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

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An Editorial

Labor’s Second Arm

In the unbridled and unproven debate between President Dulles and Matthew Woll on the need for independent labor political action, staged last week at the Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers’ convention, the latter, we dare say, came off second best.

We say this, of course, without casting aspersion on Brother Woll’s polemical ability or his deep attachment to the cause of labor. However, we admit that he was not in the press the next day, and we felt as if we were transplanted to a day that has long passed out of memory and has lost reality in the current rush of events.

“I am a strong believer in the economic power of labor,” Woll said, “and every day my belief in the economic power of labor on the economic field is strengthened and fortified. The other fellow all titles to property, give him the political power and I will match his power and I will reign supreme.” He went on to point to the swift economic success scored by the miners and the railway men despite the fact that both these labor groups were “relatively unimportant as a political force.”

Matthew Woll, like all of us, has a right to be proud of the economic achievements of the labor movement in America. During the past dozen years, since the last time the worker, who emerged on the American scene with the New Deal, the trade unions in our country have made phenomenal gains and recorded amazing progress. Their size is physical growth alone—from a membership of 15,000,000 in 1930 to a membership of nearly 15,000,000—making a convincing testimony to that effect.

But was not the New Deal, relying as it did from its inception on the loyalty and support of the working mass, a political as well as an economic movement, to begin with? Was not that labor loyalty one of the chief factors which returned Roosevelt to the White House four times in succession? And is it not a fact that, with the passing of Roosevelt, different winds are now blowing on Capitol Hill and that the outlook for labor and social progress, in a national sense, is very, very dim?

There is one other point. If the economic force of labor was confronted today by the economic and financial strength of organized industry, Woll’s assertion that labor could match and perhaps best it might carry some conviction. But the stark fact remains that labor is faced today not by industry alone. Also opposing it are major political forces, in government and legislature, in addition to the intangible resources of a misguided public opinion which, in the absence of a strong labor press, is shaped largely by industry-slimed news purveyors and commentators.

In the face of these hard realities, the remarks made by President Dulles at the same convention that it is time for labor to think in terms of organizing itself politically sounds a true and timely note.

“Yet we cannot satisfy ourselves with the party that includes the Southern reactionaries or the party that serves the Republican industrialists,” he said. Only an independent labor party offers a solution; we cannot make our threats effective unless we have the weapons and means to make these threats count, he concluded.

It will take time, effort and perseverance, for a political party cannot be built up overnight. But has not the economic power of labor, of which all of us are proud and which we all cherish, taken many years of unceasing toil and effort to build up?

President Truman’s veto of the CIO bill was no surprise. Since he had opposed the bill from the start, his veto was logical. It will be stated that this veto was a sound victory for labor. There can be no doubt of that. We claim, nevertheless, that it was a defeat for the entire country, including industry. Even more than the Smith-Connally Act, the CIO measure would have been a potential breeder of strife and strikes and an incubator of limitless court litigation.

It will be asserted, of course, that the CIO bill veto was a political move. This may substantially be true; few legislative or major administrative moves are devoid of political motivation and background. Nevertheless, it is safe to assume that the President and his advisers “heard from the country” and concluded that America does not want vengeful anti-labor laws at this hour even if the most unrepresentative Congress within memory is ready to scalp labor out of sheer vindictiveness.

Here is the final paragraph of President Truman’s veto message: “Equality for both (employers and employees) and vigilance for the public welfare—these should be the watchwords of future legislation. The bill which I am returning to you does not meet these standards.”

Coast to Coast

Los Angeles:
ILG Kirk-Weideman Concord Impresses Whole West Coast

Kingston:
ILG Signing Up Shops Despite ACWA Raiders

New York:
Neckwear Campaign Nets 1,000 New ILG Members

San Antonio:
Health Fund Created As Ass’n Renews Pact

Canada:
Cloak Firms’ Scheme Banked By Montreal, Toronto Unions

Birmingham:
Department Stores Yield To ILG Alteration Workers

Cleveland:
Cloak Weekly Earnings To Par with Piccatares

Newark:
Roselle Frocks Pact Won After 12-Yr. Fight

Philadelphia:
ILG Solidarity Assures Elevator Men’s Strike

Boston:
ILG Laundered for Role in Passing Mass. FPEC Law

“The Face of a Nation”
Cleveland Report

Cloak Weekwork Earnings
Lagging Behind Piecrates

In the Cleveland cloak industry, the earnings of the weekworkers and finishers are lagging behind the earnings enjoyed by the pieceworkers and the union is seeking to bring them into line, according to Nathan Solomon, secretary-treasurer of Local 40.

Even though the piece-workers, the pressers and finishers were informed by the union that they must work in order to have wages 10 per cent above the piecrates, they failed to meet the set rate derived from the "body" or standard of production. However, other piece-rate crafts were not included because it was felt that the organizing committee could not have been able to keep pace with the raise in the rising needs of the workers they represented.

The formula promulgated by the War Labor Board in 1943 which the cloak industry has been following for over a year has now been discarded. Under this formula, a guaranteed per-hour rate differential was to be maintained between piece-workers and earnings of the time-workers. In time with the formula, cloaks received a 10 per cent increase in February, 1945, with piece-workers getting a 5 per cent increase. The additional 5 per cent hourly boost in May was dropped.

These two increases together with the new 10 per cent hourly boost, combined with the current 5 per cent, makes a total of an hour in the past year and one-half hour during the year were added into the cutters' scale, replacing the old 100 formula.

Dress Negotiations On

An agreement has been reached by the Local 58, who win for the cloak cutters is being sought for the dress cutters in negotiations by the union. These talks were terminated last January.

Negotiations were in progress, with several silk dress manufacturers, for a new 95 per cent increase in the $1.50 per hour wage which is currently paid to the Local 58 workers. Among the terms of the tentative agreement is a provision for a 25 cent per hour increase, which would bring the dress cutters to the $1.50 per hour for a four-hour day.

According to the Health Insurance Fund, the tentative agreement also calls for a 25 cent per hour increase for all Local 58 workers.

Kaufman's Pact Due

In anticipation of the expiration on July 1 of the agreement in the Kaufman's store, the organizing committee of Local 452 has informed the employers that a 5 per cent pact increase would be incorporated into a new contract.

May Co., Halle Bros.
Boost Alternates 10%

After two years of negotiations claimed by the May Co. and Halle Bros. who have made it known that they will give a 10 per cent pact increase to their workers. These workers are members of Local 211.

Toledo, Connecten Progress

Members of Local 211 in Toledo, Ohio, in recent conferences, won a 11.00 cent hourly wage boost for cutters, effective July 1. A general increase will be the subject of negotiations at the end of the month.

Members of Local 211, Connecten, Ohio, in recent conferences with the Walter A. Goldsmith Co. have made it known that they will give a 11 per cent pact increase to their workers. These are members of Local 211.

Katovsky Memorial

Local 21 members of Katovsky's, which are members and officers attended the memorial services for Harry Solomon, general manager of the store, who died recently. He was a former president of the store and a member of the editorial staff of the "Jewish Daily Forward." He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Abraham W. Katovsky, the ceremonies, which included the oration, were held in a private room of the store.

