Service, but broke up the question of union security.

Southwest Shorts

Gadwin Walker is heading the drive in the San Antonio, Tex., plant of the Shohonda Garment Co. in that city.

James Pringle is in charge of the committee which began negotiations with the Dennison Bros. Co. for increases and improvements for members in the firm's plants at Henderson, Ky., and Harrington, Mississippi, and Shawano, Wis.

Local 113, Curtisville, Kansas City, Mo., voted nearly 70 per cent in favor of the GGM members with a party on the line.

Local 214, Houston, Tex., has forced $200 in the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Carpenters' union has a conference in Conshohocken, Pa., with agreement they have reached.

Clyde Reade, secretary of the St. Louis Cotton Dress Joint Board, received $1,000 in the form of a gift from the St. Louis Silk Dress and Cloth Joint Board.

Charles Low, president of Local 78, St. Louis, was named on Feb. 26 as the executive representative of the Local Union 78 of the Print Commissions established under the St. Louis dress pact.

Justine Farrington has been appointed by Mary Jane Miller, educational director of Local 124, Kansas City, to teach classes in arts and crafts and personal development for members of the local.

Local 227, Defiance, Ohio, has elected Joseph Sheppard, president; Anna Swigert, vice president; and Mary E. Kein, treasurer.

Mamie Salmon, treasurer; Thelma Retten, Clara Thomason, and Alice O'Farrell, members of the executive board.

New Contracts Negotiated Throughout St. Louis Area

A number of new contracts have recently been negotiated by the Southwest district regional offices. They are reported as follows:

In St. Louis, Mo., an agreement covering workers in the Kay-Bee department store in the Wonder Building was signed last month.

Kaye Peter, vice president of the union representing the workers in the store at the time the union was negotiating the agreement, presented the workers an agreement with the dress department.

The firm agreed to a 10 per cent raises in March 1 with the newer Fair Co., and the Missouri Dress Co., both of St. Louis.

How To Get For ILGWU "Showboat Party"

The new pact brings wage increase to $500 for the general industry agreement and $500 for employers contributions to a health fund. In addition, the firm has deposited $3,000 to be used for insurance purposes of the terms of the contract.

Similar clauses are included in agreements drawn on March 1 with the Kansas Fair Co. and the Missouri Dress Co., both of St. Louis.

Packets Outside St. Louis

Outside of St. Louis, the following contracts were recently signed:

On Feb. 21, a representative of the union in the general industry agreement and calls for employer contributions to a health fund. In addition, the firm has deposited $3,000 to be used for insurance purposes of the terms of the contract.

Similar clauses are included in agreements drawn on March 1 with the Kansas Fair Co. and the Missouri Dress Co., both of St. Louis.

Missouri Garment Plant Grants 5-20, Increases

Wage increases ranging from $5 to $8 a week are expected for cutters and time-wage workers employed by the Missouri Garment Co. Kansas City, Mo., and the St. Louis, Mo., and Gravette, Ark., plants of Gravette, Ark., and the U.S. Employment Service on the WPA Workshops for Dress and Lace operations. The dress manufacturers are represented by the provisions of the "U. S. agreement" and government funds will be used to defray the cost of employees' actual earnings during their training period.

New Portray Terms Eyed By Delegates Formed From All 5 Plants

Management and shop representatives from the five plants operated by the Garment Co. in St. Louis, Mo., and Gravette, Ark., and the St. Louis, Mo., and Gravette, Ark., plants of Gravette, Ark., and the U.S. Employment Service on the WPA Workshops for Dress and Lace operations. The dress manufacturers are represented by the provisions of the "U. S. agreement" and government funds will be used to defray the cost of employees' actual earnings during their training period.

Rice-Six Takes 18 Vets To Train As Operators

The Rice-Six Div. of the Rice Div. of St. Louis, Mo., has arranged for 18 veterans under the U.S. Employment Service to train as dress machine operators. The arrangement is governed by the provisions of the "U.S. agreement" and government funds will be used to defray the cost of employees' actual earnings during their training period.

