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International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 25, Iss. 18)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords

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

Comments

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

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL

WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XXV. No. 18. Jersey City, N. J. September 15, 1943 Price 10 Cents



Royalty Visits ILGWU Seamen's Club

The Merchant Navy Club in London, established through ILGWU contributions for merchant seamen's rest and recreation, was honored on May 13 by a visit from Their Majesties the King and Queen. In the picture from left to right are: John G. Winant, U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain; Howard Thomas, producer of "Shipsmates Ashore"; His Majesty the King; Major Laughton, of the National Services Hostels Corporation; Her Majesty the Queen; and George Tomlinson, M.P.; Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour. The Queen is talking to Joe Loxa, who provided the music for the short entertainment arranged for Their Majesties by Howard Thomas.

ANTONIONI HAILED AT 60 AS 700 GATHER AT UNITY HOUSE PARTY

Close to 700 members of the four affiliated locals of the New York Dress Joint Board joined in a two-fold union celebration at Unity House during the last week-end. The occasion was the sixtieth birthday of the popular and beloved manager of the Italian Dressmakers' Local 89, Vice President Luigi Antonioni, and the annual tribute which the Joint Board pays to its 700 building chairmen and UDC members. The proceedings were considerably enlivened by the recent news of Italy's unconditional surrender and acceptance of Allied peace terms.

The official celebration began Saturday morning, September 12, with the Local 89 radio hour, ordinarily broadcast from the studios of WEDV on Saturday mornings. This time the broadcast took place in the open air theatre of Unity House. A distinguished cast of artists participated in the program. Vice President Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dress Joint Board, delivered a moving talk extolling Brother Antonioni's services to the union and the anti-fascist cause.

At lunch on Saturday, a huge birthday cake with 60 candles, inspired to Luigi Antonioni with an (Continued on Page 8)

This, it was stated, is in part fulfillment of the union's plan to encourage all its subdivisions all over the country to take an active part in the current Third War Loan Drive.

NAGLER PRESENTS AFL POLICY VIEWS TO BRITISH LABOR

In a strong speech, September 9, outlining the entire range of American Federation of Labor policies on international and domestic issues and activity, Isadore Nagler, ILGWU Vice president and fraternal delegate of the AFL, to the 1943 meeting of the British Trades Unions Congress at Southport, England, stressed the mutuality of interests between the two great bodies of labor in the world's two leading English-speaking countries.

The British Congress heard Nagler explain that the American Federation of Labor refused to cooperate with Russian trade unions because the Soviet unions are not free labor organizations but "instruments of the State." He emphasized, however, that the AFL was for wholehearted cooperation with Russia in the prosecution of the war and post-war reconstruction. (Significant sections of Brother Nagler's speech will be found on page 13, Cutler's Column.)

Third War Loan Drive Is On—Buy Bonds, Stamps.

REGISTRATION, ENROLLMENT DAYS IN N. Y.

To all readers of "Justice" in New York the following important information is conveyed:

Registration days for the coming elections will take place on September 27 and 28—from 1 P.M. to 10:30 P.M. October 2, 4 and 5—from 1 P.M. to 10:30 P.M. October 6, 8—from 7 A.M. to 10:30 P.M.

Let no citizen fail to register. Remember, this is an important State election. A Lieutenant Governor has to be elected in the State of New York. In New York City proper there are several judicial candidates to be elected, notably in the First Judicial District covering Manhattan and the Bronx where Matthew M. Levy is running on the American Labor Party, the Justice and Integrity Party Tickets. Also the entire City Council government. (Continued on Page 2)

2 U. S. LIBERTY SHIPS TO BE NAMED AFTER SCHLESINGER, SIGMAN

\$4,000,000 in War Bonds Being Raised by New York Dress Locals in September Earmarked for Commemoration of Two Late ILGWU Presidents

The purchase of \$4,000,000 War Bonds earmarked for two Liberty Ships to be named after past presidents of the ILGWU was pledged at a meeting September 1 at Manhattan Center, 34th Street near 8th Avenue, New York City, by 2,000 shop chairmen representing the 85,000 dressmakers in the metropolitan district.

The money is being raised in a thirty-day campaign to end on October 2 at a great concert-meeting at Carnegie Hall. Vice President Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dress Joint Board, announced. The Liberty ships will be named E. J. Benjamin Schlesinger and SS Morris Sigman.

Since the start of the drive on September 1, union officers accompanied by U. S. Treasury officials have been visiting garment shops in the New York area.

Preliminary talks, announced at the end of the meeting by Vice President Charles S. Zimmerman who presided, revealed a rate of sales which if continued for the (Continued on Page 8)

TORONTO ILGWU IN FRONT AS LABOR WINS IN ONTARIO DRIVE

The ILGWU in Toronto played a pivotal role in the recent elections which resulted in the return of 34 Canadian Commonwealth Federation candidates to the provincial Ontario Parliament, according to information reaching "Justice."

The ILGWU in Toronto, along with several other needs trade unions, is the mainstay of the Trade Union Section of the CCF, and has supplied the leadership and sinews in the 1943 campaign to rally the labor unions in the Province of Ontario for political action.

These efforts brought to the CCF thousands of trade unionists as members and voters. This intensive drive, which captured the imagination of the working masses in Ontario, has brought about the great triumph of the farmer-labor coalition which now constitutes the official opposition.

ILGWU Manager H. D. Langer was one of the small group of leaders. (Continued on Page 2)

DE PINNA NEW PACT BRINGS WAGE UPPING

The War Labor Board approved August 30 the union contract covering the 51 workers in the alteration and fitting department of DePinna's, famous Fifth Avenue specialty shop on New York's "Gold Coast." It was announced by Feisel Levine, director of the Local 38 Organization Department.

The contract, first to include department store fitters, provides wage increases ranging from \$2 to \$3, one to two weeks vacation with pay and seven paid legal holidays.

Approximately \$3,000 in back pay will be distributed among the workers in conformity with the provision that makes the increase and vacation with pay features retroactive to May 11 when the agreement with the firm was reached.

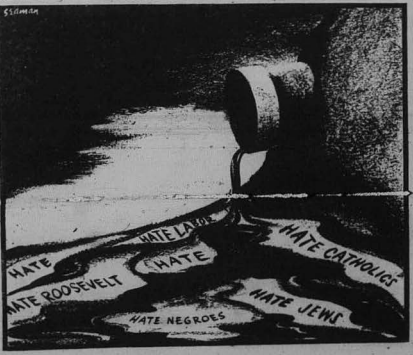
The fitters have won a reduction of two hours in their work week in the first DePinna contract. Organization of the alteration workers and fitters in this shop took place earlier this year.

6-Year Old Ideal An Injunction Is Montreal Revoked

A wire from Bernard Shanon, ILGWU Montreal representative, at press-going time, conveys the information that the old interlocutory injunction suit brought by the Ideal Dress Co. of Montreal, largest cotton dress firm in the Dominion, against the Montreal ILGWU, was finally dissolved by Judge Tardieu of the Quebec Superior Court.

The suit grew out of the eight-months' strike in the Ideal Co.'s plant in 1937.

"From the Same Sewer"



TORONTO ILGWU FIGHTS LABOR UNIONS ONTARIO DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)
ing trade unions in the committee which planned and directed the campaign. Both AFL and CIO have actively participated in the political drive.

Firm Bows to Employees Vote

A vote taken by the Ontario Labor Court in the bargaining agency in the Military Clothing Manufacturing Company, a shop employing 130 workers and producing uniforms for the Women's Army Corps, resulted in a two to one victory for the ILGWU in Toronto, writes ILGWU Manager Langer of that city.

The firm carried on much vicious hit-and-run propaganda through its stunts in the factory, writes Langer, and resorted to discrimination and lay-offs to demoralize the ranks of its employees, but was unsuccessful. On the contrary, since the vote was taken August 27 the union has added members to its roll. The firm, however, still hopes to challenge the vote in court and was therefore stalling on signing of an agreement.

In the meantime, the firm has consented to recognize and deal with a shop chairman and a shop committee representing each section on all matters and complaints arising from day to day; also that a union officer has free access at all times to enter the factory.

At a well attended shop meeting held September 1 the shop unanimously voted to go out on strike if the firm would not conclude an agreement within a reasonable length of time. The Service Garment Company, a large cloak plant operated by the same firm, had likewise voted to walk out in support of the Military shop in the event trouble developed.

Shortly thereafter, however, the firm changed its attitude and agreed to sign an agreement, having recognized that the game of stalling only got them into deeper trouble. An extension of the strike operations and adjustments in the plant is now in progress and when concluded, an agreement will be signed.

Holiday with Pay

The Toronto cloak union has carried on discussions with the employers' association in its trade for the past six weeks to obtain "holidays with pay." The collective agreement now in existence does not provide for such vacations. It is due to the fact that the garment industry everywhere is adopting this principle, the ILGWU in Toronto, has felt it proper to approach the manufacturers' association with a similar request.

The board of directors of the association has on two separate occasions voted in favor of such "holidays," but it was defeated by a very narrow margin at their general meeting. In the meantime, about ten firms, including the largest, in the city have already come up with the union's request and several others have pledged to do so.

Work in the cloak industry in Toronto has tapered off considerably in recent weeks. The union is

ably in recent weeks. The union is now checking a rumor that some manufacturers are hoarding cloth. The dress industry is still going full speed, but here, too, the firms are beginning to meet with shortages and are obliged to substitute.

REGISTRATION, ENROLLMENT DAYS IN N. Y.

(Continued from Page 1)
ing the Greater City of New York has to be elected this year.

Most important also is ENROLLMENT FOR THE AMERICAN LABOR PARTY. This is your inalienable duty. Enroll for the ALP on the special enrollment ballot at the same time you register to vote. Here is your great opportunity to defeat the imposters and fakers who belong to other parties but enroll as members of the ALP in order to capture it later in the primaries. Don't neglect this great chance. IT COMES ONLY ONCE EVERY YEAR.

KNITWEAR WORKERS SUMMONED TO MEETINGS IN ALL BOROUGHS

The Knitgoods Workers' Union, Local 155, announces a membership meeting to be held in three sections.

All members working in Brooklyn shops will meet on Wednesday, September 15, at 5 P.M., at the Brooklyn Labor Union, 349 Wuloughly Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

All knitted outerwear workers in New York shops will meet on Thursday, September 16, at 5 P.M. at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 14th Street, New York City. All textile trimmers and fabric workers will meet on Saturday, September 18, at 10 A.M. at Irving Plaza Hall.

All members are urged to attend the meeting. No overtime is permitted on the day of the membership meeting.

Shops Sign

The following shops signed an agreement with the union: M & R Knitwear; Wm. Schaeffer Sportswear Co.; Style Knit Craft. Full union conditions were won for the workers in the shops.

Mutual Fire Endorsed

The executive board of Local 155 endorsed the Workmen's Mutual Fire Insurance Society. In bringing this organization to the attention of the members the executive board

"Prize" Chairlady



Yetta Goldstein, who in 1942 was honored by Montreal Embroidery Union, Local 315, as First Chairlady, joins Canada's Wac.

Wexler on Vermont AFL State Federation Council

Max Wexler, up-State New York and Vermont district manager, was elected fourth vice president of the Vermont State Federation of Labor at that body's annual convention held in Montpelier starting August 22.

Third War Loan Drive Is On—Buy Bonds, Stamps.

pointed out that this was an old cooperative fire insurance company which provided fire insurance at lower rates. This society is endorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Council.

Members who are interested in this matter can get additional information at the union office or they can write to the Workmen's Mutual Fire Insurance Society at 227 East 84th Street, New York City.

New Mandolin Group

The Educational Committee announced that a new Mandolin Class is being organized. Members who wish to join the new class should register at once. Instruction is free. Children of union members will also be accepted in the beginners' class.

The Mandolin Class will be taught by the veteran teacher, who was known to knitgoods workers, Brother David Allman.

This is your chance for a free musical education. Act at once!

MINIMUM MACHINE CLAUSE SUSTAINED AS JUDGE BOTEIN DENIES WRIT AGAINST "40"

Supreme Court Justice Bernard Botwin denied August 16 the application for an injunction to restrain Beltsmakers' Union, Local 40 from urging dress firms to cease patronizing belt manufacturers who had violated the terms of an industry agreement and thus preserved the arbitration machinery which has been functioning in that trade for a number of years. The application had been filed by the Belt Association.

The dispute which ended in the court began in the middle of last March, according to Sam Schwartz, manager of Local 40, when the union notified Impact Chairman Isaac Siegmester that approximately 50 firms had failed to comply with an earlier decision issued by his office.

Siegmester had ordered that the contract clause which provides a minimum of six employees for each shop, one of whom must be a cutter and one an operator, become fully effective by September, 1942. Firms that had failed to comply by that time were given until March 1, 1943 to meet the terms of the agreement. Following the March deadline, the non-complying firms questioned the legality of the contract clause establishing the minimum number of employees for belt shops.