Among those who paid tribute to Katovsky's leadership were Nathan Solomon, secretary-treasurer of the store, and Eva Katovsky, a former member of the editorial staff of the "Jewish Daily Forward." The ceremony was conducted by the widow of the deceased.

LOCAL 40 ENDORSES
1/2-DAY RELIEF FUND

Acting wholeheartedly to endorse recommendations of their executive board, the members of Local 40, Beltmakers, at a meeting on June 9 voted to contribute a half-day's pay to the ILGWU Relief Fund during the month of June. Among the first to act on the recommendations of the ILGWU General Executive Board that a relief fund be raised through voluntary contributions as a half-day's pay, Local 40 members heard a stirring report by manager Henry Scherkenvald presenting a detailed picture of the families that now live in large areas of the world.

The enthusiastic response that greeted Manager Scherkenvald's appeal to help the hungry was indicated by the amount of contributions received at the conclusion of his report. In moving for the adoption of the resolution that the Local 40 members employed at 106 Princess Belt Co. endorsed the recommendation of the executive board, a resolution was read by another member of the board, Mr. Scherkenvald of the Queen Belt Co.

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Local 42 Organizing Drive

About 1,000 new members have been added to the rolls of Local 42, Neckwear Workers, in recent months in various branches of the industry, according to Manager Joseph Tuvim. The membership increases are the result of several organization drives.

Over 600 new members have been enrolled in the Harris neck and neckwear shops since the beginning of February when a full-scale enrollment drive was started by the local as the result of a series of talks he was building.
Organizing Plans Readied; ILG Laundered in FEPUC Triumph

The Boston Joint Board, responding to the recent directive of the ILGWU Office calling upon all affiliates for full-scale organization efforts, is preparing to undertake a series of campaigns throughout the Hub City, it is announced by Vice President Philip Klar, head of the Boston Joint Board. In line with this program, it has added fifteen new officers and staff members.

An experienced organizer and trade union officer, Mr. Klar was reappointed in this capacity after four years of service during which he attained the rank of first lieutenant. Prior to his return, he was business agent in Boston for three years, and a member of the Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Operators.

FEPUC Passed in Mass.

Vice President Kramer was among the labor and civic leaders who attended the Mass., I. St. John last month to attend the first annual meeting and which marked the signing of the new FEPUC agreement in Massachusetts. The invitation was regarded as a tribute to Kramer and the Boston Joint Board for their outstanding role in bringing the 70,000 New England mill employees, without strikes, lockouts, or controversies into a unified labor organization, direct contacts and frequent appeals for a unified wage scale. The main purpose of the conference was to discuss the formation of a statewide labor union.

"The spirit of the bill is a milestone in the history of social legislation in Massachusetts," declared Vice President Kramer after the gathering.

"It demonstrates that the right is here in Massachusetts, regardless of race, creed or color, the FEPUC bill carries the baton and the torch of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United States. Massachusetts is now the state to enact such legislation, and the position of the whole nation is strengthened long and later struggle led by labor and liberal groups throughout the country. A measure was introduced from the floor which would have outlawed political activities by trade unions and would have limited the right of workers to have their financial records open to the government. The bill, sponsored by Attorney General Barnes, was hastily drawn up and introduced in an effort to capitalize on the turbulent situation caused by the recent coal and railroad strikes. The purpose was to have the bill introduced during the ratification period so that it could be put on the ballot for the November referendum. The bill, which was defeated in the Senate, was among the first bills of the new session to be considered.

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In a circular letter signed by President David Dubinsky, all ILGWU local managers, regional directors and organizers were informed last week that the National Labor Relations Board has issued a new ruling which will require them to give up any attempt to make agreements with their employees in the form of new agreements.

The new ruling provides that unless certain conditions are met, all agreements, or union shop agreements will be considered null and void. The new board has been empowered to issue rules which will require the union to submit to the Board for approval all agreements they wish to make. The new board has been empowered to issue rules which will require the union to submit to the Board for approval all agreements they wish to make.

Baltimore ILGWU Battling World Hunger

Baltimore GLAUGU battal ising with the help of other unions in the city's current relief drive. Left to right: Minnie Billings, Marie Deich, Catharine Welford, Mabel Hale, Nellie Wheat and Sallie Cheseaux.

In the World His Mother Made

Young Marvin Fisher (right) holds aloft his mother's Local 62 union book, symbol of security and good will. The contract provides for one of those vacation checks Business Agent Fred Habib (left) is distributing. Marvin will grow to adulthood in a world which will take for granted the vacations and other union benefits for which his mother, Mercedes (center), and thousands like her fought.

Southeast ILGWU Winning New Pacts, Polls

A series of contract renewals with firms operating in the southeast District has been secured in recent weeks. It is announced by Vice Pres. John S. Martin. Outstanding among these are the following:

The contract with the huge Signal Knitting Mills of Chattanooga has been signed. A new agreement has been signed by all members of the dressmaking section in Atlanta. If you make a formal petition with the ILGWU not later than ten days after the date on the first agreement, the ILGWU will not be able to make any agreement with your company for a duration of its contract. The important thing, therefore, is for you to act at once in such a situation as the time of the contract is now regular. You may be able to challenge the contract as you believe it is injurious to you and your employees. You don't have to do this, but you do have the right to do it.

The ILGWU is now quite the most important organization of its kind in the field of an ILGWU election.
Anti-Labor Onslaught Proves 3rd Party Needed—Dublicus

Following are some excerpts from address delivered by President David Dublinsky on June 4, 1946, at the convention of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers Union at the Hotel New Yorker.

"The political situation of the other day, I came across a recommendation that was made by the president of the New York Labor Federation. That is, Max Zarefsky, in favor of a third party movement to take advantage of the lull in the organized labor movement to get out of the presence of the Communist Party. Now, I am not in favor of that proposal with regard to your own organization. I am not in favor of that proposal with regard to our own organization. And I am not in favor of that proposal with regard to the organized labor movement.

"I am not at liberty to comment upon the strikes on the steel workers or even the miners. Those strikes have won their demands without strikes. In our case, as in your case, it took飞 years and years to come up for our employers to become aware of our need. And of course, that is more challenging as they see old age again. It is an indication of the fact that has brought about the result of an appeal of our labor movement. You undoubtedly know that we have had practically no strikes in the past 14 years, gaining all our work improvements through the labor movement and the labor market.

"In the war broke out in December, 1941, we were all asked not to strike during the period of hostilities. And we and you responded to that call. Both sides recognized that the war, the second world war, had to be won.

"But when the same call was addressed to the organized labor movement to industry and management, that is the specific request that I am making to you. I would like to see our brothers in the organized labor movement come up to that point and say to their employer, our employer, our employer, that if our workmen are asked to go to war, so are we.

"Organized labor in America is deeply concerned about the right to strike. If we refuse to work in defense of their national interests, then they are not something to be ignored with. In our judgment, the fact that the America..."