Dallas ILGWU Swells Ranks Despite Employer Baits

Hundreds of garment workers in Dallas, Tex., have joined the ILGWU in the past few weeks as a result of the vigorous organization drive being conducted in that city. It is reported, representatives of the non-union garment shops met on Feb. 29 to plan programs for the strike vote that will soon be taken among the workers in the Dallas garment industry.

Typical of the tactics the men, women, and children employed to use in their efforts to forestall the organization are the recent action of the Bigelow-Hallway-Bailey Co. which is setting the pace for other non-union manufacturers who are members of the Dallas Fashion Center. Publicity surrounding the union meeting ever held by their employers, the Higginbottom Bailey Co., which is named as a prime example of annual vacation benefits. Similar signs ofUnevenness have suddenly been displayed by other garment manufacturers in the city.

The workers, however, have more heartily been strengthened in their determination to become unionized by a maneuver which reveals that even the smallest wage increases in the organization of the ILGWU has already won them benefits.
Two Strikes—But Fighting Hard

Gen'l Textile Raises Floor. To 65c Hour

An immediate increase of the minimum wage from 60 to 65c hour and an agreement to negotiate for a 65c hour floor has been reached. The mill, which employed more than 1,000 workers during the war in the manufacture of parachutes, has been forced to reduce its work force, in the past 24 weeks, while closing several of its plants in other Eastern communities.

R高考ing along on the small contract orders it has been able to obtain, the company has experienced a difficult period, according to the textile production line in which the mill bargained before the war.

During negotiations late in 1945, the firm frankly revealed its problems to the union, and although it agreed at that time to grant a 15 per cent increase as a token of good faith, it stated itself unable to make further adjustments when both parties met again in the middle of February.

The problems, the difficulties are all along been reflected in the low wages earned by its employees. The firm reported that its expenses had increased late in February, for the district manager's office, and in spite of the opinion held by many, including union officers, that the use of the strike was not proper or effective in this instance.

The Union officers have studied the firm's claim for price relief which would enable it to shake off the benighted wages and price levels the union claims it must meet in order to remain in business.

Allentown Council Survey 10-Wk. Going Sneakers

In the first district council meeting to be held since a vigorous organization drive was launched in the Allentown, Pa., area last September, a total of 100 delegates, representing a membership of 3,500, gathered in Allentown on March 21 to hear progress reports from union officers and shop stewards.

Manager Bob Greene, who is responsible for organizing the workers in Allentown, reported that the 34 shops represented at the council meetings were still in the process of organizing.

The reports and discussions on industrial matters were regarded as especially fruitful because Manager Greene had circulated a memorandum preceding the meeting outlining the present conditions which were based. Among the topics discussed were recent experiences with health and vacation benefits, a review of wage and working conditions in the shops, the effects of new agreements, and the development of union service facilities.

According to Vice President Ginoial, who is responsible for organizing the workers in the Wilkes-Barre and Harrisburg, Pa., districts of the union, the results of the canvassing campaign are now as a result of the continued canvassing, the development of organizing activity, the absence of skilled labor to replace them.

Hazleton Wise Guy Can't Figure It Out

Without knowing it, the anti-labor owner of the Mount Hazleton Plant, which is a pretty good job for the union by local standards, has been making great strides in organizing the workers in the plant.

Thinking he could steal a march on the union by approaching the House of Representatives, he has been organizing the workers in the plant. The result was surprising. He failed to make any headway.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, and the adjournment motion was seconded by a number of the union members present.

The officers were elected at the meeting, and the adjournment motion was seconded by a number of the union members present.