After numerous conferences with the impartial chairman, the legality of the clause was sustained and the possibilities of consequent work stoppages under other contract clauses, should firms persist in non-compliance, were explained.

In dismissing the injunction application the court found that the association had not "endeavored to arbitrate that dispute (over the union's charge that the contract had been violated) under arbitration provisions of the contract."

"The beltsmakers have scored a twofold victory in this ruling," Manager Schwartz writes. "The registered machinery of the industry, both contract enforcement and arbitration, has been preserved and the precedent has been established in the minimum number of workers in all belt shops."

Elias Lieberman represented the union.

"Keep in Shape" Is Slogan in Local 32

Corset and brassiere workers, members of Local 32, are planning an ambitious educational and recreational program for the coming season as the best means of "keeping in good shape" for many more weeks of peak production in the shops.

The opening gun in the good health campaign will be fired at the Bloomore Alley, 110 University Place, on the evening of September 16. A bowling group of 50 from the local, under the chairmanship of Lillian Anderson, will make those alleys thunder.

For the Duration



Joel Berlan, for seven years with the ILGWU auditing staff, new in Uncle Sam's pay as buck private

OLD-AGE, HEALTH, VACATION FUNDS IN L. A. COAT PACT

A five-year agreement covering all coat and suit shops in the Los Angeles district was signed last week between the ILGWU cloak organization of that city and the three cloak associations.

On September 8 the Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board played host to the representatives of the trade associations at a dinner to commemorate the occasion. Present were, in addition to the leaders of the associations, representatives of the L. A. Coat and Suit Manufacturers' Association, the L. A. Coat and Suit Jobbers' Association, and the L. A.

(Continued on Page 2)

NEW OLYPHANT, PA., CONTRACT UPS PAY FOR 175 EMPLOYEES

A \$3 increase for time workers and a 15 per cent flat increase for piece workers on standard operations has been won in a renewed agreement with the Klein Dress Co., Olyphant, Pa. District Manager I. Zimmerman has reported to Department Director David Oingold.

The Y'S workers at this plant are members of Local 109. Negotiations were conducted by their shop committee headed by Amelia Mertz, chairman of the Scranton District Council, and Business Agent Theresa O'Donnell as well as Manager Zimmerman.

The WLB is being asked to approve the pact which also creates a sick and vacation fund and provides time and one-half pay for overtime on a daily basis.

Progress at Woodbury

Extended negotiations with the Woodbury Mills, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., which Director Oingold and Manager Zimmerman have been engaged have led to the revision of the agreement, which has also been submitted to the WLB. With the cooperation of Clara Yazbec and the shop committee she heads, a \$2 weekly increase has been won for time workers employed more than one year with proportionate increases for those in the plant a shorter period.

The cutting department in this plant engaged on war work has now been organized with increases for the cutters. The WLB is being asked to approve the 15 per cent increase for the piece workers, paid vacations and overtime rates on a daily basis.

Milwaukee ILGWU Aids Russian Clothes Drive



Workers of the Rheo Mfg. Co., Milwaukee's largest garment plant, are bringing in spare clothing and dropping it in containers provided for this purpose. Firm and union cooperated in this effort.

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NO MORE CLOAK AND SUIT SHAKENAPS FOR CANADIAN WOMEN'S APPAREL

By BERNARD SHANE
ILGWU Quebec Representative

The Ladies' Parment Advisory Committee of Canada, attached to the Dominion Selective Service Administration, has been busy in the past few months.

The Advisory Committee, which functions under the chairmanship of A. A. MacNamara, former M.C.P. member of Parliament, has completed a survey of the cloak and dress industry of Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver with a view of possible transfer of manpower to other industries more essential to the war effort.

On September 4, this committee met with Director of Selective Service in Quebec, formerly Minister A. A. MacNamara, and the union members of the committee were assured that no transfer would be made of any women's garment worker before a job is offered to him in advance and that no discrimination between the women's garment industry and other similar industries would be made. Mr. MacNamara was very pleased with the work of the committee and even said that he intends to use its work as a model for other organized trades.

Dance for Soldier Members

The Dress Cutters' Union, Local 204, decided to organize a dance, the proceeds of which are to be used for a fund to supply ILGWU Canadian members in the armed forces overseas with cigarettes. Local 204, as well as the other locals of the union in Montreal, have been sending food parcels and other gifts as well as cigarettes to its soldier members.

A year ago they purpose to give member \$1 for that amount but was not received. They have three fees, decided to organize this affair.

Trades Congress Meets

The annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress this year took place in Quebec City at the Chateau Frontenac, the same hotel where the Allied chiefs had their month long strategy plans for complete victory. The Trades and Labor Congress moved in just as the Allied chiefs moved out. It started on August 30 and lasted until September 4. The state of the convention had to be moved ahead one week because Roosevelt and Churchill decided to meet first.

Many important resolutions were adopted at this Congress such as the continuance of the pledge to the government to refrain from calling strikes during the war, but this did not stop the convention from being criticized by the government for not living up to the promise to have labor representatives on all committees relating to the war effort.

The politics of the convention were centered around the election of the secretary-treasurer of the Congress. The previous secretary, Ben Adams, was forced to resign due to ill health, and also because his own international, the Papermakers, Pulp and Sulphide Workers' Union, requested him to resign. To his post as its Canadian representative, Rev. Sullivan, president of the Seaman's Union, who was accused by many delegates of being a member of, or taking direction from, the left-wingers was elected secretary-treasurer.

The ILGWU delegates were, naturally, opposed to having "left-wingers" get important posts in the

Los Angeles Dress Wages Up in Pact

A message from George Wishart, Los Angeles ILGWU dress industry manager, reads:

"Signed agreement with Dress Association of this city. Received 15 per cent increase over minimums of last contract and one week vacation with pay for all workers. Rev. Sullivan changes in pact register improvements."

Congress. It is the intention of the Montreal locals to discuss the Congress position at the next meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the ILGWU locals in Canada.

Los Angeles Cloak Pact for 5 Years

Agreements with the Cloak manufacturers, contractors and jobbers' groups in Los Angeles were signed on September 9 for five years, according to a dispatch from President Dubinsky from Louis Pine, manager of Los Angeles Cloak and Suit Board. Pine's wire reads:

"Contract is renewal of 1940 agreement with additional provision that union receive three per cent of payroll for vacation, sick and retirement fund."

NEW BARBIZON JESSUP PLANT MEETS TERMS

Unionization of the new Barbizon plant at Jessup, Pa., is continuing as terms for a union contract have been agreed to by the firm according to David Ginzgold, director of the Cotton Garment Department.

Ginzgold and District Manager I. Zimmerman are negotiating the pact modeled after the agreement being signed by the firm and the Eastern Out-of-Town Department covering the Barbizon plant in Paterson, N. J.

The pact will be submitted for approval to the workers at a meeting slated to be held in the near future. Plant operations began last February and employment has now reached 450. Opened to meet the company's need for expansion the plant is expected to employ 1,500 eventually.

New Garment Plants Reported in Sight

Negotiations are on for an agreement to cover the new plant the Rice-Six Dry Goods Company will soon begin operating in Waterloo, Ill.

The union was also advised of a new plant the Well-Knitter Mfg. Company, now operating plants in Millstadt, Ill. and Troy, Mo., is contemplating opening in Clarksville, Mo. The union sent a reminder to the company to the effect that, under the existing agreement, all new plants the company may begin operating are covered by the master agreement between it and the union.

ILGWU Delegation at Buffalo AFL State Meet



Engineer

Another ILGWU Staff man is called, Meyer Salberg, of the union's Engineering Department, goes to the Navy.

HEALTH FUND, PAY RAISES FEATURE '66' CONTRACT

A \$2 weekly wage increase and a \$2 boost in wage minimums for all members of Embroiderers, Tuckers, Stitchers and Plainers Local 68 highlight an agreement just reached with the manufacturers' association of that industry. It was announced by Zachary Freedman, president of Local 68.

The pact also calls for the establishment of a health fund through contributions of 1 1/2 per cent of weekly payrolls by the employers. The fund is to be administered by the union.

Several other contract improvements include one-half holiday pay for Election Day. The pact will run for two years, effective September 1, 1943. Approximately 4,000 are covered.

A special ratification meeting of the local's membership has been called for September 17, at Manhattan Center following which the contract will be submitted to the War Labor Board for approval.

During negotiations the association countered with a series of demands, some of them hitting at very basic and established procedures of the union.

Several meetings between the conference committees of the union and the association were held and the demands gone over thoroughly. On most points of dispute a better understanding resulted from the discussions and an agreement was arrived at on the issues involved. Strenuous opposition on the part of the association was encountered with respect to some of the demands, especially the payments to a health fund. However, as the time for the expiration of the old agreement approached, the association assumed a more reasonable attitude.

Conference Committee headed by President Zachary L. Freedman included: Vice President Jacob Jaffe, Officers Leo Di Peri, Max Grackin, George Halpern, Dave Kringsfeld, Nathan Riesel, and the executive board members, Lillian Fishman, Meyer Friedman, Arna Goldmann, Gladys Reed and Bertha Wittner.

Cloak Lockout in 'Frisco Ends; Union Makes Pact Gains

Approximately 600 members in 25 shops in the San Francisco and Oakland cloak and suit markets returned to their shops September 13 following a four-day lockout subsequent to a breakdown of contract negotiations last week. It was reported by Henry Zachary, ILGWU cloak manager in San Francisco.

The agreement which terminated the work stoppage adds the following features to terms retained from the previous pact:

A vacation and retirement fund will be established and administered by the union through the contribution by employers of 3 per cent of weekly payrolls. Contingent upon War Labor Board approval, shops will make the change from week work to piece work.

The pact ties pay rates to cost of living within the limits of future changes in the wage stabilization set up and creates an employer-employee standing committee to consider industry problems and make recommendations.

Leo J. Rabinowitz, attorney for the Associated Cloak and Suit Manufacturers, accepted the out-year contract for the employers.

"20" Hails Ginzgold Appointment; Says He Is "Their Own"

The executive board of the Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, voted on September 7 to express the local's gratification over the appointment of David Ginzgold as successor to the late Elias Reiberg as head of the Cotton Garment Department. "Brother Ginzgold came to the ILGWU as a raincoat maker," writes Manager Joseph Kessler. "For many years he was active in our local, serving as manager for seven of the most difficult years in our history. Our membership takes justifiable pride in the fact that 'one of our own' has been given the signal honor of heading one of the outstanding divisions of our ILGWU."

The raincoat makers have just completed a series of contract renewals with several independent shops and with firms affiliated with the New York Raincoat Manufacturers' Association of which Simon Cohen is president. Manager Kessler adds. Featured in the pacts are provisions establishing paid vacations and opportunity to reopen wage considerations should the cost of living continue to rise.

In recent weeks over 100 workers in 20 newly organized shops have been added to the union rolls. The two new union shops are the Hilldale Manufacturing Co., 31 W. 48th Street, New York City, and the inside shop of the Kenneth Lubell Corporation at 537 Bklna Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Both firms have joined the manufacturers' association.

It would be very worthwhile for many people in Germany to recall and ponder the wisdom of Goethe: "None are more hopelessly enslaved than those who falsely believe they are free."

PHILADELPHIA WEEK BY WEEK

By SAMUEL OTTO, V. F. Manager, Phila. Dress Joint Board

At a meeting held last week, the United Labor Committee of Philadelphia has officially endorsed William C. Bullitt, Democratic candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, and Delegates from the Walkers and Dressmakers' Union were present at this meeting and took part in the endorsement; Bullitt won the ULO support by a vote of 22 to 25.

Bullitt's endorsement followed a three hours' discussion regarding his fitness to hold the position of mayor. Most of the opposition came from Communists who labeled Bullitt "anti-Catholic," "anti-Semitic," "anti-Negro," and "anti-Labor." A free and general discussion, however, brought out that there was no basis in these accusations and that they were actuated by malicious partisan motives.

The United Labor Committee is overwhelmingly of the belief that, in the election of Bullitt to the mayoralty, Philadelphians will have a city executive who will redeem our city from the political racketeers and anti-labor forces who have dominated it for many years. For five decades of Republican mismanagement, the organized Philadelphia workers plan to put an end to machine rule and to secure for themselves a decent and liberal city government.

Many of our members now in the armed forces have written letters to their business agencies and to the Health Insurance Fund, thanking them for the vacation checks. Each Philadelphia ILGWU member in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps who is a member of a local who is eligible for vacation payments, has received such a check through the mail.

The sentiment most widely expressed in these letters was gratitude for being remembered by the union, and the hope that a return to civilian life will mean a return to active union participation.

Members of our shops have been paying regular visits to the Red Cross Blood Bank. They make reservations for their own blood. Many shops have visited the Blood Bank regularly every eight weeks.