The text continues with a discussion on the organized labor movement and its role in the context of the war and post-war period. The excerpt concludes with a statement about the need for organized labor to stand united and ready to work in defense of their national interests.

Leaders of American Liberalism

Deliberate stalling by the Montreal Dress Manufacturers' Guild was charged last week by Bernard Shain, IILGWU General Organiser in Montreal. Branding the employer group's tactics as "obviously protracted," he indicated the union's desire to strike for improvements in conditions and placed full responsibility upon the Guild for any trouble that may result. Shain's statement on the matter follows:

"The original contract between the union and the Montreal Dress Manufacturers' Guild expired March 31, 1946. Negotiations for the contract were started on Jan. 11. At that time, the union and management agreed to conclude the negotiations by May 31. We have been unable to meet that date, and the course of negotiations was brought to a standstill by theemployers' excessive demands for a reduction in wages and improved working conditions."

Shain's statement went on to detail the specific demands made by the dress manufacturers, which he deemed excessive and unfair, and the union's refusal to accept these demands. He concluded by reiterating the union's commitment to the principles of organized labor and its dedication to fighting for fair wages and improved working conditions for its members.

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A Flying Fortress, a copy of the "Readers Digest," a letter to Vice Pres. Julius Hochman from Athens, Greece, and the New York telephone directory were some of the unusual ingredients that led up to a heart-warming little drama enacted last week in the office of the New York Dress Joint Board.

It all began on Dec. 14, 1945, when a Flying Fortress set off from Italy on a combat mission to Rumania. South of Athens, the U.S. bomber encountered German fighter planes, and ran into cloud cover.

"Then the Flying Fortress was hit. Bombs were dropped from it and the entire crew was killed. A single wing snapped off and the flaming plane plowed into earth below. Over the plane in the back of the driver, who was in the gunner's seat, was the name, "Rutan," the last name of the last survivor."

"That day may have saved his life. As he heard the news, he was told that his companion had been killed. He could see them being rescued by the American soldiers. Accordingly, when he heard that there were American soldiers in the area, he hid in the bushes and hid all around him. He is a German soldier and he managed to escape to American lines."

The story continued with accounts of how speeches were given, how the man wrote a letter, and how the letter was delivered to a U.S. soldier. The story ended with a photograph of the soldier and the letter he received.

**LABOR UNION VITAL, LOCAL 22 DECLARES**

An appeal for labor unity to faces of the intimidating attack on organized labor was voiced by the New York Dress Joint Board. The appeal, in the form of an addressed resolution, was signed by "the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners." It was presented at the General Dress meeting. The appeal was presented on May 30, 1945, 12:30 p.m., and was endorsed by the board.

The appeal read: "The present condition of democracy and democracy within the ranks of the trade union movement greatly harmonizes the efforts of organized labor to defend itself and to protect the economic and social standards of the American people."

"We have been waiting a very long time for this resolution," Dr. Frank A. Mitchell, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO, told the board. He added that it was urgent for the union's survival and that it was necessary for active leadership by the union."

The resolution was adopted unanimously by the board. Dr. Mitchell then spoke on the subject, "Do Wages Increase Bring Inflation?" Analyzing the economy of wages and prices, he showed the important part played by a strong national bank, and the need for active leadership by the union."

Dress Workers Chart Desires To Broaden Union Education

An all-day conference for Union Education, attended by 64 specially selected union members, was held on May 25 at the Hotel McAlpine as the first phase of the new educational program of Local 22, Dressmakers. The gathering was addressed by Dr. Frank A. Mitchell, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO, and Mark Shenk, educational director. Their remarks centered around the problem of establishing the educational program beyond the classroom into the shops.

The general purpose of the conference, as outlined by Vice Pres. Julius Hochman in his message, included the preparation of a full program distributed among participants.

"About 35,000 members belong to Local 22," he explained, "but our job is far from finished. We must bring to a greater number of our members, a real understanding of the great traditions they observe. We must develop a deeper appreciation of what is involved in the union's activities in functioning as a constructive, progressive institution in the community. We hope that out of this conference will arise a desire on your part to acquire the information and ideas which are necessary for active leadership by the union.""

With all these ideas in mind, a number of dressmakers, largely younger people, were selected on the recommendation of their business agents, and invited to take part in the conference. These suggestions, which were carefully considered, were put into practice. Among those who attended were: J. Burns, H. Stein, M. Hintz, M. Frenkel, R. Rutenberg, G. M. Stein, and A. H. Bogatzky. The conference was addressed by Dr. Mitchell, as the opening speaker.

"One of the speakers was Mrs. Ephraim, assistant to the European Welfare Director of Local 22, who managed to present their views on the problems of union education. Their recommendations, which were carefully considered, were put into practice. Among those who attended were: J. Burns, H. Stein, M. Hintz, M. Frenkel, R. Rutenberg, G. M. Stein, and A. H. Bogatzky. The conference was addressed by Dr. Mitchell, as the opening speaker.

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Cabinet Application and Dress Shirts: A round of dress shirts was held out at the Fashion Business Institute, 725 Seventh Ave.
Hail New Italy Republic

Garden Jammed as Labor Council Rally
Calls for Full Democratic Recognition

The hand of friendship and support has been extended by Americans of all creeds and national origins to the people of Italy, the only republic to have emerged from the ashes of the last war.

In their hour of greatest need, the Italian people were the guests of honor at an invitational mass meeting on June 19 at Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the Italian-American Labor Council. First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, as president of the Council, chaired the meeting.

An outpouring of Americans of Italian descent and their friends filled the auditorium to its utmost capacity, leaders in politics and labor demanding justice for the anti-fascist Italy. Heading the list of dignitaries who spoke up for the new Italian Republic were Governor Dewey, Mayor O'Dwyer, former Mayor LaGuardia, Professor Charles Poletti, State Industrial Commissioner Edward Cost and a host of others.

Governor Dewey, addressing the assembly by telephone from Albany, called upon the United States and its allies to meet their obligation to the Italian Republic by making that country a full-fledged partner and to bring about full recognition of our anti-fascist, to establish a peace treaty and to set Italy on the road toward the family of peace-loving nations.

The Governor also expressed the hope that the United States would continue to resist "the crumbling demands of the Soviet for $200,000,000,000, to continue in control of Tripolitania." The United States must rally against anti-liberation and anti-Soviet plans and purposes, he said.

President DuSable, chairman of the Italian-American Labor Council, declared that the United States must support the Italian people with their fascists, militarists and betrayers.

The meeting was called to protest against the "delay and sabotage by predatory powers of an early and generous recognition to the Italian Republic." The new Italian national anthem, "The Song of the Partisans," was played and sung in the hall by the Italian popular singing groups.

The Italian Republic intends to hold the peace conference in the Big Apple for its peace, peace and prosperity.

-Francisco, Vice President of Italy.

Struggling Italy Facing Crucial War

"Though unable to be present at Madison Square Garden rally, my feelings are with the Italian-American Labor Council for a just peace for Italy. Being for the Italian-American Labor Council for a just peace for Italy. Being for the Italian-American Labor Council for a just peace for Italy. Being for the Italian-American Labor Council for a just peace for Italy.