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JUStICE

CLOAK JOINT BOARD

11% Cloak Rise to 40,000

$5 Weekly Increases Awarded by Meyer. Plus 3 1/2% ILG-Operated Welfare Funds

Text of Arbitrator Meyer’s Ruling

“The coat and suit industry of this city has had a long and enviable history of collective bargaining. One cannot read the many arbitration provisions contained in the present collective agreements in this industry without a sense of the accomplishments of management and labor in maintaining the stability of the industry and providing reasonable conditions of labor for its workers.”

Mr. Meyer then traced the origin of the dispute, quoting previous collective agreements which were in effect at the time of the current negotiations. He pointed out that the unions have given the industry an opportunity to increase wages and working conditions in line with the cost of living and the increased efficiency of production.

Cost-of-Living Rise Cited

“It is in my judgment that the workers in the industry are entitled to an increase in wages under the current clause of the collective agreements to meet the rise in the cost of living. Because I have granted, at a vacation and health fund upon the urgent insistence of the union that the establishment of such an increase is of paramount importance, I am compelled to give serious consideration to the burden placed upon the employers in the contributions to this fund which will be required to be made in due course in determining the full amount of increase in wages which they should be entitled to receive.

I am also mindful of the contributions which the employers in this industry are required to make to the vacation fund under the collective agreements. Moreover, to grant such increase of wages as the above indicates would require a great hardship upon the industry.

Under these circumstances, does it seem equitable to set the date of the wage increases at any time when Mr. Hopkins, but for his undoubtedly good faith, would have been induced to accept the terms of the present agreement.

Increases Granted to Workers

Despite the objections, I have decided to grant the requested increases to all workers in the industry. Each member of this association shall receive a 10% increase in wages. This increase will be paid to each of their workers in their inside shops and

Local 23 Wins 10% Increase For Separate’ Skinmakers

Local 23, Skimmakers, has won a 10% wage increase for approximately 5,000 of its members, retroactive to Feb. 3. It was announced by Manager Louis Reis. These workers, comprising the majority of the local’s membership, are employed in the 250 shops affiliated with the National Skimmakers’ Association.

The National Association shops are engaged in the production of separate skirts. Other shops covered by Local 23 are involved in making parts of suits and coats which are affected by the award made by Arthur F. Meyer described elsewhere in this issue.

The increase for skimmakers in the National Association shops was made under the terms of an ‘escalator’ contract which expires in June, 1948. General Manager Israel Feinberg headed the negotiations committee.

The increase goes to both piece-workers and time-workers, including the cutters.

The award was the result of the persistence of the union and its efforts to secure a more equitable wage increase for the workers. The Skimmakers’ Union has been active in recent years in securing increases for its members.

The increased wage will go into effect as of Feb. 3, the date of the award. The time-workers will receive an additional 5% increase, bringing their total increase to 15%.

Local 23 has a large membership and is one of the strongest unions in the industry. The members are skilled workers and are well organized.

Climax of C loakmakers’ Successful Quest for Inc reases

All workers in the cloak shops of the metropolitan area were united by the C loak Joint Board last week to respond to the $10,000,000 drive now being conducted by the Jewish Appeal on behalf of destitute Jews overseas. Local 23 has been sent to every shop chairman answering the life-saving urgency of the campaign. According to reports from the shops, the workers have responded with amazing sympathy and generosity.

The Joint Board’s letter to the shop chairmen reads in part:

“Today the United Jewish Appeal is facing the most tremendous task in its history. It must rush essential foods and clothing to the 1,000,000 Jews still alive in Europe, so that these survivors of extermination may not perish in starvation;... Organized labor, which has al

piece work, to be abandoned in return for other concessions.

There is, however, no reason why there should not be a change in the system of work as contemplated by the collective agreements which would result in greater efficiency and a better standard of living for the workers.