Other war work is being done by a great many of our members. The Third War Loan League is receiving the active support of ILGWU members both as solicitors and purchasers.

An interesting week-end labor institute was held several weeks ago at Pentide Hill, Pa., and it was attended by delegated bodies of the Philadelphia Labor movement. The chief topic of discussion at the Institute was labor's role in post-war planning, and several eminent journalists, economists, and research experts presented their views on the subject.

Several members of the Dress Joint Board who attended the Pentide Hill Institute found the talks extremely informative and took part in all the discussions and in the question-and-answer periods which followed the talks.

Emphasis during these discussions was placed on the point that labor must insist on being represented on planning boards which will be set up at the conclusion of the war. The importance of labor's participation in shaping life and labor conditions in the post-war world was given special weight by the speakers. It was pointed out that the labor movement will seek to ensure reactionary measures, both political and industrial, unless labor's representatives are on hand to prevent this conspiracy.

Just Brutality

Apparently much of the vehemence and violence of Fascism was mistaken by the democratic countries for vitality and virility in domestic affairs; its brute regimentation was mistakenly accepted as genuine national harmony in the foreign area.

"Little International"

\$140,791 "RETROACTIVE"

PAY GIVEN IN 223 PLANTS

From EOT to USA

A report issued last week by the Eastern Out-of-Town Department office indicates that the department has already distributed \$140,791.42 in back wages to dressmakers in the out-of-town area who were affected, by the award of a 6 per cent wage increase approved by the War Labor Board last April and made effective in May by Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes.

While back payments are still to be made in several shops the report shows that 1,854 workers in 223 shops had received the benefit of the award when the report was drawn up.

This is another instance of how the retroactive feature of WLB awards is being used to protect the workers' interest. Vice President Harry Wandler commented, "While the delay caused by the flood of appeals for approval by the board calls for great patience on the part of the workers the union is taking all necessary steps to see that all requests for Board approval are properly and speedily filed."

100 in Two Jersey Shops Win Pay Rises

Five per cent wage increases have been won by over 100 ILGWU members in two New Jersey shops it was announced by the Eastern Out-of-Town Department.

Herman Broda reports that the pact covering the 51 workers of the Keanburg Garment Company, Keanburg, N. J., was approved by the War Labor Board on August 26, 1945 pending before the Board is the agreement covering the 48 workers at the Secor Manufacturing Co., Passaic, N. J. The pact includes provisions for paid vacations.

IN THE CLOAK EQ DISTRICT

By GEORGE RUBIN, V.P.

"Out-of-Town" cloak members, we want to inform you that the Third War Loan Drive is on in full force. This new drive is to raise fifteen billion dollars to help finance the war effort, to help to bring victory closer.

Meetings are being held in your towns to impress upon our workers that they must do all possible in this new war bond drive. Many of our executive boards have already met and regular membership meetings are now being called to arrange bond buying on a big scale by the workers in the factories.

Our members have done well in former bond drives and they will be continuing buying war stamps and bonds. We know that they will try even harder during this Third Loan campaign to buy the utmost in bonds so that our men on the fighting fronts may get armaments and supplies.

The "out-of-town" shops have always made a good showing and we want again to prove that workers are deeply interested in furthering the war effort. You may all feel that you have done your best by giving your blood to the Red Cross and buying stamps each week with whatever little you could spare from your pay envelopes. Yes, it is true, you have been helping, but if you stop and figure out your earnings you will find that this great bond campaign deserves your supreme effort. As trade unionists and as Americans we have a sacred obligation imposed upon all of us: We must give our government our fullest credit and support and thereby help bring this devastating war to an early and decisive victory.

WLB Grants Vacations To Stamford, Conn., Shop

The War Labor Board has approved vacations with pay for the 98 workers of the Davis Square Co., Stamford, Conn., Sam Janis, manager of Local 223, reports.

Several of the workers have also been awarded a 10-per cent per hour wage increase.

Cpl. Jerry Gonser, Eastern Out-of-Town staff member is boarding with Uncle Sam now.

LOCAL RED CROSS CHAPTERS GRATEFUL FOR ILGWU GIFTS

Many grateful acknowledgments of contributions made by locals from the 1943 ILGWU War Relief Fund to the American Red Cross are being received by local managers and at the New York office of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department.

Typical is the letter from the Waterbury Chapter of the ARC to Manager Jacob L. Banach offering "most grateful thanks for the generous contribution of Connecticut Ladies' Garment Workers' Union towards our War Fund of 1943. The letter is signed by Thomas F. Moore, treasurer.

From the New Brunswick Chapter comes a note signed by Mrs. Mabel W. Knote, chairlady of the South River War Fund Committee and addressed to the Eastern Out-of-Town Department which reads in part:

"This letter will acknowledge with very sincere thanks your check for \$800 representing the contribution from members of the ILGWU of South River, N. J. I am sure you realize how much we appreciate the cooperation which the members of this union and Mr. Baumgardner so generously show in supporting the very important work of the American Red Cross."

PLASTIC CONTRACT STALLED AS FIRMS DISPLAY UNREASON

Negotiations between Plastic, Button and Novelty Workers' Union, Local 132 and the Plastic Manufacturers' Association for the renewal of an industry agreement due to expire September 21, have reached a stalemate according to Martin Feldman, manager of Local 132.

Following rejection by the employers of all demands set forth by the union as basis for negotiations, a meeting of the negotiation committee, shop chairmen and active members of the local was held on September 2. It was voted to place the entire matter before a membership meeting held September 9.

Union demands include revisions of wage rates and minimums and vacations with pay. Approximately 2,000 workers in 50 shops are covered by the pact. The September 9 meeting instructed union officers to take all necessary steps to achieve an agreement without sacrifice of union standards. "Our members have shown remarkable patience in this matter," Martin Feldman writes. "They are determined to use every possible means to reach an agreement. They are just as determined to preserve their union gains and are fully prepared to do so, especially at a time when higher living costs jeopardize their living and working standards."

FORETASTE OF VICTORY

Italy's Surrender Is a Great Event in Many "Out-of-Town" Shops Where Large Numbers of Workers Are of Italian Origin

By HARRY WANDER, V.P.

General Manager, Eastern Out-of-Town Department

The main feature of the week in our out-of-town shops— you'll readily believe this— was the news that Italy had surrendered to the United Nations. Under the impact of this great announcement, it seemed, all personal troubles were rubbed out in the excitement and joy of the hour.

UNDERGARMENT PACT PARLEYS IN THE OFFING

Expiration of the collective agreements in the New York undergarment industry due on September 26, in all likelihood, will coincide with negotiations for new pacts with the four employers' associations in this market. Vice President Samuel Shore, manager of Local 62, announced this week that more than 15,000, the third largest in the ILGWU, controls work conditions in the underwear manufacturing market. The industry currently is very active, it was stated at union headquarters, and, unless shortages of materials interfere, is expected to continue operations in high gear.

The employers' associations functioning in the underwear industry are: the Allied Underwear Association, the Lingerie Manufacturers' Association, the Neglige Manufacturers' Association, and the United Underwear Contractors' Association.

EOT Paterson Head Active in Community AFL Chest Drive

Labor leaders in Paterson, N. J. have rolled up their sleeves and are now to work to make the Paterson Community War Chest Drive, October 16 to 30, the most successful ever conducted in the locality, Harry Brownstein, ILGWU organizer reports.

Numerous war service, health and welfare agencies will be the beneficiaries.

Brownstein is one of a committee of AFL leaders who mapped labor's share of the drive at a spirited meeting held September 2.

Other members of the committee include Julia Templeton, Robert Brenner, Patsy DeLac, Irving Kaplan, William De Olsem, Richard Kennedy, John Woodbury, Robert McComb and Sal Maso, chairman.

It's Back Pay Day in Newark, N. J.

Sergeant Levy, 29, of New York City, a former organizer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, rose to the rank of staff sergeant in the year of service he saw.



Workers of M. Diamondstein and Essex Undergarment in Newark receiving \$485 in back pay under the terms of undergarment agreement negotiated by Vice President Shore for Local 62 and approved by WLB. The 5 per cent increase was retroactive to February 22. The shops work for Local 62 jobbers and manufacturers.

In some shops, where the majority of the workers are of Italian descent, spontaneous parties were held which actually took on the spirit of yuletide gaiety. The Italian citizens of this country, more than any other American citizens, had reason for celebration. First, because this surrender has at once freed the entire Italian people from the Fascist dictatorship. Second, because the news has served to bring them the realization that many thousands of Italian lives, perhaps those of their close relatives in Italy, will be saved through this surrender. And, last but not least, because many, many other thousands of lives, American lives, among them their own husbands, brothers, and sons who are serving with our armed forces all over the world, will be spared.

The last couple of weeks have shown a slow-down in a number of dress shops in the EOT localities, especially in the cheaper line of dresses. The employer's complaint of a shortage of materials for this particular grade of merchandise.

Let us hope that this is only a temporary situation.

We have recently filed an application with the War Labor Board for an increase in wages for the workers in the children's dress industry. The application was filed jointly by the union and the New Jersey Wearable Dress Association which takes in about 40 shops in the Newark area.

We expect the WLB to act favorably on our application shortly.

This month a number of agreements with important manufacturers in our district will expire, such as Kay's Plunkin, Roy's Rite, Bedco, etc. Negotiations with some of these firms are already in progress and we hope to conclude renewed agreements with improved working conditions.

The Third War Loan campaign was launched on September 4. It is over the next few days, in the shortest period of time, everyone will have to do his share.

Our members took an active part in the first two drives and our locals are now making arrangements to help in this third and most important drive. We are confident that our members will again answer the call to join the government and to help in the common fight to save the world from slavery so that we may be able to maintain our way of life and our democratic institutions.

Our officers will be more than happy to assist our workers in every possible way and to facilitate for them the purchase of war bonds in every locality.

Elizabeth District Ready for New Pacts in All Shops

It's agreement renewal time in Elizabeth, N. J., according to word received from Peter Delesimo, negotiating committee, representing Local 221 who reports to the midnight oil in an effort to wind up conferences and prepare requests for contract improvement.

Agreements with the following firms have already been reached and await only the affixing of signatures: Kanner Dress Co., Glad Dress Co., B. & C. Co., Elizabeth, and the following Manufacturing Company of Cartaret, N. J.

Buy bonds, that it hurts—the enemy.

NEWS OF THE DRESS JOINT BOARD AND AFFILIATED LOCALS

ARMY HAWLED AT 60 AS 700 GARNER A UNIT HOUSE PARTY

(Continued from Page 1) expression of best wishes for a long life of happiness and service was uttered into the dining room. The spontaneous manifestation of good will that accompanied the presentation of the birthday cake to Brother Antonelli will not be soon forgotten by those present.

A gala concert under the direction of Maestro Salvatore Dell'Isola was staged Saturday night at the Unity House social hall, a concert music lovers will long remember. The participating artists were: Erva Nelli, soprano; Stephen Ballarini, baritone; Eleanor Knapp, meso-soprano; Arnold Lindl, tenor.

After the first half of the concert program, Brother John Gelo, assistant manager of Local 89, introduced a number of speakers who greeted Brother Antonelli and at the same time paid tribute to the shop chairman and UDC members for their contribution to the maintenance of union conditions and observance of union rules in the dress industry. Among the speakers were: David Dubinsky, president of the ILOUW; Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dress Joint Board; Charles S. Zimmermann, manager of Dressmakers' Local 22; Max Cohen, manager of Dress Pressers' Local 60; Louis Stulberg, assistant manager of Cutters' Local 10.

Broder Antonelli responded very graciously saying that if he had contributed anything at all to the downfall of Mussolini and fascism in Italy and the ultimate inclusion of Italy among the Allies, it was due to the splendid cooperation he received all along from his colleagues in the trade union movement and from freedom-loving Italians throughout the United States.

On Sunday morning, a special program was presented in honor of the UDC members and the building chairman, Nathaniel M. Minkoff, secretary of the Dress Joint Board, opened the proceedings with a few effective remarks and introduced Max Bluestein, manager of the Organizational Department of the Joint Board.

Brother Bluestein, in his genial manner, told the story of the UDC and paid high tribute to this group of volunteer workers who have done so much toward the observance of the 35-hour week and other union regulations in the dress industry. He introduced the next speaker, Abe Rosko, the man directly in charge of the UDC department. Brother Rosko, too, praised the efforts

and accomplishments of his valiant crew of UDC people and building chairmen. The officers of the Joint Board and local manager spoke briefly along the same lines. Several of the building chairmen and members of the UDC responded.

Labor Rate Must Go Up with Sale Price, Uviller Announces

Even where there is no deliberate attempt to misrepresent price ranges of garments the union is entitled to collect damages if garments are sold above the price declared in setting piece-rates. Harry Uviller, impartial chairman of the New York dress industry, ruled last week in sustaining a complaint brought in by the Dress Joint Board.