Before opening the conference and I have the advantage of the fact that the United States must continue to resist the "crumbling demands of the Soviet for $200,000,000,000, to continue in control of Tripolitania." The United States must rally against anti-liberation and anti-Soviet plans and purposes, he said.

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-Francisco, Vice President of Italy.

As Thousands Laud New Italian Republic and Urge Prompt Peace

"Friends and not as a matter of fact people" greet the new Italian Republic and the United States as a means of creating world peace, according to the United States as a means of creating world peace, according to the United States as a means of creating world peace, according to the United States as a means of creating world peace, according to the United States as a means of creating world peace, according to the United States as a means of creating world peace, according to the United States as a means of creating world peace, according to the United States as a means of creating world peace.

Adler A. New, Jr., former assistant secretary of state, called for a "substantial reconstruction of the United States-Italian relationship as a means of creating lasting friendship and peace in the world."

"If there's any one thing that we want to see happen in the world, it's peace," said Mr. New.

"We must build up a strong, united front against the Fascists, and we must do it quickly," he said. "We must do it quickly, and we must do it now."
A Quick Strike—and a Good One

The EOT Clerks District is striking new unionism as we write. On June 18, 1945, we took our strike to the streets, and it was a success. The clerks are demanding a fair deal, and we think they will get it.

Between-Season Lull

Many of our shops have not been too busy during the last two weeks. This is the normal period between the seasons, and the clerks are taking advantage of the slack to organize new plants and improve existing ones.

Vacation Checks Run Out

Vacation time is a time when everybody’s mind is on vacation. The clerks are getting their vacation checks, and we expect to see them back at work soon.

Case Bill Menace

The Case Bill represents one of the most important pieces of anti-labor legislation ever. The clerks are fighting this menace with all their strength, and we are confident that they will win.

Fuld & Hatch Frolic Marks ILGWU Election Victory

Local 168, Cohoes, N. Y., enthusiastically celebrated its recent NLGB triumph over CIO candidates with party attended by (left to right) Louis Shabar, ILGWU; Floyd Deaton, direct election officer; Edward Crammiento, Stephanie Ulepke, local president, and Edward Blatt, Charles Benett, Thomas Granger and Edward Stackhouse.

Roselle Frock Signs After 12-Year Effort

More than 12 years after the first attempts by the Eastern Out-of-Town Department to organize the firm known as Roselle Frock, an agreement has been signed bringing unionization to the 450 workers employed in plants operated by this company in Newark, N. J., and Gettysburg and York, Pa. The agreement was announced by Vice President Harry Wasser and C. B. Warren, executive vice president.

The agreement, which was signed last week at ILGWU headquarters in New York, brings a 25-hour increase in the cutters employed in the Newark plant and shortens their work-week to 471/2 hours. The agreement covering the cutters in the two Pennsylvania shops provides for a 12-hour increase and a corresponding reduction of 1/4% per cent of pay to a health and vacation fund. The agreement becomes effective in the Pennsylvania plants on Sept. 1.

The first EOT organization drive against this firm, which manufacturers women’s hose, was made in 1934 as part of a general campaign to organize garment plants in Newark. The drive was marked by a bitter 12-week strike during which some of the workers employed in a group of kill-year shops were blacklisted.

This incident has been repeated through the years. In January, special organizations were assigned to work with special arrangements made to bring about the agreement.

During the entire period, for virtually all of the time, the EOT was carrying the ground for complete organization of garment workers in the area, and even after the drive began to bear its first fruits with the unionization of six plants. 

The industry of these workers, in the eyes of the clerks, is so great that the union is well worth while.

While there is no question that these workers are concerned with their chance of unionizing, the clerks, at the same time, are trying to maintain the morale of the workers. They are determined to create unionism in as many of the workers, especially

EOT Forges On in Kingston Despite Rival Union Raids

A serious attempt is being made by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to disrupt the drive to organize the garment shops in the Kingston, N. Y., area launched several months ago by the Eastern Out-of-Town Department. The campaign, which has already brought ILGWU conditions to more than 300 workers in six Kingston plants, is the result of careful planning.

But while the Kingston shops are in a few weeks’ notice period, the workers are determined to hold on and overcome their problems.

EOT vacations, Speeding Along, Are Swelled by Extra $250,000

More than $250,000 will be added to the total amount of vacation benefits to be distributed this year to workers employed in shops under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, according to preliminary estimates made by the Welfare Division of the EOT.

The Welfare Division is now engaged in drawing up the thousands of checks which will be sent to the workers in their vacation benefits. The company has distributed benefits to its members for the past year, and the current year will be no exception.

The funds derived from the several vacation benefit plans in effect will be handled with almost speed in an effort to make the maximum benefits available to the workers before the vacation season is near. It is expected that the distribution

Cohoes Silk Undie Increases Wage 10%

Wage gains and health benefits. The agreement between the Eastern Out-of-Town Department and the Cohoes Silk Underwear Co., Inc., was announced by Manager Ed O’Leary. The agreement, which will affect thousands of workers, will come into effect on Aug. 16.

Callari Dress Signs Unions, Grants All Union Terms

The Callari Dress Co., Bayonne, N. J., has signed its first agreement with the ILGWU. It is announced by Manager Ed O’Leary. The agreement, which is the first in the country, will come into effect on Aug. 16.
London, June 2, 1946.

The annual conference of the British Labor Party this year is expected to be the largest in the party's 45-year history. At least 11,000 delegates will attend the conference from the politically affiliated trade unions. These have an aggregate membership of 10 million, while the membership of the co-ordinating and central labor parties and the local organizations of affiliated, or independent, trade unions, is on an individual basis.

One vexing question which the Labor Party intends to discuss at the conference is the problem of relationships with the Communist Party. A few delegates are dealing with this question: present on the conference agenda. Most of these demand a repudiation of the Communist Party's application for affiliation to the Labor Party. Three of these resolutions stand in the name of the two affiliated trade unions—the National Union of Mineworkers, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and the Electrical Trades Union. Yet, it is a practical certainty that the proposal to admit the Communist Party to the conference will be defeated.

The question of the Communist officials' standing on the trade union and political labor movement is far from easy to answer. It does not, of course, directly concern the Trades Union Congress, though there is a number of unions who are dissatisfied with the infiltration of a socialist program into the union movement by the Communist Party into executive offices and through its own independent propaganda that militant rank-and-file members of the Communist Party are often reaggregated, or decided once and for all to dismiss the question from their list of discussion at the Labor Party conferences. There is not much doubt about this choice.

With the Labor Party, on the other hand, the issue of conflict is a straighter and simpler matter. Between accepting the Communist Party as a separately organized political body fellow-affiliating a mass membership of some tens of millions of men, and the continued strength of the Communist Party is often exaggerated, or carrying on for all to dismiss the question from their list of discussion at the Labor Party conferences. There is not much doubt about this choice.