Tentative Work Week Stipulated

The provisions of the collective agreements which deals with the stipulation of the week for piece work were finally inserted in the agreement to take care of situations where there was a genuine need therefor. There is evidence before me that in many instances demands were made for a changeover in system of work to

Deadline for Retirement

Cloak workers who are 65 years old or who will reach that age by July 1, 1946— and who wish to apply for retirement benefits must do so by

March 31, 1946

Apply at Local Offices

Union and industry leaders gather in office of Arthur S. Meyer, special arbitrator, as he issues long-delayed award in favor of 40,000 cloak workers. Seated (left to right) Samuel Klein, executive director, Industrial Council of Cloth, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers; Mr. Meyer; and President David Dubinsky. Standing (left to right) Emil Salminger, Judge of the Mitchell-Walsh Industrial Council; Joseph L. Dubrow, executive director, Merchants’ Ladies Garment Association; Charles Baker, executive director, Infants’ and Children’s Coat Association; Charles Salminger, executive director, American Association of Piece-workers; Vice Pres. Feinberg, general manager, Cloak Joint Board; Peter Goldwasser, Merchants’ Association attorney; and Max Uviller, American Association attorney.
“WHAT PRICE PEACE” ON ILGWU’s BROADCAST

"What Price Peace?" was one of the topics discussed for the second in a series of monthly radio programs, sponsored by ILGWU. Staged by the ILGWU Educational Department. Members of the panel included Hazel Hunt, Locals 28, 29, and 55, Dorothy M. Banker, national director of the ILGWU Educational Department. Chairman: Mr. F. H. Wyman of the Veterans Committee of the American Legion.

The panelists included: Miss Hazel Hunt, Locals 28, 29, and 55, Miss Dorothy M. Banker, national director of the ILGWU Educational Department.

The discussion was carried by the Veterans Committee of the American Legion, and was broadcast from the studios of WJZ.

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ON ILGWU’S BROADCAST

"What Price Peace?" was the topic discussed in the second series in a monthly radio program sponsored by ILGWU, staged by the ILGWU Educational Department. Members of the panel included Hazel Hunt, Locals 28, 29, and 55, Dorothy M. Banker, national director of the ILGWU Educational Department. The program was broadcast from the studios of WJZ.

Agreement with Mr. Wyman was expressed by Mr. John F. Healy, chairman of the Veterans Committee of the American Legion.

"The discussion was carried by the Veterans Committee of the American Legion, and was broadcast from the studios of WJZ.
The past two weeks has been filled with good news for the garment industry. The New York Garment Market, the largest in the world, has announced that wage increases are necessary to enable these workers to meet higher living costs. The New York Garment Market is one of the two largest segments of the garment industry. Upward wage adjustments are required in both the blouse and sportswear industries as a result of the increased costs shouldered by both the employers and employees. A total of over $1,000,000 will be spread throughout the industries.

$5 for Chanters

Under the new plan, rendered by Arthur A. Meyer, special arbitrator, the chanteur will receive a $5 increase in their wages. They will also receive back pay, as they have been less than competitive in Week 2. Should chanteur work over time, they will be paid $1.50 per hour plus overtime, and this wage will be in effect from the beginning of the following Sunday.

$4 for Dress Cutters

The dress cutters will receive a wage increase of $4 under the decision of Imperial Chairman Harry McMillan. This very reasonable increase brings the union's basic position that wage rates rather than take-home pay be adjusted to the cost of living. In deciding the case, Mr. McMillan, who has served the industry for a long period, in the opinion of the arbitrator, conducted the hearings, attended by all parties and the press, in a manner that left no one without the information or understanding that evokedominated on both sides. No closed-door sessions or sharp clashes between the union and management are noted, particularly over disputed facts figures on earnings and wage rates. This has been brought about by the controversy on a high plane.

Vice President Julius Bohnack, general manager of the New York Garment Board, was the principal representative of the union in the conference. The main point of the conference was to agree and defend it with the necessary and comprehensive knowledge that is a necessity in order to come to an agreement.

A number of companies have already agreed to this new wage increase, and many others are expected to follow.