The case related to a firm which after setting the piece-rates on garments on the basis that these garments would sell for \$7.75, later decided to sell some of these garments for \$5.25 on the ground of the higher cost of materials. When piece-rate settlements were made, there had been no intent to misrepresent the price range of the garments, but when the firm later raised the selling price, it was under the impression that it was under no obligation to increase the piece-rates to labor over what had been agreed upon at the time of settlement.

The Dress Joint Board, represented by Business Agents Guzman and Wurman, took an altogether different view of the matter. The union spokesman stated that it was not necessary for them to prove intent to falsify. They insisted that since the entire wage structure of the dress industry rested on the selling price of garments, to permit an increase in selling price without a corresponding increase in what the worker makes on a garment would be tantamount to destroying the system. After giving due consideration to the arguments offered by both sides, Chairman Uviller sustained the union's position and decided that the firm would have to pay the union for the benefit of the workers involved, the sum of \$3,250 and for the future would have to declare at the time of setting the garment the proper selling price for each style.

\$3,000,000 For Ships Raised in 1st Week of Drive

With less than two weeks of the drive gone, the New York dressmakers have already raised close to \$3,000,000 of their \$4,000,000 quota in the Third War Loan. Vice President Charles S. Zimmermann, chairman of the New York Dress Joint Board's War Bond Drive Committee, said last week. The drive is to continue to October 2 and union officials anticipate that the quota will not only be filled but will be greatly exceeded within this period. The response of the dressmakers in the shops has been magnificent, Vice President Zimmermann said.

TWO LIBERTY SHIPS TO BE NAMED AFTER SCHLESINGER, SIGMAN

(Continued from Page 1) duration of the drive will result in over-subscription of the set goal of \$4,000,000. Managers Luigi Antonelli, of Local 89; Charles S. Zimmermann, Local 22; Isadore Nagler, Local 10, and Max Cohen, Local 60, representing the four locals completing the Dress Joint Board, pledged full cooperation of their memberships at the Manhattan Center meeting. Vice President Zimmermann's statement that 8,997 union members had already subscribed to \$1,539,900 worth

of bonds in the current Third War Loan Drive, provoked a storm of applause.

President David Dubinsky reviewed the war-aid record of the ILOUW since the start of the war and told how the garment workers in all centers had consistently jumped the gun in every government-sponsored drive. "We were the first to raise 25 million dollars through direct purchases and payroll deductions after Pearl Harbor," he stated, and pledged the purchase of \$1,000,000 worth of war bonds to the union's national treasury and of 50 million dollars of bonds through ILOUW affiliates all over the country in the current drive. "Where our hearts are, there, too, will our money go," he concluded.

The dressmakers are taking this means of celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the signing of the first collective agreement in their industry in 1913 and the resurgence of union forces under the New Deal in 1933. Manager Hochman told the audience of making three addresses we have demonstrated what a constructive free trade union can be in our community and national life during times of peace," he said.

"Now we are giving the lie to that small group of powerful persons who are using the war to belittle labor," Hochman declared. "For in peace or war, organized labor stands in the forefront of those battling to preserve and advance the spread of democracy," he added.

Addressing himself to the Italian membership of the union, First Vice President Antonelli told of the numerous letters he has been receiving from Americans of Italian origin, now with the armed forces in North Africa, and Sicily. "The liberated citizens of Sicily are greeting our boys with inquiries about American citizenship and the possibility of making Sicily a 'forty-ninth state.' Look to those boys in uniform," he said, pointing to the soldiers present in the hall, "among them are your sons and brothers. They stand ready to give their lives. We must back them up with every single dollar we possess.

Others who addressed the meeting included W. Randolph Burgess, chairman of the New York State War Finance Committee, who announced city, state and national quotas of the Third War Loan Drive and expressed "great admiration for the ILOUW, that fine example of living American democracy which has never waited for the appeal to be made before giving."

Col. L. C. Craigie, commanding officer of the New York Fighter Command, described the life of American soldiers in England and Scotland and the need to let these boys now facing hardships know that the folks back home are behind them. The best way of doing this, he pointed out, is through the purchase of more and more bonds.

Spokesman of the evening was Captain Maurice Witherspoon, chaplain in the U. S. Army, who made the traditional listing of the ports and battlefronts to which he has accompanied our fighting men in the past three years.

Albert Rust, senior second class, recounted his nine-day stay on a raft after a German U-boat had sunk the merchant vessel—on which he was in charge of a gun crew—such as you are about to replace and from which he was the last man off.

Music for the evening was furnished by the spirited 101 Cavalry Band conducted by Chief Warrant Officer Hart.

Down the Ways Two Ships Will Go



At the big dress shop chairman's meeting at Manhattan Center, September 1, \$4,000,000 in War Bonds was pledged for the purchase of two Liberty Ships to be named after two late ILOUW presidents, Benjamin Schlesinger and Morris Sigman. W. Randolph Burgess, chairman N. Y. State War Finance Committee [center], is seen talking to Vice President Charles S. Zimmermann, left, and Vice President Julius Hochman.

DRESSMAKERS' LOCAL 22 MEMBERS!
A Very Important GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING of DRESSMAKERS UNION LOCAL 22, ILOUW will be held on **Tuesday, September 21, 1943** Right After Work at **Manhattan Center** 24th Street at 9th Avenue

There will be a report of the Executive Board of the local and a discussion of the latest developments in the industry.
ALL LOCAL 22 MEMBERS ARE CALLED UPON TO BE PRESENT

Two "22" Boys Save Unity 'Hop' Captain From Drowning

It happened on an early July morning at Unity House.

Nathan Altman and Harry Shien, both members of Local 22 and Unity House vacationers, had gone in for their seven o'clock swim and were about ready to return to their bungalow. Suddenly they heard a cry for help. It appeared that Arthur Galary, the young Local 90 member who was working at Unity's

office as captain of the "bellhop" after he had been wounded from North Africa, swam out beyond his depth and was going down.

Without losing a moment, and with their shoes on, Altman and Shien jumped into Unity Lake and after a few moments of struggling, brought young Arthur out on the lakefront's boardwalk.

Nathan Altman and Harry Shien, both excellent dressmakers, it is now rumored, are ready to apply for the Life Guard Corps. If they can do that much in the water with their shoes on, who, indeed, can tell what these lads could do in the line of life-saving with their boots off?

Dressmakers Have Landed... a Veteran



Left to right: Nathan Altman [save]. Arthur Galary [save]. Harry Shien [another save]. [See story.]

SGT. JOE D'ANGELO SHARES THIS NATION WITH SICILIANS

Young John Once Worked in Borough Park Office of Local 89—Later Joined the CCC—Writes to Sister Frances, Member of '89,' Vivid Impressions of Sicily, the "49th State"

Dear Frances,

To begin with, I am now something in Sicily and this is the first opportunity I've had to write since I've been here. Matter of fact, there hasn't been any mail service at all until now.

No doubt, you'll be interested in knowing how the Sicilians live, and how they received us Americans coming into their country. First of all, and I believe most important, is the fact that they are without food and actually starving. I don't believe any of them have had a good square meal in years. As I drove through some towns, practically the entire population crowded the streets and sidewalks, waving as we went by and most pitiful of all and I must say, most surprising, was their lack of food. The American soldiers being of a generous nature, parted with some of their candy, crackers, food and cigarettes, and you can't imagine how the women, children and men alike all made a wild scramble for those little things and sometimes they even fight.

If I hadn't seen it with my own eyes, I would have found it hard to believe. At one time, we stopped

about D'Angelo and Gruffs but there's so many of them that it's like trying to find a needle in a haystack. I wish I had some of the addresses.

I always wanted to go to Sicily and am glad that I finally got the opportunity, but I'm really sorry that I had to come at a time when the people are so down and out. At times I thought that they would resent it coming into their country but it didn't take me long to find out how glad they were to have



us. Boy, am I glad that I speak their language!

To put a few finishing words on the subject of the Italians I'd say that they are all much happier now than they've been in years. At least, they'll eat better. Even if they don't get food from the government, they'll at least be able to keep the food that grows on their land for themselves instead of having it taken away by the Germans or by the Italian Government.

Regards to everyone, love to the kids—Your brother, Johnny.

"Free Italy" Rally At Carnegie Hall, Sunday, Sept. 26

Italians and Americans will unite in a great mass meeting to celebrate the unconditional surrender of Fascist Italy and to call for a Free Italy. The rally is sponsored by the Mazzini Society and the Union for Democratic Action at Carnegie Hall on Sunday, September 26, at 8 P.M. Leon Henderson, former administrator of the OPA and now director of the board of editors of the Research Institute of America; Count Carlo Sforza, former Italian Foreign Minister and Ambassador to France; Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, national chairman of the UDA; and James B. Chatham of Buffalo, national president of the Mazzini Society, will be the speakers.

"The people of Italy must be permitted to make the choice as to their future government. We believe that it will mean a Free Italy and a Republic where there will be no place for Fascists of any kind or for the House of Savoy. Count Sforza will make clear at this meeting the position in this crisis of all Italian anti-fascists," declared the announcement of the meeting.

RAISING \$250,000 TO REBUILD LABOR UNIONS IN ITALY

A fund of \$250,000 is to be raised by the Italian-American Labor Council and cooperating labor organizations in a drive to help in the rebuilding of free trade unions in Sicily and other Italian territory liberated from the Axis yoke.

The drive will be launched at a Columbus Day celebration to be held at the Roosevelt Hotel, on Tuesday, October 12 at 4:30 P.M., which will be addressed by outstanding leaders of the American and British trade union movements and a highly authoritative spokesman of American foreign policy.

Book Investigations Net \$73,145 in Wage Order Violations

The report of the Accounting Department of the New York Dress Joint Board for the six months ending June 30, 1943, shows that over 50 per cent of all jobbers and manufacturers in contractual relations with the union had their books examined by the union's T-men during that period to check against violations of the agreement, which in dollars and cents means that much out of the workers' earnings. As a result of these investigations the Joint Board was able to collect \$73,145 in damages for violations of various kinds.

The report shows that owing to changed conditions under OPA regulations, emphasis in Accounting Department's investigations has tended to include the middle price ranges of garments, which in the past were not so important in this connection.

The report also indicates that misrepresentation of selling price was definitely on the decline in the first half of 1943 as compared with 1942. The union's investigators are not relaxing their vigilance however.

When the Happy News Broke



One of the countless scenes in New York's garment district on Wednesday afternoon, September 8, when the radio announced that Italy has surrendered to the Allies. Soft-drink toasts were raised lustily in all Local 89-shops as clouds of confetti littered the sidewalks.

LEGION OF AMERICA'S NUMBER ONE ANTI-FASCIST

Luigi Antonini was born in Italy on September 11, 1883. After graduation from grammar school and then from technical school, he joined the army. He became a sergeant but cut his military career short when he met and married Giannina Costanzo, a village girl.

Luigi came to this country in 1908 and shortly afterwards grew interested in union activity. His ability as a speaker won him wide recognition and his organization has gained him rapid promotion. Today he holds the highest position, that of general manager, in Italian Dressmakers' Union Local 89, an organization of 40,000, the largest single local union in the world. He is also First Vice President of the powerful International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

From the very beginning Luigi Antonini has been a valiant and indefatigable fighter against Fascism. In 1925, at the very time Italy was preparing war on Ethiopia, he was designated as a delegate of Italian labor in America to the World Congress against War and Fascism held in Belgium. Fascist newspapers denounced him as "the traitor Antonini who has become an American" and attempted to instigate a movement within his union to oust him and to replace him with a puppet who would take orders from Mussolini. With Luigi's return from Belgium came a test of strength within the union which turned out to be no contest at all. The opposition quickly wilted.

In 1926, when the American Labor Party came into being, Luigi Antonini was chosen State Chairman. His six years of leadership of the party have been a striking exemplification of his qualities as a political labor leader.

In 1928 Antonini represented the American Labor Party at the Pan-American Congress for Democracy at Montevideo, Uruguay, and in 1940 he was a presidential elector for President Roosevelt.

Immediately after Pearl Harbor, Luigi organized the Italian-American Labor Council with a New York membership of over 200,000, and was naturally chosen to head it. This organization staged a great meeting at Madison Square Garden on January 21, 1942, raising more than \$200,000 for the American Red Cross.

But Luigi Antonini's greatest triumph came last Columbus Day when our government decided to exempt Italian-Americans from enemy alien classification. This move, the first real major battle the United States has won on the defensive front of psychological warfare, had been conceived by Luigi Antonini many months before. In fact just as soon as Italians in this country were first classified as enemy aliens.

After the decision was announced by Attorney General Biddle on Co-



Antonini at Sixty

lumbus Day, Antonini stated that the entire credit for the action must go to President Roosevelt and Attorney General Biddle and in the democracy which had inspired them. He was right, but everybody is also right in saying that democracy owes many of its achievements to men like Luigi Antonini. P.S. Antonini also is first vice president of the American Committee for Italian Democracy.