The Labor Party's application for affiliation was debated at Labor's annual conference three years ago and was dismissed by a vote of nearly 3,000,000 against 200,000 (on second reading). But the Labor Party's by-laws permit the submission of new petitions which have been thus emphatically voted upon to be raised again in three years' time. This year the Labor Party's National Executive makes to the conference an effective appeal. It has been chosen to do this by placing the issue of affiliation of the Communist Party, as a separate political body, as a matter of principle to the Labor Party conference. This amendment will make it impossible for any body of the Labor Party in any political organization not now affiliated or associated with the Labor Party under a national agreement, as on Jan. 1, 1946, if such a political organization has its own program, principles and methods of distinctive and separate propaganda, or if it possesses branches in the community, or is engaged in the promotion of particular governmental or local government candidates, or if it refuses allegiance to any political organization affiliated to Labor.

This is an sweeping and comprehensive alteration of the Labor Party constitution as it is possible to be framed. It will "reverse" group affiliations and give a stimulus to the building up of the Labor Party's constitution and the distribution of its material resources.

Bona fide trade unionists will, of course, still be able to affiliate with the Labor Party, and so will professions, socialism or other such bodies as the abolition of Socialism. This was done in 1944 to give the Labor Party a chance of affiliation. In 1944, only one of the new branches that the Amalgamated Engineering Union of the National Union of Miners, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and the Electrical Trades Union. Yet, it is a practical certainty that the proposal to admit the Communist Party to the conference will be defeated.

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No one really knows how Americans live. This may seem like a foolish question. Certainly, we thought we knew thoroughly the conditions of life in the town in which we are living. We would have characterized it as clean, charming, fairly modern—except for the occasional sight of a few rats or mice on the streets. Of course, we would not have decried it as a town with no smells at all—but it has taken a survey conducted by the Board of Education, to open the eyes of the local residents to the perfectly appalling condition in which it exists, a proud New York community.

The report begins as follows: "The Board Members think that there are 68 families living in the Union Free School District, representing a total of 156 people, who do not have more than three bath-houses."

The above statement is not exactly like it might be in error. Yet, it is true according to the results of a partial survey of housing conditions made by a member of the public school faculty. . . .

The announcement of the Board of Education is of great interest and through a long city remained fastidious devoted to the task of implementing with reasonableness the intended desire of millions for a better life. Through these pages there marches a procession of England's greatest, recorded, generally, in their own words, informally. There are highly entertaining glimpses. But most inspiring, and perhaps surprising to the uninitiated woman's dozed-faith in the appeal as we see today, faith in the hope of better conditions and for the hope of freedom and plenty for all.

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The investigator reports that many of these houses would benefit from a little bit of fresh air, even if it was from a qualified social worker—provided, of course, that there are also the facilities of the town. The majority of families have no central heating system.

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A report on the condition of life in the city, especially so with the problem of juvenile delinquency has become as important in this community as in most others. However, a start has been made to gather the facts. They are as follows: "There were 40 homes surveyed. 817 of these homes were built in the city that father or mother is dead, or not living with the family."

There are in these 40 homes 812 children—120 of them in school, 83 will eventually reach school age who are not out of school age and in institutions, and seven are married.

Prayer at Night

By MAX FEEN

Dear Lord, we come to thee in the midst of our daily work, seeking thy blessing and protection.

We are in need of thy guidance, for without thy help we are lost and powerless.

We trust in thee, O Lord, for we know that thou art our strength and salvation.

We ask thee to bless our work and our families, and to guide us in all that we do.

Amen.

June 15, 1946
WAGE BOOSTS URGED AT TEN MORE FIRMS

Ten firms in the southwest District have sought wage increases for their employees. The ILOGWU that the union is seeking wage increases in behalf of their employees. The notice was given in letters dated June 2. In the case of nine of the firms, the increases will be sought as part of the process of renewals involved in renewal agreements that are about to expire. In addition to wage increases, other negotiations for new contracts will be sought.

San Antonio Pct Renewal Ups Rate, Sets Health Fund

A $2 weekly increase for time-workers and a 5 per cent boost for piece-workers were incorporated into the agreement renewed with the San Antonio Garment Manufacturers' Association at conferences held last week in San Antonio. Tex. In addition, the new pact, covering 700 workers employed in seven shops, provides for two weeks of paid vacation for those employed at least five years, minimum wages of $8.50, highest, five per cent, and a 1 per cent-of-pay contribution by employers toward the establishment of a health fund.

Southwest Shorts

Northwestern University School of Commerce and North International have been selected by the University of Arizona to conduct a study of the labor market in the southwestern United States.

Credit Where Credit Is Due

St. Louis ILOGWU staff members shown at the annual gathering of the union's Federal Credit Union held at the DeSoto Hotel last month.
Getrag Swimmingly in Boston

in Boston ILG swimming class every Wednesday afternoon at "Y" pool, 8:30 to 9:30. For information, call Sue Ellis, [Name], Ann Bottini, Yolanda Trescucco, Angela Scodro.

Scrnaton Progress Report:

Gain: Dutchess, Woodbury, Cooperman, A. Oesterreicher

Vage increases, improved benefits and new agreements are featured in a recent progress report from the Scranton, Pa., district office. Among the more important contract development are the following:

Dutchess. A second week of vacation with pay for workers employed at the Dutchess Undergarment Co., for at least five years has been won as the result of negotiations conducted last week in the New York office. The agreement was arrived at by a committee of workers, union officials and representatives of the company.

The Dutchess, employing 500 workers, is in complete union harmony, and the ILGWU Management-Engineering Department in preparing the way for an increase in piece-rate work in Austin. It is explained that after the new agreements have been tried for the first time for a reasonable number of weeks, earnings and rates will be readjusted.

The committee that participated in the negotiations included Frank Lentino, George Pidnath, Nick Trinario and Business Agent Hugh Maloney.

Cooperman. Around 300 workers employed in the four plants of the smallest Cooperman & Son Co. returned to work after a stoppage lasting several days that resulted in a substantial wage increase. The strike affected work in the plant in the branches in Peekskill and Yonkers, which are operated by the company.

Cooperman officers made every effort to have operations resumed after the spontaneous stoppage was called by workers' initiative over the delay in making wage adjustments.

Oesterreicher. Four months after signing its agreement with the ILG, the A. Oesterreicher Co., Wilkes-Barre, has agreed to grant a 10 per cent general wage increase and to raise its minimum rates by 10 per cent. The boost in minimums plus the Oesterreicher rates on a par with the new agreements will close the wage shops in the region and is expected to result in considerably higher weekly earnings. Chairlady Irene Bemel has participated in the negotiations.

Woodbury. Arrangements are being made for a meeting of firm representatives and attorneys, a workers' committee and union officials to negotiate the terms of an agreement with the Woodbury Knitting Mills, Wilkes-Barre. The firm has completed the major portion of its reconstruction operations by which it has decentralized its production among several small plants, some of whom have been brought into functioning.

The negotiations with the Dutchess, Oesterreicher and Woodbury management were supervised by Field Supervisor William Row.