The Meyers have decided to accept the fair and reasonable in view of two factors: first, the increase was granted although it did not grant the full amount requested by the union, and second, the Meyers have accepted the employers' view that no increase is necessary or in the best interest of a special benefit fund was justified. Obviously, it was a compromise which was reached after much negotiation and was the result of the submission, was pledged in advance to the Meyers.

High Level of Production

The present agreements to the chanteur and dress cutter rate will work for many years to come. With the wage question out of the way, the industry can now settle down to the real job of production, for only a high level of production will enable workmen to realize greater earnings on their efforts. By the end of this week's high wage rate.

Vice Pres. Israel Feinberg, the president of the New York Garment Board, app diates appreciation for the important service which he rendered as chairman of the committee, which initially handled the negotiation of the wage increase and also presented the union's case at the arbitration council.

Mr. Meyer, who undertook the arbitration task on short notice as a

Working Cards Must Be "Corrected for Increase"

In accordance with the rules and regulations of Local 10, working cards must be changed every six months, the cards of all who have not been employed for at least one year. The cards should appear as the office of Local 10, 118 W. 34th St. & 8th Ave. should be corrected to show the proper weekly rate.

Federal Judge Harold M. Kennedy has made a decision holding that the home-work plan of Mr. White was "illegitimate and unlawful." The Home Décor, U. S. Department of Labor, in the embroidery industry, continue to form, and effect, the decision was made in a case where home-work had been practiced. The decision, made Co. Janakie, L. I. The decision had extended that under the language of the\thallo work plan, Mr. White was not the legitimate employer, without regard to the regulations. The decision was made for the Labor Department, who had previously stated the decision, attention to the fact that all home-work restrictions had been issued, and that other industries were - namely, handycraft, home-work, hand-work, hand-work, hand-work, hand-work, and hand-work. The decision had been made under the Administra-

The violations were uncovered by the staff of the Arthur J. Co. Department of Labor, Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Division in an investigation of the violations as of the greatest importance. It is said that "it put at rest the suspicions of many employers for seven industries where home-work had been practiced. Everyone informed them in clear and unmistakable language that despite the home-work plan, the home-work was still restricted." Mr. White admitted that before any home-work could be performed in these industries where the home-work was otherwise subject to the Wage and Hour Law, home-work would continue to be executed by the home-work workers who had been placed under the Administrative.

Why Chattanooga Is Learning So Fast

Chattanooga is learning so fast because its city school system has a department of educational psychology. Educational psychology is the science of learning, teaching, and learning. Educational psychology is the science of learning, teaching, and learning. Educational psychology is the science of learning, teaching, and learning. Educational psychology is the science of learning, teaching, and learning. Educational psychology is the science of learning, teaching, and learning.

On platform at Madison Square Garden rally Feb. 28, signifying the national labor movement's long-standing support for the permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee, numerous (ill)GWU leaders, including (left to right) Vice Pres. Samuel Shone, manager of Local 10, Vice Pres. Charles 5. Zimmerman, manager of Local 22, Dressmaker, and (extreme right) Vice Pres. Israel Feinberg, Chant Joint Board manager.

New York Garment Board New Open

The chanteur industry had already established a Retirement Fund in 1929. This fund was to be a means of providing for old age for those receiving for pensions. This fund was to be used to provide for workers who would be unable to support themselves in their old age. The fund was to be maintained and operated by the union and was to be available to workers who had reached the age of 65. Having a lifetime of service, they were eligible to receive a pension and receive $50 annually for the rest of their lives, in addition to social security payments from the federal government.

The Meyers have decided to accept the fair and reasonable in view of two factors: first, the increase was granted although it did not grant the full amount requested by the union, and second, the Meyers have accepted the employers' view that no increase is necessary or in the best interest of a special benefit fund was justified. Obviously, it was a compromise which was reached after much negotiation and was the result of the submission, was pledged in advance to the Meyers.