NEW YORK AFL STATE CONVENTION PRAISES ANTONINI'S RECORD

In a warm resolution giving hearty approval to the Italian-American Labor Council, headed by Luigi Antonini, ILOU first vice president, the 89th convention of the New York State Federation of Labor on August 24, at Buffalo, N. Y., welcomed the formation of the American Committee for Italian Democracy, headed by Justice Ferdinand Pecora and dedicated to assuring a United Nations victory, the establishment of genuine democracy in Italy, and categoric opposition to every hue and stripe of totalitarian dictatorship.

The resolution emphasized the point that "American labor has, from the very moment that Fascism reared its ugly head in Italy, bitterly fought this throwback to savagery as a sinister menace to the welfare of the Italian people and a grave threat to the peace and freedom of the world."

"THE VOICE OF LOCAL 89"

The Most Popular ITALIAN RADIO HOUR. Symphony Orchestra and Opera Singers of International Fame

Luigi Antonini

First Vice President, ILOU and General Secretary of Local 89 in his weekly comment on labor and political events.

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

from 10 to 11 on EASTERN HOOKUP WEVD (1200 Kc.) New York WFLA (1800 Kc.) New Haven WPER (1600 Kc.) Philadelphia

What a Fort!

One American dreadought of the sky—the Flying Fortress—conquers 50 tons of the most infernal fighting mechanism yet devised by man. Its present bomb capacity is more than ten tons—unsoaked by any other plane in the world.

Our fighting men are supplying the courage and we must provide the cash for the factories that will insure victory sooner. Buy more war bonds.

The Cloak Joint Board NEWS OF THE N.Y. COAT UNIONS

REPORT FALL IN COAT SHOPS OWING TO LIGES SHORTAGE

A sudden lull in activity has taken place in the coat and suit trade, General Manager Israel Feinberg reported to the Cloak Joint Board at its last meeting. However, this was regarded as temporary, he explained.

Shortage of linings and interlinings were becoming quite a serious problem. Vice President Feinberg said, but the situation would be somewhat relieved by the expected release for civilian needs of a large quantity of rayon linings by the armed services. Representatives of the industry have urged on the War Production Board a proper allocation of such materials to the coat and suit trade.

Several conferences have been held with employer representatives relative to arrangements for setting up the organization of the Retirement Fund. Each side will select six members of the administrative board. In addition, three public members must be agreed upon by the parties. Though this matter has been under consideration and various individuals suggested, no definite decision has yet been reached. Feinberg emphasized that payments to the fund by employers amounting to 2 per cent of the payroll will begin January 1, 1944.

The problem of clothing chains handling women's apparel is being given serious consideration.

The Board forwarded to the Senators and Representatives from New York State a statement expressing sharp opposition to the obstructive tactics in Congress which have, in the past, caused the defeat of anti-poll tax legislation. It urged the end of such dishonouring which denies elementary democracy to millions of colored citizens in the South, millions who have made their contribution to the building of our railroads and industries, tens of thousands of whom are loyally serving their country in the various branches of the armed services.

Hi'ya Andy



Members of Local 155, New York linigood workers, will be glad to learn that Andy Bosco is well and is doing fine work in the field artillery.

COAST WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF COAT UNIONS

By ISRAEL FEINBERG, V.P. Manager N. Y. Cloak Joint Board
I am very glad to accept the invitation of the editor to set forth for the readers of "Justice" some of my observations and impressions during a recent trip to the West Coast.

Naturally, I came in contact with many persons in all walks of life. In my talks with them I tried, so to speak, to feel the pulse of the people. On the whole, there seemed to be an understanding of the necessity for far-reaching government control over our national economy, such as price regulation and rationing. Despite widespread criticism of the OPA in the press, the opinion was expressed by many that, considering the difficulty of its task, this agency had done a fair job in checking dangerous inflationary tendencies. On the other hand, a great deal of discontent was manifested with regard to the hamstringing of the President's domestic program by the reactionary group in Congress.

Notwithstanding propaganda tending to reflect on labor's role in the war effort, there was, for the most part, an intelligent recognition of the great contribution made by workers on the production front and in everyphase of war activity. However, there was a good deal of dissatisfaction with the practices of some labor organizations and some sentiment for government regulation of union activities. Of course, such people failed to understand that such legislation might lead to greater cuts than those sought to be remedied.

ILCWU Prestige
Incidentally, it was always a pleasure to hear of the high esteem in which our great International Union is held. Information about our union, its high standards of administration, its progressive spirit, its cultural and educational activities and its contributions to war and relief activities, have traveled far and wide.

As to the war, there was a great deal of satisfaction at the way it is being conducted and confidence in ultimate victory. But there was, unfortunately, a great deal of confusion as to post-war policies. Opinions on the role of the United States in the world after the war varied from strict isolationism to advocacy of full participation in a world organization backed by an international police force. I am convinced that the problems of post-war world organization should be more widely discussed in order to

crystallize the opinions of the American people with regard to the obligations they are to assume in the world after the war.

Garment Work Plentiful
Labor on the West Coast is strongly behind President Roosevelt despite complaints about certain government agencies, particularly insufficient labor representation on them. The election of a reactionary Republican Governor in California in place of the former progressive Governor has demonstrated with particular force the necessity for organized labor political action. The trade unions are receiving little recognition or consideration from the old-guard Republican state administration. This is bringing about a revival of political activity in labor and progressive circles. There are signs of a re-awakening of political consciousness of labor in this state whose electoral voice will be crucial in the next presidential election.

General conditions in the garment trades on the West Coast are satisfactory. There has been plenty of work whose earnings for practically all our people.

During my visit to Los Angeles, negotiations were in progress for the renewal of cloak agreements. I am glad to learn that since my visit they were satisfactorily concluded, the union gaining a vacation fund for the workers.

The dress industry in Los Angeles has declined somewhat in recent years but the sportswear trade is growing rapidly.

The cloak agreements in San Francisco were also the subject of negotiation during my visit to that center. One of the problems was the proposal to establish piece work throughout the industry. This was particularly interesting as this market was the last stronghold of week work. I addressed the cloakmakers of San Francisco and, in the audience, noted a larger number of women workers than there were during my tenure of office in that territory several years ago.

Augury of Coming Changes
On my return to New York, I feel reticent by what I have seen and heard. Everywhere I went the air was charged with activity. There is nothing stagnant about present-day America. The war has given tremendous impetus to industrial and commercial activities. Beneath the surface of things there seem to be a kind of ferment—a sort of augury of the changes through which we will have to pass in the months and years ahead.

And I hope that organized labor will stand alert and play its full part in shaping the social, political and economic future of our country.

The Snow Suit Reporter

By JACOB J. HELLER, V.P., Manager, Local 185

Here At Last
We are very happy to inform our members that after all the regrettable delays, we have finally succeeded in completing the agreement with the Infants and Children's Coat Association which will insure tranquility in the industry for at least four years. The finishing touch required to put the agreement in operation is approval by the War Labor Board.

The completed agreement was presented to the entire membership of Local 185 for approval on Wednesday, September 1, at a Special meeting held at Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City, immediately after work.

The writer presented in condensed form all the important changes in the agreement, together with explanations of these changes. The agreement was then ratified almost unanimously.

We do not expect any difficulty from the War Labor Board. Our local has very carefully followed the Little Steel formula and we anticipate quick and favorable action by the WLB on such provisions of the contract which require approval.

New Gains
Under the provisions of the new agreement, our membership will enjoy the protection of definite minimum scales which our old agreement did not contain. There is also a one-week paid-for vacation and the extension by the union of benefits during illness.

While the payments which the employers will make to the Health Fund of the union do not in any way constitute an increase in wages, it is nevertheless, no less significant a wage increase. Work in a garment factory, even in a modern garment factory, is a drain on the vitality of every man or woman. This right to a "rest" is also a gain. No matter how limited, offers every member of our union an opportunity for some rest and a

Loan Drive in every way possible.

In response to a communication received from the "International General Office" the local adopted a resolution condemning the poll tax which virtually bars Negroes from voting in the Southern States. It called on the Senators and Representatives from New York, when Congress reconvenes, to vote for a "closure rule" barring any attempted filibuster against proposed anti-poll tax legislation.

Members of the local were urged to write to their representatives in Congress urging such action.

chance for proper care in time of illness.

Not in Exchange
The provision in our contract for paid vacation was not exchanged for any other of the old provisions in the agreement. We have in mind the paid-for legal holidays which the old contract provided. We want our members to remember this point and not to neglect their rights as week workers, to be paid for the legal holidays specified in the agreement.

Overtime Pay
Our new agreement also provides for the payment of time and a half for all hours worked after 35 hours, whether on piece or time work. This provision, as well as all the other changes in the agreement, are retroactive as of June 1, 1943. Enforcement of all of the new provisions will begin immediately upon the ratification of the agreement.

Going by Goatskin

Strange as it may seem, under the pressure of local war, modern science has learned to utilize even the most backward forms of transportation and shipping. Oil products have been delivered from north-west China to Chungking via goat-skin river rats. To ferry 168 barrels of oil products, 1,000 inflated goat skins were used. Without the aid of this oldest method of transportation, the most modern Yankee planes couldn't lift their wings.

The Ayes Have It, With No Voice Against



Section of big Snowsuit Workers, Local 105, meeting September 1, Manhattan Center, which voted enthusiastically to adopt terms of new collective pact.

B'KLYN, MANHATTAN LIVE UP FULLY TO LABOR DAY RULES

The Labor Day holiday was fully observed in the Brooklyn cloak shops, according to a report by Anthony Cottone, manager of the union offices in that territory.

Six committees of volunteer workers patrolled shops in Brownsville, Bensonhurst and Williamsburg.

"We are glad to report," Cottone stated, "that all the shops were closed with the exception of one firm where nine finishers were found working. The union district will be taken against the workers and the contractor." He praised those who took part in the check-up as "stalwart rank and file volunteer workers ready to serve at all times."

Brother Langer, recording secretary of the Cloak Joint Board, who observed the conduct of the patrolling operations, expressed satisfaction with the results. Contrasting the situation today with that prevailing in Brooklyn several years ago when work on legal holidays was widespread, he said the progress achieved was due to the strengthened control and vigilance of the union.

Cloak Finishers Fight Poll Tax; Push War Bonds

At a recent membership committee meeting of Cloak Finishers' Local 9, a recommendation was adopted to contribute \$300 to the Jewish Labor Committee. It was adopted by an overwhelming majority only a few left-wing dissenters entering an objection.

The Jewish Labor Committee carries on relief work and supports the activities of labor groups in understanding movements abroad.

Manager Louis Korman called on the members to buy war bonds and stamps and to fund the Third War

In his struggle for the unification of Italy, it took Garibaldi 48 days to clean up Sicily; in our struggle for the liberation of Italy from the Nazi-Fascist yoke it took us 38 days to clear the island of all Axis raiders.

For victory on all fronts, the home front must back the fighting front much more vigorously, buy more war bonds today.

MARKET

In the Final Atomization Overtiming into Your Time-and-a-Half!

... aimed at increasing as "incentive pay." Now fixed feature of our wartime nightmare of "ceilinged"

... give as little, as possible. The miser are disposed to combine in order to raise, the latter in order lower, the wages of labor. ... Ricardo, classical economist of a burgeoning capitalism, who wrote in 1817: "The natural price of labor is that price which is necessary to enable the laborer to subsist. . . . The market price . . . is the price which is really paid for it, from the natural operation of the supply to the demand; and is dear when it is scarce and cheap when it is plentiful. However small the market price of labor may be, it has a tendency to conform to it."

... And, on the other end, that old miser Karl Marx is shown up as being as crooked, he really was. It seems he agreed with Ricardo when he wrote in a rabble-rousing pamphlet: "The price of work will be determined by the nature of the necessary means of subsistence."

... Not that may all be relegated to the Museum of Mistaken Notions along with this dog who insists on killing his employees. "Not a penny more," and the worker who keeps repeating he can't get along on his own making.

... There he was an absolute, an unerring measure for determining, with the cold, calculating, impersonal exactitude of mathematics, the value of his employees. "Not a penny more," and the worker who keeps repeating he can't get along on his own making.

... The engineers will atomize operations and evaluate them at so much



... atom. How much per atom? Well, that depends upon how much time it takes. How much is a half-time job? That's simple—just divide by the number of half-hours in the regular work week. What about skills? The answer to that is, "If you can't break 'em down, then you can't break 'em down. You can't break 'em down, then you can't break 'em down. It sounds like the same thing, but it isn't. This time we've got charts and diagrams and graphs and figures and anyhow we'll do it before the unions do it."