Vacation Checks—Key to Ready for Payoff End of June

Thousands of checks, symbolizing the vacation-pay-with-provision of hundreds of agreements enforced by the Northeast Department, are being prepared for distribution starting the last week in June, it is announced by Vice Pres. David Gingoild.

It is estimated that the total amount of vacation benefits that will go to garment workers in the Northeast Department's jurisdiction will be more than the sum last year. This increase is attributed to the fact that in the past 12-month period, vacation benefits have been written in every agreement that were without such provisions in the past, together with the fact that there have been improvements in the agreements already provided for vacation benefits. At the same time, such improvements in master agreements of the New York area-which are also effective in certain out-of-town shops will be reflected in higher benefit rates.

The clerical staff of the Northeast Department is making every effort to expedite the complicated process involved in coordinating the various funds from which the benefits are drawn so that the checks may be in the hands of workers before their vacation periods begin.

Union's Message Resists at First—Then Welcomed by Workers, Firms

The 300 workers employed in the Durham & Hoffman and Nancy Carroll plants in Newell, Pa., had to find out for themselves when they really did, they gave up by their resistance to unionization, a view of the ILGWU for which many local employers probably is to the same extent as the workers gained. That is not true, see what's happening at these two plants now.

Competition to pay good union wages and provide adequate union benefits, the firm has discovered that its estimated production methods are inefficient and therefore contribute a drag on earning ability, even under the most favorable conditions. The firm, which now employs 28 workers, is continuing its expansion plans.

Haverhill. Organization of a new about 400 workers employed in this city has been completed.

Lawrence, The Revore Sportswear Co., which expects to employ 50 workers, has reached preliminary agreements with the ILGWU for which contract terms are now being drawn up. A thorough review of wage rates is now being made.

Boston. The contract with the Formaud Co. provides standard union terms including health and vacation benefits, union shop conditions, wage increases and paid 10-day holidays.

Patient Undie Renewal

The renewed contract with the Undergarment Department Co., Springfield, Mass., brings wage increases ranging from 8 to 13 per cent as well as health and vacation benefits. The firm, a subsidiary of the Raymont Co., was unionized in 1911, according to Business Agent Clark Chaffee.

Delaware-New Jersey Workers Meet

In non-union shops, production efficiency matters little. Lack of cooperation is the main reason there is not much need for concern for efficiency—general which means sloppy production and low profits. But good wages are put a premium on efficient production. This is proved positive that it's cheaper to pay for something better.

David Gingoild, Director

Court Rules Nubone Must Deal With ILGWU

The Nubone Co., Erie, Pa., must recognize the ILGWU as the exclusive bargaining agent of its workers and enter collective bargaining negotiations with the object of reaching and signing a written agreement with the union. This is the result, according to a decision by the National Labor Relations Board, of a complaint filed by the union on May 22 charging the company with refusing to bargain with the union.

Over 200 workers in the Nubone district manager, an attorney for the National Labor Relations Board, which handed down a decision early in July, stating the union's position. When the firm refused to agree to the settlement, the board took the matter into the courts for enforcement. The union, it is believed, will seek to have the order reviewed by the U.S. Supreme Court, thus affording the worker an opportunity to appeal.

The legal aspects of the Nubone case are handled by Attorney W. Handler, ILGWU attorney.

Nazerath Pact Set; 3 More Shops Sign

Full agreement on the terms of a contract now being set down in written form has been reached with the Nazareth Wash Co., Nazareth, Pa., and the Baltusrol Garment Co., Easton district manager, a new firm in the Nazareth district, and Mr. G. M. Shea, New York Garment Co., the contract is to be signed immediately.

The Nazareth firm, part of the production set-up of the huge Jutson, Kaysor Co., was organized specifically as an initiative of the union.

3 More Shops Signed

Contracts were signed by three new firms in the Easton district—The Shore & The Bethlehem Garment Manufacturing Co., Bethlehem, the Modele Sportswear Co., Penn Argyl, and the New York Sportswear Co., Wind Gap, each employing about 25 workers. The firms have accepted standard union terms including wage increases and welfare benefits.

Easton 10th Anniversary

The union celebrates its tenth anniversary with a banquet in honor of managers, workshop heads who have guided the district since it was founded. Several hundred men and women from the district and ILGWU officers representing the entire east, as well as city and county officials, paid glowing tribute to the outstanding work of the union, and the union has established its war-aid and community service program.

Strand Sportswear Signs, Sets Up Welfare Benefits

A standard union contract providing for group life, health and vacation benefits, has been signed by the Strand Sportswear Co., McAdoo, Pa. It is managed by Mr. C. S. Souther, manager, a new firm in the Strand district. The Strand Sportswear employs 100.
Moe Diamond Installed as New Clerk Jt.Bd.President

Amid a rising ovation of the delegates, Moe Diamond was installed as president of the Clerk Joint Board at its meeting on June 5, 1944, the man who resigned in order to take a full-time post with the union.

Warm tributes were paid to their retiring leader, pointing out the extraordinary and valuable contributions of the various clock shops, capped by a gift and a resolution, adopted by the Body.

"Whereas, Moe Diamond has rendered invaluable service to the union, and in various capacities, to our union; and particularly to the Clerk Joint Board since 1932; and

"Whereas, the activities of Moe Diamond in behalf of our union have always helped to promote the interests of the clockmakers; and

"Whereas the members of the Joint Board have demonstrated their solicitude to Moe Diamond, and therefore have elected and re-elected him as president, the higher office after his resignation without any opposition; therefore

RESOLVED, That the Clerk Joint Board, at its June 5, 1944 meeting of the Clerk Joint Board, held on June 2, 1944, in accepting the resignation of Moe Diamond as president of the Clerk Joint Board, entertain and express the highest appreciation for the many years of loyal and devoted service given to the organized clockmakers of New York City.

The election of Moe Diamond as president of the Clerk Joint Board was made possible by the cooperation of all the clockshops, and the speeches were made by Max Coopman, president of the Clock Makers National Union; George Nagy, manager of Local 10; and Israel Feinberg, general manager of Local 11, who co-operated fully with the Joint Board. All speakers lauded Diamond's consistent maintenance of the Joint Board's policies and his constructive approach to national problems.

It is said that, although a comparatively young man, Diamond has been associated with the Clock Joint Board since 1932, dates back to 1919, when he joined Local 10 at the age of 15. Prior to that time, under the name of Moe Loomis, he had been a member of the Clock Joint Board and a member of its Board of Directors for the past seven years. During the crucial years of industrial struggles and strikes, he has been an active part of the fight, he has always stood firm in the fight for the standards and conditions of good workmanship. He was one of the leading spirits of the period of the great strikes, in rallying the workers against the employers' attempts to suppress them.

Local 48 Hails Italian Republic, Urges Prompt Aid for Stability

The establishment of an Italian Republic was hailed by Local 48, Italian Clockmakers, at a special meeting of its executive board held on June 5, and a special resolution in congratulation was forwarded to Premier Alcide de Gasperi in Rome.