Dates Set in Advance

But there is one point about the Saturday attendance which must be emphasized. The use of the school as a means for making appointments in advance. On one particular occasion, there were about 350 pupils who came to the Union Health Center each week, but are already at a disadvantage. We must be able to take care of all of these, and if we are not, then we are not being treated in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Department of Labor. We tried to explain why they could not receive attention under these circumstances unless they were active ill, but at such a point the cases are not considered in the appointments.

We have just begun to fight

REGULAR AND SPECIAL MEETING
For Discussing the Proposition
In Dues Payments
To Meet Increased Salary and Other Expenses
Monday, March 25, 1946
Right After Work
MANHATTAN 
34th St. & 8th Ave.

"We Have Just Begun to Fight"
THE TWO WAGE AWARDS

The ILGWU’s principal organizations in New York City have scored, during the past two weeks, a substantial gain in the race between mounting living costs and earnings.

The 34,000 checkers, represented by their Joint Board, have been awarded a $34-a-week wage rise for both week- and piece-workers in addition to a 3½ per cent wage participation for a vacation and health fund to be administered by the union.

The Dress Joint Board, likewise, has won an award of from 7 to 6½ per cent in addition to its present 73½ per cent wage increase that will swell the annual payroll in the industry by $12,000,000 to production workers, raising the total for 1946 to $185,000,000. The increase to week-workers, who represent about 20 per cent of the workers in the dress shops, amounts to 12½ per cent and to production workers, about 8½ per cent of the employees—to 82½ per cent, bringing up the average to 85 per cent.

In both the cloak and the dress wage disputes, the awards were issued by arbitrators under the voluntary system of arbitration which prevails in practically the entire field of labor-management relations governed by contracts signed by the ILGWU. Special Arbitrator Louis M. Meyer, who acted in the cloak wage dispute in place of the late Harry L. Hopkins, and Imperial Chairman Harry Uvilier, who issued the dress wage award, both profoundly lauded this system of reconciliation of differences in New York’s largest industry, which has kept it free from labor strife for many years.

Both awards were issued on the basis of "escalator" clauses in the collective agreements between the unions in the cloak and dress industries, reserving to the unions the right to demand wage readjustments that would help bring earnings "into line with the increased cost of living" during the life of these agreements.

The main distinction between the cloak and dress awards relates to the fact that while the dressers were concerned only with a wage rise, the cloakmakers demanded with equal vigor the establishment of a vacation and health fund—a welfare feature which the dressers now get this year. That fact, together with such other issues as the earnings of the New York cloakmakers up to parity with other all ILGWU divisions in the metropolitan area and with most of our affiliates in other markets. It should also be noted that the New York cloakmakers have established for the benefit of their other members an industry-supported Retirement Fund, an institution which has already accumulated nearly $7,000,000 and which will begin functioning this July.

In all cases, we are not inclined to hail these awards as large-scale victories or epoch-making achievements. We, nevertheless, share in the general appreciation of these wage gains as "fair" and "satisfactory" and as meeting, on the basis of compromise, the major contention of our workers that the cost of living rise is fast outstripping not only their per-hour and "rate schedule" earnings but even their over-all "take-home" pay which includes greater employment both week and piece work, for the time being.

It is quite clear that the union's demand for a 20 per cent increase, based on the undispputed 35 per cent increase in the cost of living since Jan. 1, 1941, which, since then, was met only to the extent of 16 per cent by the War Labor Board in March 1945, was only partly satisfied by Chairman Uvilier’s decision in April, and that the most the cloak union also felt a good distance below the level asked by the Cloak Joint Board.

What should be borne in mind is that arbitration proceedings seldom, if ever, result in sweeping gains for either side. Arbitral results, in their very nature, are compromises between opposite goals and concessions. They aim at the achievement of a medium—the kind of "happy medium" that leaves neither side entirely pleased or completely disappointed.

It is in this spirit that the membership of the cloak and dress unions, their shop chairmen and leadership have accepted the findings of the arbitration proceedings in their respective industries. This "half-fair" attitude is, of course, not an overnight shift in viewpoint on the part of the cloakmakers or dressers.