... and it's fair, too. No kidding! Double can take home one hundred atoms for twenty hours. He says that's standard procedure and wages for the next week. He has to do it speed up the machine and turn out 115 the next week. If he gets on to it and begins to 115 regularly, you can always check down the standard. Hourly unit costs drop and you go up because this way you can turn out of your equipment and your diagrams and graphs and figures and anyhow we'll do it before the unions do it. This is a system which gives the worker a lot more work. They can't work overtime any more.



GOD IS MY CO-PILOT

By Col. Robert L. Scott (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50)

Between Col. Scott and "Old Exterminator," his single-seater Kittyhawk, there was the kind of trust, respect and understanding that the legendary Arab must have felt for his noble steed or the chivalrous knight for his sturdy lance. And for much the same reason. For in each instance the warrior, bringing death and retribution, has had to lean his life on some object outside of himself and thus to transfer to it some of the faith and determination which only humans can feel.

Col. Scott was born to fly and almost broke his neck as a youngster when he stepped off a roof in an attempt to demonstrate that truth with a pair of home-made wings. Before he became Commander of the American Fighters in China under Maj. Gen. Chennault in 1942, Scott almost had himself "kicked" out of West Point from which he eventually was graduated, spent several months shipping around Europe on a motorcycle, flew the mails after the government took that job over in 1934 and the Algherines became the graveyard of lost planes, later became flight instructor, and at 34 found himself dubbed "too old for combat" at the very time when he wanted most to fight—after December 7, 1941.

It is, indeed, fortunate, as his publishers state, that this man who has established such an outstanding record as an aviator should also be a gifted story teller. There are few who can combine, with authority, two such divergent careers.

For, while his narrative is noteworthy for the excellence of his observations of life and habits of our fighting allies in the Far East, it is particularly as an unmatchable account of air warfare that it must command our attention.

Col. Scott picked up "Old Exterminator" as it had virtually been thrown on the scrap heap. He installed six fifty-caliber guns and sat in the cockpit of that plane for 500 combat hours—more than 100,000 miles of fighting. When it was "dog-dog," "cannibalized" by other pilots and mechanics desperately in need of spare parts, "the furlough

and if they're not the strength left after a day of high-speed work. If not, that's OK, too. In fact it's even better.

You're getting that overtime production just the same only you've pulled it into the regular day. You've shortened the shift, eliminated waste in time and motion and money and what's more, you've turned time and one-half rates for overtime out of the window. No, it's not done with mirrors. In fact, it's not diggity, that's the thing.

The Mist Hangs Thick

By MAX PRESS

The mist hangs thick; beneath the lamps The wind wet flocks come and go: Now in this beautiful, gray land: About the mortal ebb and flow, Hovers a heavy fugitive, Hovers a mystery and grass. That is to sudden aged it gone— Upon some passing human face; What is it? His, gibing, the gray, Is it the least where name attain— Is it the country aim and far, Dreamed of and never used again; Is it here—lives the Unmistaken: In least, strange words of fog and fire—

That glimmering thing behind the dew That lies beyond reach and desire; Is it there lives that is left: Those breaths that never could endure—

Is it where all the broken years, Become the Perfect and the Pure? Here where the lamps head on and on

Those pale-lipped ghosts who seek the glow Of lights upon the quiet shore Of a land that they shall never know—

Ever all the grace that will not keep: The trembling world of fog and stars: That builds within itself the dream: Lonely and beautiful and far,

was peppered with over two hundred holes.

The AVG and the Flying Tigers fought against unbelievable odds. Read how Johnny Alston led six P-40s to intercept 33 Jap planes and learn exactly how they maintained the ratio of 12 Japs downed for every American plane shot out of the skies. Here you will learn why Chinese kids wait at the air fields for the return of the planes so that they may smile their gratitude with thumbs up and a "Ding-hao."

Read the account of the air-borne evacuation from Burma and the pilot who jammed 73 humans into a plane designed to carry 40—and landed with 74!

Here are the thoughts of the man at the stick guiding a lost bomber over the Atlantic, or the mail alone looking for the hole in the overcast so that he may hit the plane down on the air field and not on the side of a mountain, or the fighter with two zeros on his tail putting tons of air pressure on his wings in a dive for life. Here are the details—accurate, exact, authentic.

... of war, part-time work for school children is not too undesirable. It does not pose emphasis upon the need for children to remain in school, but the manner of that emphasis is such that it sounds more like a smoke screen than a declaration of principles. It states: "The first obligation of school youth is to take advantage of their educational opportunities in order that they may be better prepared for citizenship and for service to the nation."

The reasoning behind this statement is clear. There is, claims the War Manpower Commission, a shortage of labor. Because of it children are applying for (and getting) jobs in the war plants. Therefore, the statement implies, the children must be pleased with to return to school and not to spend all their days in the factories. But on the other hand, War Manpower Commission directors in areas in which "school boys and girls can help meet essential labor needs" should take up with local educational authorities the establishment of student-worker programs. In other words, instead of trying intelligently to solve the labor "shortage" problem, the War Manpower Commission approves the employment of school children for at least part of the day.

"Wherever Men Fight for Freedom"



While declaring against the inclusion of school children "in any employment plan until other sources of labor have been exhausted," three Government agencies nevertheless have issued a joint statement of policies and standards whereby urban communities are to be guided in establishing part-time school and work programs.

Signed by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, Katherine Lencot, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the Labor Department, and Dr. John Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, this all sounds very well but, in essence, it concedes that in time of war, part-time work for school children is not too undesirable.

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Education, it claims, is a responsibility of the child, not the responsibility of the State. It is the child who has the duty of preparing itself for citizenship. . . . the nation who has the duty of preparing the child. It is the first obligation of school youth to take advantage of its educational opportunities. . . . not an obligation on the part of the organized community to see to it that no child goes without schooling, whether it wants to go to school or not.

This is something very new and something very evil in our public life. We were disoriented enough when inadequate grants retarded the work of the Children's Bureau difficult. But we were confounded by the knowledge that, despite shortcomings, the principle of social responsibility had been established. Now that has been junked. Suddenly it is the child who has the advantage of its educational opportunities and the duties. Education has become a burden which the child must assume in its spare hours outside the factory.

We claim that children have no responsibility at all to any society, no matter what its form. Equally, we claim that society, no matter what its form, has every responsibility to our children. The kind of mind which pretends to children of the duties of the State is dominant in Italy, Germany, and Japan before this war. That kind of mind bred this war. It is going to be particularly bad in the next generation of Americans of any good which might come from victory?

In spite of official figures, we still have to be convinced that there is a labor shortage. We see negatives of useless companies performing all manner of useless tasks. We know of hundreds of women with no home responsibilities and with ample private means . . . whose sole contribution to the war effort is to roll bandages every other Thursday afternoon. We hear radio crooners, we encounter salesmen, we are waited upon in department stores by women who frankly admit that they have nothing to sell. Foremen in important plants, insurance brokers, writers who do not write, and all sorts of people performing socially unnecessary work are available for the industrial ranks, should the need ever become urgent.

There are hundreds of thousands of men and women in America beyond the age of military serviceability who have not done a lick of work in 1943. They do not, they will feel, and comfortably fixed so far as finances go. If there really is a shortage of labor, why are these adults not being urged to work under pressure to work in the defense plants, to do the jobs which the children are being compelled to do? Why not certain socially unnecessary people performing socially unnecessary work are available for the industrial ranks, should the need ever become urgent. There are hundreds of thousands of men and women in America beyond the age of military serviceability who have not done a lick of work in 1943. They do not, they will feel, and comfortably fixed so far as finances go. If there really is a shortage of labor, why are these adults not being urged to work under pressure to work in the defense plants, to do the jobs which the children are being compelled to do? Why not certain socially unnecessary people performing socially unnecessary work are available for the industrial ranks, should the need ever become urgent.

THE SOUTHWEST

SEVERAL PAY APPROVALS WON IN SOUTHWEST IN AUGUST

On August 31, the union received a directive from the WLB Region No. 6, approving the full wage increase for the several hundred workers employed at the Sherman Wash Wear Works in Mt. Vernon, Ill. This full approval of the wage scales, as set forth in the recently renewed agreement, is the result of an interpretation that the union and the representatives of the firm applied for following a directive that the WLB had sent to the parties previously. The back pay is retroactive to December of last year. On August 24, the union received a directive from the WLB approving a one-week yearly paid vacation to the workers of the R. Lowenstein Mfg. Company in St. Louis. Following receipt of the approval, the first paid-for vacation immediately became effective and the workers in that plant have already been given checks for vacation.

At the same time, the WLB rejected the attendance bonus plan proposed by the Lowenstein Company which intended to establish for the workers a bonus for prompt shop attendance.

On August 31, the WLB approved a piece-work plan for the workers of the Mary Muffet plant in St. Louis.

On August 27, the WLB advised the union that it had approved the incentive piece-work plan in a time-work department at the Mary Muffet plant in St. Louis.

HEALTH CURE IN ST. LOUIS AREA BEING DISCUSSED

Following a letter addressed by the union to the Associated Garment Industries, dress and cloak manufacturers' associations of St. Louis, both organizations met on Thursday, September 2, when the union urged the manufacturers to consider the necessity of creating an industrial health fund for the preservation of the health of the several thousand workers employed in the industry.

Representatives of the association have expressed at the meeting a willingness to cooperate declaring that they realize the necessity of establishing a form of collective medical care for the workers. A joint committee was then named to study and submit a definite plan.

At special meetings, the following officers were elected in their respective localities:

Local 204, Hillsboro, Ill.—Gertrude Weichert, Grace Everett, Anna Carbo, Clarence Rosenger, Ruth Clark, Mary Conroy, Velma McGee, Marie Smith, Marie D. Lee, Mari and Verline Isbani were elected as the educational committee.

Local 277, DeSoto, Mo. elected the following—Rachel Kinbrell, president; Mabel Hart, vice president; Frances Nixon, secretary; Gertrude Sanders, sergeant-at-arms. The Executive Board—Juanita Haverstick, Nora Aders and Lena Huskey. The Sick Committee—Leola Huskey and Gertrude Sanders. Shop chairman is Ruth Eyer.

Let your answer to bonds be bonds.

Business Plus Pleasure

A program for monthly business meetings in conjunction with a social gathering and dance is being planned by the San Antonio locals. Following the business meeting of a local to which only members of the union will be admitted, a social gathering and dance will be offered to the members and their families. Servicemen will also be invited to attend.

PARLEYS ON NEW PACTS SEEK WAGE SCALE, METHOD CHANGES

In a letter addressed to Gerson & Kaplan Company, Houston, Tex., the union submitted a request for a wage increase for piece workers as well as week workers, liberalization of the paid vacation provision to include workers in the employ of the company for six months. Negotiating conferences were set for the first week in October.

Conferences continue for a wage increase and renewal of agreement with the underwear industry in St. Louis. In line with these conferences, the Sel-Mor Garment Company, one of the largest underwear firms in the city, adopted the plan submitted by the union for the reorganization of its production methods and forces. Jerry Martin, the qualified shop chairman, was selected by both the union and the employer to be trained in time study for setting piece rates.

Under the existing agreement with the Pastunoy Garment Company covering three plants the firm is operating in St. Louis and Allen, Ill., the union has submitted a request for a wage increase and a yearly paid vacation.

Three renewed agreements setting forth a higher wage scale and a liberalized paid vacation-with-pay provision were signed in Kansas City with the Chemt Spigort, May-

fair Garment and Kansas City Sportswear firms. The paid vacation clause also includes workers in the firm's employ for six months. A declaration was inserted in these agreements calling for conferences for the establishment of a health fund in the industry. Negotiations with the remaining sportswear manufacturers are in progress.

FORMER DALLAS MEMBERS GATHER TO REAFFIRM LOYALTY TO ILGWU

A reunion gathering of former members of our Dallas locals, most of whom are at present working in non-union shops, was held on Monday, August 30. The meeting was addressed by Gladys Wandura, manager of the Dallas ILGWU local, Velma McGee, secretary, and others. The group reaffirmed their loyalty to the aims and aspirations of the ILGWU, pledging full cooperation for the complete organization of our industry in that city.

A special gathering to stimulate the ILGWU credit union, was also held in Dallas on August 29, and was attended by a large number of members and their families. Under the guidance of Jane Biare, educational director, and Lena LaBarba, educational secretary and a recent Madison, Wis., student, an interesting educational program was staged. A number of servicemen attended.

Troy, Mo., Local Joins Drive for Civic Park

Labor-Management in Action



Nasdaq Sportswear plant employees in Dallas, Tex., extending good wishes to Mr. Leach (fifth from right), who is leaving for the Army, and are also extending welcome to Nat Jaffer (fifth from right, top row, standing), new production manager.

FOR BETTER SHOP RELATIONS

Modern Production Era Calls for Modern Methods—Foreladies and Production Managers to Receive Course in Plant Labor Relations

By MEYER PERLSTEIN, V.P. Southwest Regional Director

The Dress Association in St. Louis, jointly with our union, is sponsoring a labor relations and shop management course for the foreladies and production managers employed in the silk dress plants to promote improved labor-management shop relations.