Addressing the meeting, Vice President, Louis Jannelli, said, "At the outset of the Liberation, the local, portrayed the plight of the Italian people under the monopoly, supported fascist regime and declared that although Mussolini had attempted to seize the highest position in the Italian nation, he could not carry the spirit to recover the freedom they had lost.

Welcoming the new republic as a great step towards a respected place in the family of nations, Mollinari asserted that the native intelligence and democratic outlook of the people would provide the basic for prosperity and fraternity. Italy would be a reliable ally in the fight against Fascism and for a free world, he stated.

"It is essential," said Mollinari, "that we render every possible aid to the Italian people, in order to assist them in building a new government. Although the political situation has changed to a great extent, the economic status of the country is still deplorable. The overwhelming majority of Italians are miserably ill-fed, ill-housed and ill-clothed. The only hope for the achievement of retirement benefits, which begin on July 8.

PAL Seeks Support To Prevent Crimes By Helping Youth

Many happy hours of property supervised recreation, cultural and social activity for more than 2,000 New York City's children will be provided by the $4,000,000 for which the Police Athletic League (PAL) is now conducting drive.

PAL is operating 18 large youth centers in the city, sponsors teen-age dances, stages thousands of sports, skits, games and track meets, sends out successful boys and girls into the playgrounds of the city. Before joining the Recovery Board in 1943, Mr. Diamond had been executive secretary of the Coal and Steel Industry Code Authority and carried on its work throughout its territory. Before that, he had been chief accountant and executive assistant to the then new and impertinent chairman of the industry.

Local 48 urges prompt aid for Italy.
Four ILG Fellows at Harvard Tell What They Have Learned

Four members of the ILGWU, three of them veterans of the Second World War, last month completed their eighth course at Trade Union Fellowships at Harvard University, selected by the CEB Educational Committee. The four began their studies in September as part of a group of fifteen Fellows representing seven unions.

Mark Sier, ILGUW educational officer, mentioned here were applications for Harvard Trade Union Fellowships for ILGWU members are now being accepted.

The ILGWU settled, on their way back to home service with their local organizations, concluded Bernice Taylor, former WPA seaman, member of Local 254, Sackett, Pace; Melba Duhon, former WPA seamstress, member of Local 69, Undergraduate Workers, New York; Harry Shugar, former WPA staff seaman in a para-positions, laborer, member of Local 361, Glickman, Chicago; and Janet Flann, member of Local 361, Meeches, N.J.

The Harvard Trade Union Fellowships are sponsored by the ILGWU under the guidance of Prof. Sumner2. The ILGWU had been recommended to all unions since the pro-

The Fellowship courses are designed by the students under the guidance of the instructors and were conducted in the best interests of the students. The students have had the opportunity to improve their understanding of the forces making for changed labor conditions.

In letters to Mark Sier sent by the ILGWU, the students expressed their appreciation of the benefits of their experiences at Harvard.

Bernice Taylor: “The program has been an opportunity to study the growth of labor movements in the past, and to develop an understanding of the forces that have shaped the labor movement. It has been an opportunity to learn about the history of labor and to understand the role of labor in the development of society.”

Harry Shugar: “The program has been an opportunity to study the history of labor movements in the past, and to develop an understanding of the forces that have shaped the labor movement. It has been an opportunity to learn about the history of labor and to understand the role of labor in the development of society.”

ILGWU Students Pep Up With Peanuts, Lollipops—And Fact

For countless thousands of ILGWU members, the leaflet has been the first direct contact with a union. The leaflet is the first step in organizing members to join the union, and by becoming union members, they are able to work towards better conditions for themselves and for all workers in the industry.

The ILGWU Student Fellowship program will be held in September and October at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The affair is arranged by Pamela T. Colet, secretary of the Independent Department, who has just returned to the past after a long illness, coordinated the coorilS activities with the 30th anniversary celebration of the Museum, which is the city’s most outstanding art institution.

For the members of the Fellowship, the Museum authorized the affair arranged a series of informal sessions as well as forums on special excursions, the galleries under the guidance of two staff lecturers. Among the galleries visited was the room where the students’ events were held and by the students’ fellow students in the Museum’s private dining room.

ILGWU Student Fellowship at Art Museum

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Summer Resort Rent Gaps
Adding to Home Shortage

There has long been one gap in the otherwise good rent control programs of the OPA—the營sumer resort from control. It has been maintained by the OPA that the administrative difficulties would be too great, and that the problem is not large enough in magnitude to warrant the additional staff and personnel it would take to handle the situation. However, this lack of ceilings on summer rentals has resulted in a situation which, with the heat of the summer, has brought about a critical shortage of housing all over the country. It is quite serious. Many resort areas are quite close to the ocean, and local residents find it bearable enough so that they could be occupied by tourists who work in these nearby cities. Yet because of the summer example, the landlords lose the properties that used to make their dollars during all winter so as to reap the benefits of the tourists that can get the real estate during the same summer occupancy. With these dwelling units renting at prices as much as 300% above 1941 and 1942 levels for the same season, summer rentals are becoming more and more difficult to close their property from the tourists who work in these nearby cities. Thus the summer example puts landlords in a difficult position because they are not able to get the benefit of their rentals from all their customers.

Fats Salvage Still Essential

used fats are as important today in relieving shortages of everything else as they were during the war in making blood plasma. The fats salvaged from blood plasma containers, according to a report of the American Fats Salvage Committee, The Bureau of Agriculture Economists reports that the industry has saved about 2,000,000 pounds of fats and oils and is expected to increase this amount at the present rate of progress.

In order to feed the hungry people of Asia and Europe and help them get into production so that they can help themselves, the United States must contribute $40,000,000 of fats and oils and $30,000,000 of products to the world in the next year or two. The Bureau of Agriculture Economists estimates that our demand will be about 300,000 pounds per day for the next three months, that this demand will probably average about 400,000 pounds daily. Statistics show that American fats and oils are needed in large quantities on a daily basis. The Chinese, the Japanese, and the British are using these fats and oils for food. Fats and oils are food for the building, the development, the growth, and the maintenance of the body. If we want to build and develop others, we must have fats and oils for our daily use. The surplus must be sold overseas.

The number of calories we need daily depends not only upon our age, sex, weight, and general health, but also upon our occupation and the physical activity we engage in. A person weighing 150 pounds in bed will require about 1,000 calories a day; a person weighing 300 pounds will require about 2,500 calories a day. The same amount of work is done in a day without doing any work. Astromonomers working in the observatory require about 3,000 calories a day, while a laboratory worker

Hold on to Hats, Boys—Price Is Blowing Hard

The prices of men’s felt hats will be higher next fall, according to trade indications. The price is expected to be about $1.50, and although some buyers were quoted as high as $2.00 per hat, there is no sign that the prices will be priced between $1.50 and $2.00 per hat. The claim that the increased prices of rabbit skins are primarily responsible for the high prices of men’s felt hats is claimed to be very hard. The demand for men’s felt hats is significantly greater than the number of customers available to take them. The demand for men’s felt hats is significantly greater than the number of customers available to take them.