It is the result of a generation of training and experience in employer-labor relations. It is just one angle of the entire body of collective bargaining, of the give-and-take principle to which we are committed.

The checkers’ victories—again, that matter, all the other members of our union in New York and elsewhere who in the past half-year have engaged in wage increase negotiations with the employers, have been watching with keen and personal interest the struggle of other unions to lift their members a bit out of the living costs drop since the end of the war. Our workers realize that they have been spared a great deal of sacrifice and immense suffering and striking and all the attendant sufferings which the automobile and steel workers were forced to undergo, for the simple reason that we have succeeded, over the years, in developing devices favoring the processes of collective bargaining and voluntary arbitration in our industry.

The cloakmakers and dressers may have hoped for more but, like the steel workers, they accept a fair compromise with cheer and confidence. As Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dress Joint Board, put it when the award was announced: "The members of our union may not be entirely satisfied with the outcome of this arbitration, but they are proud that a wage dispute of thismagnitude has been disposed of through the orderly processes of collective bargaining."

THE "FEAR LOBBY"

"Down with the O.P.A."

A MUCH-belated phrase these days is "the O.P.A. is a race to the bottom." Money silver off the black-marketeers' relations— if you are generous enough to succeed that labor, then the wage-marketeers. The workers of this country, have interests, needs and prejudices that set it apart from other segments of our population.

Retailers, manufacturers, publishers, com- mercial, financial, institutional and every hue and variety—all have labor relations. Most of them are protected by law, not this because it is handled so intelligently, labor relations, and the prudential practice of almost a liberal profession, with liberal profit. Robert Rampson, veteran Congressmen from Georgia, for several years Democratic while in the House of Representatives, who recently realigned his office to become executive vice president of the Air Trans- port Association, in his view, as another thing, of labor relations, has this to say on the subject: "If management developed had as much time and leisure as labor relations as it devotes to production, sales and finance, we would have much less diffi- culty with labor relations. It is good busi- ness to have satisfied workers. It swells the dividends."

Quite right, Mr. Rampson. The unions have been saying this for so long. But, like any other group, they have their phonetical avenues, an abstract term, or a skillful technique, or a stream of oily propaganda. What is really needed is that there is the primar- ily and final analysis, is decent wages for labor and good relations with the individual and the employer. Employers still don't think that this is the right way to do. A certain people do have a certain department that labor relations experts, regardless of skill, will be able to teach them how to do this and to do it. Have a nice labor union, after all."

A LOT of people are inquiring: "What is the vested interest in Big Steel in siding with Henry Kaiser out of the auto- mobile manufacturing business because he signed a fair labor contract while General Motors was out on strike?" Kaiser told newsmen that "we've made sure through and ready to fight" the industry's refusal to sell them steel, signed with the steel workers that they would be "laid to death." He wired the U. S. Attorney General for instructions on how to protect the Kaiser-Pruett Co. against a situation which amounts to a dumping attempt.

It is not particularly surprising that organized labor should view with special interest this courtroom enterprise of "free enterprise" on the part of Big Steel. If the steel trust could drive Kaiser out of the automobile business because of unfair labor practices, what is there to prevent any other (industrial) trust from wielding the big stick over any independent firm which does not conform to the labor-busting ideology of the Tom Goebbels, pulfers.

There are quite a lot of folks who would be willing to wager that Kaiser will come out on top in this warp, and we are among them. The labor movement will be at Kaiser in the court and in his encounter with the Grosser Welt-Wende very soon.

THERE IS one on the board and another on the telephone, and they are the same. Our government should demand that Kaiser on the one hand answer to the OPA and on the other to the Kaiser-Pruett Co. on the board and another on the telephone, and they are the same. Our government should demand that Kaiser on the one hand answer to the OPA and on the other to the Kaiser-Pruett Co.

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