Little Rock Garment Plant Votes ILGWU

At a NLRB run-off election on Friday, September 3, a majority of the workers of the large Tut-Sut Garment plant of Little Rock, Arkansas, voted for the ILGWU.

At the first election held August 25, 165 voted for the ILGWU; 143 for the "independent" shop union, 24 for neither, and about 100 abstained from voting. Because the ILGWU did not receive a majority of the votes cast, a run-off election was ordered with the result that a majority of all the votes cast favored ILGWU. Negotiations for an agreement will start immediately.

The organized labor movement in Little Rock has hailed this election as a great step toward the unionization of the many garment plants and other industries in that city. This election has come as a result of several years of organizational activity on the part of the ILGWU with the cooperation of the general labor movement.

The average forelady or production manager, it was admitted, never was prepared to deal with the workers on a collective basis. The plan submitted by the union therefore was reexamined, with the result that a shop management course was agreed upon. The course will take place during the first week in October. The course will be under the guidance of a joint committee of the manufacturers and the union. It will later be extended to include the shop chairmen of all the St. Louis dress shops.

Good-Bye and Hello, In Nardis, Tex., Shop

At a special meeting on August 27, the officers of the union, shop chair-ladies and shop committees, jointly with the foreladies and management of the Nardis Sportswear Plant, Dallas, Tex., joined hands to wish well and early return to Mr. Leach, production manager of the plant, who was claimed by the army and is leaving soon for camp.

A joint token of appreciation was presented to Mr. Leach by the workers and the management. At the same meeting, the firm and the union extended a warm welcome to Nat Jaffer, the new production manager. Mr. Jaffer is a former active member of Local 18, St. Louis, Cutlers, and was in recent years connected in managerial capacity with the Cora-Hot-Silverman firm in that city.

UNITED NATIONS SONG FESTIVAL

Under the direction of Rosemary Friel, regional educational director, a United Nations tournament in song is being contemplated at present. Different locals in this section will each represent one of the United Nations, participants to be costumed in typical native dress. They will sing the national anthem, war and folk songs of their respective nations.

Prize awards will be given to the outstanding groups. Local representatives of the various countries will be invited to attend and act as a committee of judges in the awarding of the prizes. Proceeds of the affair will be turned over to the Labor War Fund of the United Nations.

YMCA and ILGWU Plan Joint Education Work

At a special gathering of the ILGWU in St. Louis, a joint educational program was discussed and developed. The program is to include workers in every industry in that city.

Evansville Pact Talks

A conference to negotiate an agreement renewal covering the Shane Uniform plant of Evansville, Ind., was held in St. Louis, September 12. The union requested a wage increase and paid-vacation for all workers.

A SOLEMN PLEDGE

New Cotton Garment Director Responds to President Dubinsky's Introduction at Brevoort Hotel Luncheon on August 30

By DAVID GINGOLD
Director Cotton Garment Dept.

I am deeply grateful to you, President Dubinsky, by bestowing upon me this great honor, this trust and responsibility connected with the proper and vigilant running of our important Cotton Dress Department.

I do not think there is much need for me to assure you that I will do my very best to hold sacred this trust, that I will continue zealously in the pursuit of ever greater achievement in order to improve, extend and strengthen our department, both as an instrument of service to our members and as a worthy branch of our great International.

If I possess any experience, if I have any knowledge, training or intelligence, I know that I have acquired it during the course of my activities in the trade union movement, in our own ILGWU. These activities were the sole sources that afforded me my elementary and high school educational training.

In taking on this assignment, I am very conscious of the responsibility it entails. I am and will forever be conscious of the fact that our departed friend, the first director of our Department, Elias Reisberg, left a fine legacy of human relationship within our staff and among our active co-workers. All I can do at the moment undertake is to promise that I shall always try to be as understanding, as kind and as patient as was my beloved predecessor.

I can promise that it will be my aim to maintain this relationship, to carry on this tradition of amity and unbridled exchange of ideas, suggestions and opinions, and I am certain that with the help of our leaders from the other departments of our ILGWU, whose work is so closely interwoven with our own, and with the help and cooperation of our leaders of the New York unions operating in industries covered by our Department to whose interests ours is so closely linked, and especially with the continued, intimate interest and guidance of our president, David Dubinsky, we will continue to go on building our Department ever stronger. We will continue to make certain that it will forever be of genuine aid and assistance to our ILGWU and will for all the years to come be regarded as the finest monument to the cherished memory of our first director, Elias Reisberg.

IN EASTERN COTTON GARMENT AREA

Third War Loan Drive Is On—Buy Bonds, Stamps.

DAVID GINGOLD IS NEW HEAD OF COTTON DRESS DEPARTMENT

President David Dubinsky announced the appointment of David Gingold, Pennsylvania State supervisor, as Director of the Cotton Garment and Miscellaneous Trades Department at a luncheon of the Department's district managers held August 30 at the Hotel Brevoort in New York.

Vacation Payments Met As U. S. Service Enters Controversy

Refusing steadfastly to be provoked into a work stoppage, the 75 workers of the Rosaline Dress Co., York, Pa., members of Local 198, heeded the advice of their union leaders and appealed to the United States Conciliation Service when their employer failed to observe the vacation-with-pay clause of their union agreement, District Manager Michael Johnson reports.

Stalling until the last day before vacation week the employer made the announcement at the eleventh hour that vacation payments would not be made. Shop Chairlady Susan Gelz immediately notified union officers and advised the workers to remain at their machines in spite of the breach of contract.

Department Director Gingold advised Manager Johnson to call in the Conciliation Service. Two days later, Federal Conciliator G. Harry Young joined Johnson and a shop committee in conferences with the employer.

Vacation payments were made immediately. A special meeting of the workers expressed appreciation for the efforts of the conciliator and union leaders and celebrated with a unanimous pledge for full backing of the Third War Loan Drive.

'Good Luck,' Pres. Dave to Director Dave



ILGWU chief warmly shakes hand of David Gingold, newly-appointed director of the Cotton Dress Department at end of luncheon, Brevoort Hotel, August 30, attended by staff of the Department.

SCRANTON ILGWU DISTRICT BUSY WITH LABOR LEGISLATIVE DRIVE

Close to 100 members of the ILGWU in the Scranton area were expected to attend the day-long conference of District Council members, chairladies and shop committees which was to be held September 11 in Scranton, Pa., according to an announcement by District Manager I. Zimmerman. The conference was to plan further steps in its current campaign to keep labor informed about Washington legislative matters as well as letting Congressmen know the position of organized labor in this area on pending legislation.

Scheduled speakers included David Gingold, recently appointed director of the Cotton Garment Department, James L. McDevitt, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, Congressman John W. Murphy of the 11th Pennsylvania District, and others. One immediate result of this activity has been the planning of the formation of a Central Labor Union in the heavily industrialized Sayre-Athens locality.

1,300 IN SEVEN MAJOR MASS. SHOPS TO GET PACT BENEFITS

More than 1,300 ILGWU members of the East-West Massachusetts District of the Cotton Garment Department will benefit from union contracts recently signed or renewed on their behalf, it was announced by David Gingold, the Department's director.

A report submitted by District Manager Jack Halpern lists seven major plants which are covered by the new provisions. Included are improvements of the vacation funds, readjustment of rates and provisions for holiday and overtime pay.

War Labor Board approval for three of the pacts covering 546 workers already has been received. Favorable action by the Board on the other four pacts covering 780 workers is being awaited.

Approved by the Board is the pact with the Malden Knitting Mills, Malden, Mass., which employs 300. Knitters have won a 5.5 per cent raise. Wages for night workers have been boosted 10 per cent and the firm has agreed to pay one-half day wages for all religious holidays on which it keeps closed.

Also approved is the contract with the Rockland Manufacturing Company, Rockland, Mass., which employs 200 in the manufacture of raincoats. Negotiations for this agreement began after the shop was organized and continued during a whole year. The contract establishes a closed shop and paid vacations. Approximately 40 workers at the

Nat Goodman shop in Boston have won vacations with pay in their WLB-approved agreement.

Now before the Board is the Carter Knitting Mills agreement covering 250 workers in Springfield, Mass. Provided are price revisions, a 5 per cent increase for the vestive mill and a \$1 raise for the male employees.

Also pending before the Board is the agreement for the 250 workers of the Revere Knitting Mills, Malden, Mass. Provisions cover increased hourly and weekly minimums, time and one-half pay for daily overtime and improved vacations with pay.

The repeated two-year contract for the 90 workers of the Paul Manufacturing Co., Framingham, Mass., features vacation with pay, an immediate 3 per cent wage increase with an additional 7 per cent raise to become effective January 1, 1944. The pact has not yet been approved by the WLB.

Highlights of the contract for the 90 workers at the Boston Blouse Co., Boston, Mass., are: higher rates for winter vacation with pay and a 7 per cent increase for all workers. WLB approval is expected.

Aiding District Manager Halpern in the negotiations in this area

In announcing the appointment of Gingold, President Dubinsky told the assembled union officers: "I know that the selection of Brother Gingold meets with your approval. I am appointing one who is from your ranks, who for many years has worked with you. He has, in the past, contributed greatly to the healthy and happy spirit with which our dear departed Brother Reisberg animated the Cotton Garment Department. I have no reason to doubt that he will continue to do so in the future."

Brother David Gingold joined the ILGWU in 1913. As a raincoat worker he became active in the union during the general strike of the raincoat makers last year. As a youngster in the War years he served as shop chairman of one of the largest plants in the city.

In 1919 he was elected to the executive board of Local 20 and became chairman of the local. Two years later he was elected chairman, and in 1924 managed the rainwater workers' union. This post he held for seven years serving also as ILGWU vice president from 1925 to 1929.

In 1931 he returned to the shop and led volunteer organization work in New York and out-of-town areas until 1934 when he was made general organizer of the waterfront and knifegoods workers in the New England area. It was at this time that the foundations for the Cotton Garment Department were being laid and with the conclusion of a general strike in the New England area, Gingold was appointed Pennsylvania District Manager of the newly organized department in 1936.

BIG FALL RIVER HAR-LEE PLANT SCALES GOUP

The wage minimum at the huge Har-Lee plant in Fall River, Mass., has been raised to 47 1/2 cents per hour as a result of the approval by the War Labor Board of a recently renewed agreement. Southern Massachusetts and Rhode Island District Manager William Ross, reports.

Also renewed and approved by the WLB is the pact with Palmer and Freedman, formerly Falson and Freedman, a former numerous hourly increase to all workers retroactive to June 1, 1943.

which only a short time ago was the scene of strong opposition to unionism have been the members of the WLB staff and a numerous shop committees. Active in the Malden Knitting Mill, Boston Blouse and Paul Manufacturing negotiations was Mary Levin, while Max Chansky guided the struggle to framing the Carter pact and Henry Brides and Nathan Barker worked on the Rockland contract.



Lil (Superwoman) Adams, staunch unionist of Local 234, Easton, Pa., now in the Wac, may be depended upon to give as good an accounting of herself in the Army as in the ILGWU.

CHICAGO and MIDWEST

by MORRIS GALES

The 61st Annual Convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor will convene in Springfield, Ill., on Monday, September 20. M. A. Goldstein, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Joint Board, will represent the Joint Board at the convention and will head our Chicago delegation.

The Illinois Federation of Labor conventions are always very important, particularly now with so many vital problems confronting the labor movement. The writer will represent Local 300 operators at the Springfield meeting.

Embroiderers Win Vacations

The week Local 313 signed a 3-year agreement with its trade association for the embroidery division of the local. The union obtained for the 250 members of the division an increase in wages ranging from 5 per cent to 7 per cent in addition to a week's vacation with pay. Although the increase in wages—when approved by the War Labor Board—will come in very large, the union members were more elated over paid vacations because of the novelty of this feature. The agreement also grants the union the right to take up the question of wage revisions at the end of two years.

In the Satin Plant

Local 76's agreement with A. J. Sain of last year provides that the vacation question shall be discussed a year later than this meant this year. Not only did the union take up this question with the company, but I am happy to report that also at a few conferences the firm granted its 250 workers one week's vacation with pay.

Detroit News

In the last few weeks the War Labor Board approved the following increases:

American Lacy Corset Company—from 10 cents to 10 cents per hour, retroactive to February 10, 1943, which means back pay for six months.

Retractive to January 7, 1943, back pay for seven months.

Stylish Gurnett Company—for time workers from \$3 to \$4 per week retroactive to January 7, 1943, seven month's back pay, and one week vacation with pay for all workers—piece workers as well as time workers; in addition the War Labor Board has still pending the change from week work to piece work for the pressers, which means a considerable increase in their earnings.

Jacobson and Edelson—for time workers ranging from \$2 to \$4 per week and an increase for the operators who are piece workers, from 3 cents to 5 cents per blouse. This increase is also retroactive to January 1, 1943, seven month's back pay.