Write to Washington

There is, however, further action you can take. You have an opportunity to participate in the discussion of the new program, and you can do so by writing your congressman. The next step is to urge your congressman to support the administration in its efforts to develop its program. It will take months to do this, but every effort will count in the development of the program for this year—when it will be most needed. If you have a plan of growth, plant edibles that will increase the world’s supply of food. If you do not, then less food than last year—and so does every effort you can make mean that fewer people will go hungry.

spread the word

There is one thing you can do to help promote the OPA. You can do this by telling your friends and neighbors what the OPA is doing for you. You can do this by telling your friends and neighbors what the OPA is doing for you. If you can, convince at least one person each day to do this. The best way to do this is to tell your friend or neighbor about the OPA. You can do this by telling your friends and neighbors what the OPA is doing for you. If you can, convince at least one person each day to do this. The best way to do this is to tell your friend or neighbor about the OPA.
In recent weeks there have been numerous references in the press to the vacation and health funds of the ILGWU. This concern has placed a public display of the demand for a similar fund by the United Mine Workers. Attention was called to the fact that such funds are not a novelty but have been under many agreements in the women's garment industry. Now that the demand is being made public, their request will be received with favor by mine owners for a number of years.

In the summer months, thousands of workers in various branches of industry will receive vacation checks from the mine company. Working with June 15, cutters in various miscellaneous trades—underwear, children's, dress, aprons, overcoats, sweaters, blouses, corsets and brassieres—will have a paid vacation, provided they appear at the union office and collect their vacation payment of $50 as part of the health and vacation program. The amount of the vacation pay is set annually by the membership on recommendation of the Local 10 executive board.

Vacation Time

Dress cutters will receive one week's vacation this month in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

Cigar Workers

Cigar workers will be entitled to vacation payments in the summer of 1946, provided they are employed by the recently established health and vacation fund begun last year. The fund, which has heretofore been associated with the International Food Workers, is now being designated to take charge of the health and vacation fund department.

Moe Diamond Honored

At a recent special meeting of the Cigar Joint Board, Moe Diamond was elected president to succeed Rudi Schmerkow, who has resigned. The election was announced at an executive meeting held last week.

Union Health

The new president of the Cigar Joint Board has been chairman of the executive board of Local 12 during the past year. He has also served as delegate to the board and as a member of the Board of Directors. He has a sound knowledge of the working arrangements of the locals and the Joint Board. His activity has encompassed not only the labor and political problems but the political work, notably through the Liberal Party. The fact that he is union-trained, and educated in a manner which equips him for national work, Local 10 is honored to have one of its own at the highest position of importance in the world of labor.

Case Bill Meant Chaos

It is reported in Washington that President Truman decided to veto the Case bill. Seizing other labor leaders, Senate President Joe Rusk declared that the President was not influenced to sign the bill by the men who supported it. Rusk and the President are reported to have agreed on a compromise bill that would provide for a hearing on the new bill and for a conference committee to work out a final version of the bill.

Los Angeles Progress

All West Coast Impressed by Kink-Weideman Terms

The ILGWU reached an organization goal set five years ago when an agreement was signed on June 3 bringing higher wages, shorter hours, paid vacations and union conditions to more than 600 employers of the Kirk & Weideman shops in five southern California cities.

The contract was concluded after more than two months of peacefull negotiations, it is announced by Vice Pres. Louis Levy, Pacific Coast director of the ILGWU. Kirk & Weideman are the largest manufacturers of low-priced women's sportswear in the West, and had been under the union's jurisdiction since 1934.

The five Kirk & Weideman plants covered by the pact are as follows: one in Los Angeles located at Foshie Ave. and 3rd St., one in Los Angeles located at Foshie Ave. and 3rd St., 26th and 27th St., and one in the San Bernardino and Riverside area known as the Harbor Sports Co.

The agreement is effective as of June 1, except for the vacation and health fund provisions, which are retroactive to April 1. The firm will contribute 25 cents per cent of its gross payroll to the welfare fund, out of which benefits will be paid. The individual benefits and an annual vacation fund are to be administered by the union.

Workers are to receive substantially higher wages on a piece-work basis. Piece work rates are to be increased 15 cents per cent, and a fresh settlement designed to raise the piecework rate to a level far above the prevailing rates for similar work in 15 cents. The wage increases for skilled and unskilled workers are to be administered by the union.

The Illinois Steel and the firm began in April after a long period of intense strike and election at the company's San Bernar
dino subsidiary in which the ILGWU's local had overwhelming vote of 150 to 3. The ILGWU's local at the Los Angeles division of the department of Local 206, Los Angeles, which represents the company's workers' union is making efforts to sign up workers in Kirk & Weideman plants in the San Bernardino district, it is reported that the union had organized the Kirk & Weideman shops from the ground up.

Health, which was provided for by the agreement, is a major new program in the union's program to improve the working conditions in the garment industry.

One of the advantages of the agreement is that it will provide for a national health fund which will be administered by the union. The fund will be financed by a contribution of 10 cents per cent of the gross payroll to the fund. The fund will be used to cover medical, surgical and hospital expenses for the workers and their families. The fund will also be used to provide for a national health insurance program.

The agreement is a major step forward in the struggle for better working conditions in the garment industry. It is a milestone in the long struggle of the ILGWU to improve the working conditions of the workers. The agreement is a victory for the workers and their families. It is a victory for the union and its members.

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The Right to Strike

The furious tempest over the Case bill, now vetoed by President Truman, has focused national attention upon the question of the right to strike. At one point or another, the question of the rights of labor and management to bargain for the best terms of employment has become one of the most vital issues in American political life.

In the case of the Case bill, the issue is not whether labor has the right to bargain for the best terms of employment, but whether, in the event of a strike, the National Labor Relations Board shall have power to intervene and make a final decision. The President has vetoed the bill because he believes it would interfere with the right of a private firm to fire those employees who refuse to work when the union calls them to strike.

On the other hand, the labor unions maintain that the right of employees to strike is a fundamental right and that courts have no power to order a strike. They point out that the right of employees to strike is a legal right and that the courts have no power to order a strike.

The House has already voted to override the President's veto, and the Senate is expected to follow suit. It is hoped that this case will be decided in favor of the labor unions, and that the right of employees to strike will be upheld.

But the question of the right to strike is not the only issue under consideration. The question of the right to organize and bargain for the best terms of employment is also at stake. The labor unions maintain that the right to strike is a necessary part of the right to organize and bargain for the best terms of employment.

In the event of a strike, the labor unions maintain that the right of employees to strike is a legal right and that the courts have no power to order a strike.

However, the President's veto has already caused a great deal of turmoil in the labor movement. The labor unions are determined to fight for their right to strike, and the labor movement is determined to fight for its right to organize and bargain for the best terms of employment.

The nation is at a crossroads, and the outcome of this case will determine the future of the labor movement in America. The labor unions are determined to fight for their rights, and the labor movement is determined to fight for its rights. The nation is at a crossroads, and the outcome of this case will determine the future of the labor movement in America.