Port Huron, Mich.

Our petitions for an increase for the workers of John L. Feed and Sons and Ford-Marshall Company, both of this city, are still pending before the War-Labor Board. A decision in the very near future is expected.

Ishpeming, Mich.

The Gosard Corset Company has learned of its emasculation that the date of an election does not stop organization work.

A few months ago we lost an election in the Ishpeming plant of this firm. The next day, the local newspaper was reduced to a mere tabloid on the fact that the workers had not wanted to be organized. I was even told that a banquet for the businessmen in the community followed the announcement of the vote. Apparently, they were under the impression that as the union would lock its doors and leave town. However, one week after the election was lost the union's organizing campaign started with even greater vigor and today the workers are rapidly rejoining the union. Excellent union news is expected from Ishpeming in the very near future.

Bay City, Mich.

The members of Local 317, em-

ployees of the Wolverine Knitting Mills are about to serve notice on the War Labor Board of the National Labor Relations Board, and the firm of their intention to strike. The reason which is now propounding the local to take this step is simple that a year old. When the contract was renewed a year ago with the company it provided that the wage question be submitted to an arbitrator. The arbitrator granted the workers a substantial increase, but later made the increase contingent upon a decision of the OPA, to whom the company applied for price relief. The War Labor Board has already approved this increase, but the OPA has rejected the company's petition. Thereupon the company took the attitude that they would not pay the increase.

On September 3, the agreement expired. Meanwhile, all efforts by the union to have the firm accept the arbitrator's increase and back pay having failed, the Wolverine workers had no other alternative left but to serve the notice of intention to strike. We still hope that the company will change its attitude and that a strike may be averted.

Kokomo, Ind.

Several unsatisfactory offers have been recently made by the Sterling Reliance Corporation to the 450 employees in its Kokomo plant. However, further negotiations are continuing. The matter has now been submitted to the War Labor Board and briefs are now being presented. In the event a direct settlement with the company becomes impossible the War-Labor Board, we hope, will make its decision.

Shelbyville, Ind.

Once again our members in Shelbyville have received an object lesson in trade unionism. As a result of a visit by Brother Abe Plötkin, the practice of transferring workers from one department to another and then paying them only the minimum rate was stopped. Another matter that had to be settled was the company's attitude that its "standard" prices were firm. Arrangements were made to retine all "standard" prices and put them in line with the amount of work they really take.

"Tiny" Corsica

Little Corsica has meant much in French history—living in Napoleon, Corsicans, aside in and outside of the tiny island, are only two per cent of the entire French population. Yet, they constituted, before Vicky, six per cent of the officers, 22 per cent of the non-commissioned officers of the army, and 20 per cent of the French colonial officials.

"One, Two, Three—Bend and Stretch!"



Gym class exercises held every Tuesday evening by ILGWU members at the Church of All Nations, lower Second Avenue, New York.

"Chic" Girl Chic As Ever



Wac Cpl. Katherine Robbins, member of Local 113, Peoria, Ill., stationed at Pawucki, R. I., as recruiting officer, was formerly employed in the Chic Mfg. plant of her home town.

LOS ANGELES 5-YEAR COAT PACT WINS OLD-AGE, VACATION FUNDS

(Continued from Page 2)
Coat and Suit Contractors' Association.

The five-year pact was declared to be unique inasmuch as it combines three important new features—paid-for vacations, health benefits and a retirement fund. It will affect the 2,000 workers employed in the local coat and suit industry.

In explaining the salient clauses of the new contract, the leaders of the union laid stress on the facts that many of these workers (cloak-makers) have reached or will soon reach an age at which they may find it desirable to withdraw from work of any kind if they could spend their declining years in relative comfort and security. Furthermore, said workers would be able, under the contract, to take annual vacations from work and would likewise obtain necessary and suitable medical and dental services.

The contract specifies that the cloak and suit employers turn over to the union each week, three per cent of their gross payrolls for a fund out of which these benefits would be granted.

Presiding at the dinner was Joseph Goldstein, of the L. A. Cloak Joint Board. Louis Pine, manager of the Joint Board, expressed appreciation to the employer groups for their cooperation while the contract parleys were on.

Industry members who spoke were Philip Garb, executive secretary, and Philip Gindoff, president, of the manufacturers' group. Saul Shapiro, for the Jobbers, Noel Ferraro, for the contractors, and Jack Kopp.

Barney Mathes, of the Sun-Cal firm, chairman of the negotiation committee for the manufacturers, paid tribute to Vice President Levy for drafting the agreement. Other

speakers were Anthony O'Rourke, impartial chairman of the industry, who praised the representatives of both groups for their "unflinchingness in providing such funds for the workers in the industry," and David Sokol, union attorney.

Warrior Heart

(An English woman wrote the following lines when Ben Teller, labor pioneer and fighter, and for many years leader of the Illinois docks, died last year. "He blazed a trail that millions after him have followed," wrote readers of American Labor on that occasion.—E.)

Ben marched a stony road, a fighter over,
Lovable lover of men, unflinching friend,
Through sixty years of courage and endeavor
He battled, warrior-hearted to the end.

Of British steel and British fire was Ben,
He held the battle line through countless shocks,
And fought for freedom, from the darkest days when
His clarion voice brought justice to the docks.

In years when lesser men have feared to stand
Unshakable for principle, unflinching light,
Ben was a leader, one who loved this land
Too much to weaken in that crucial fight.

Thank God that in our days this man arose,
Whose spirit, matched the hour, undimmed, is free,
Ben's soul goes marching on with Him who chose,
His workers from the docks of Gallies.

POST-LABOR DAY SEASON OPENS VISTAS OF FALL SPORTS PROGRAM

By HARRY KREIN
ILGWU Athletic Director

Labor Day ushers out the summer and brings with it the implications of a Fall sports program. Fans start to turn attentive eyes from big league baseball toward soccer, football and basketball competition.

44-Hour Week Set In L. A. by WMC to Boost Labor Supply

Naturally, all our tough, young athletes who in the past participate successfully in the union's vigorous sports tournaments are now busy finishing a most vital tournament—a war which is shaking the foundation of civilized life to its very roots. Team games therefore must be held in abeyance until the warriors shed their victims' garb for the sports mantle. Thus we shall concentrate on work we will each other for athletic supremacy.

In the meantime, attention is centered upon those of our members at "home" who must keep things going and keep themselves physically fit. We are getting ready to welcome back to the fold those who strayed away during the summer months from the classes in gym, swimming, bowling and tennis to engage in outdoor recreation.

The idea that man lives not to bread alone is making firm inroads upon the human consciousness, and this new awakening manifests itself in the many outlets offered for recreational and educational activities. Truly, the dividing line between recreation and education is somewhat thin indeed, so much so that there is education in recreation and recreation in education.

The ILGWU has taken its responsibility to heart in providing these outlets—gym, swimming, habits and hobbies which will continue to ever more prove useful in their use of leisure time. In the future, we hope to reach more and more of the membership in order to help them build interests in recreation that may lead to a fuller realization of more enjoyable life now and for the days when youth gives way to age.

Take the offensive against the enemy every pay-day. Buy U. S. war bonds and stamps regularly.

The lengthening of work hours by the WMC, however, does not free the employers from the obligation of paying overtime rates after regular hours.

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National Advocate

A City of Radiant Hope

By MARK STARR

London, August 30

FROM FAR AND NEAR

St. Louis, Mo.

Our educational committee met to plan our fall program. We intend to run classes in modern literature, public speaking, pattern grading, time study, dancing for children, home nursing, horseback riding, new members courses; also a bowling league, bicycle group, correspondence club for soldiers, theatre parties, forums for visiting lecturers, and a study of philosophies, labor problems and international economics based on the book, "Never Call Retreat." We also decided to publish the "St. Louis Orament Worker" every three months.

Our activities were bright and light this summer, confined mostly to swimming, boat trips, horseback riding, boated trips, bicycle trips and the publication of our "Garment Worker." We gave parts of our show at a Masonic Lodge and for a chapter of the American Legion and we participated in a forum of the Adult Education Council when Drummond Jones of the WEA was through St. Louis.

We are now busy getting the center ready to open; we have already started our time and motion study, and our boys' center had had several meetings and is ready to go and as soon as it cools off, we will start our other affairs.

(Rita Oberbeck)

Dallas, Tex.

Our activities began in February with a modern dance group for young children and square dancing for the teen age. We established a Bookshelf for members with the cooperation of the Public Library. We also participated in making 200 Red Cross kits and launched a bond drive through the factories. Our executive board and educational committee had a class in parliamentary law and we also carried on new members activities.

With an actively functioning educational committee of about ten, we are ready to enlarge our activities for the fall. Plans center around reaching a larger membership and educating through articles which are of fun. We are working on a series of skits on "Texas Goes to War." Singing and dancing will be part of this production. We aim to interpret the union to our members and to the community as well. We plan to issue a bulletin of news, activities and special articles. We have groups ready to begin Spanish and English classes. One of our greatest possibilities in education is our new Negro group. After their new membership classes, we hope to have others develop, especially a chorus and dramatics. An exhibit of the art work of the children in the Nursery (run in cooperation with one of our employers, Jack Ginsberg), was held at the union headquarters at the end of August.

(Jane Starr)

Student Fellowship Meets September 21

Final arrangements for the fall session of the ILOU Student Fellowship will be completed on Tuesday, September 21, right after work in the new headquarters of our International at 1710 Broadway, corner 54th Street. The planning committee of this affair is promoting real surprises at the reunion.

The Fellowship movie, "Marching On," is being revised for the reunion. To bring it up to date a new scene is being added. The detailed program of the reunion will be announced in the next issue of "Justice." The date of the Fellowship reunion has been changed from Saturday, October 23 to Saturday, November 20.

London, where I have been for the past week, is a city of radiant hope compared with September, 1939, when it heard the declaration of war after Hitler's fatal smash at Poland. Part of the new hope arises from the help given by American labor to British labor in which aid the ILOU has played a pioneer role.

Among other ILOU gifts was the Merchant Navy Club in Rupert Street, London, very near Piccadilly Circus. Unannounced, I visited the club and found it in full swing and providing deserved facilities for the men of the sea. Only sailors with one friend each are admitted. On the fourth floor there are billiards, table tennis and other games available. Exhibition matches are staged in which billiard champions and other experts participate. There are showers, a well-used library, reading-writing room, a big lounge and tea-room on the third floor. A men's barroom and a large well-kept dining room are below and meals are served at cost.

On the ground floor in the big lounge and dance room, there was a lively concert in progress with famous artists giving their numbers. Variety and band concerts are regularly given and broadcast nationwide by the BBC in a program called "Shipmates Ashore." These rooms with necessary kitchen and offices constitute a much appreciated service to the Merchant Marine who have braved the torpedo and submarine in addition to the usual hazards to bring men, munitions and food to Britain, the fortress island of democracy, and to the battle fronts of Murrnank, North Africa and Italy.

Sailors of every nationality have enjoyed the hospitality made possible by ILOUW members whose generosity is acknowledged by the dedication "Pilgrage on the wall in the lounge." The secretary, Mr. John Elliot and the resident manager, Mr. Daniel Nicol, expressed their disappointment that President Dubinsky was unable to be present at the official opening in July, 1942, and remembered his trans-Atlantic talk on that occasion. This regret was echoed by the Club Committee which is headed by Ambassador John G. Winant and includes Mr. O. Tomlinson M.P. (aide to Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor), P. Noel Baker, M.P. (another prominent Labor M.P. in a government post), Mr. C. Jarman (National Union of Seamen) and representatives of the shipowners and British War Relief.

When I met them at the lunch the committee members were deeply interested in the economic, educational and research activity of the ILOUW.

In conversation with Ambassador Winant, I found that he took a keen personal interest in the club and thought that the ILOUW had

She Is a Wac But She Loves the Waves



Anna Rabinowitz, member of Local 66, waiting to be called into War Service, is keeping fit by taking swims at the Church of All Nations ILOUW pool. Anna also is a member of the union's Service Brigade.

With First Lady



Little Mildred Sternshut, Local 99 member, grips eagerly the hand of Mrs. FDR, on Hyde Park grounds where the First Lady received a group of Hudson Shore Labor School students early last July.

EDUCATION CENTERS

The advance interest shown by prospective members of the union's recreational centers—in the form of inquiries and letters from our members about the program is very encouraging.

The forthcoming programs will be made as interesting and stimulating as possible.

It is suggested that members get in touch with the Educational Department for further information.

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really hit the spot by its gift. Among the signatures in the visitors' book of famous stars of stage, screen and radio and many notables from other fields, I found for May 15, 1943, "George H. L." and "Elizabeth R. L." showing that the leading citizens of the British Empire had recognized the important role in maintaining the Navy Club in playing the vital seaway open so that Hitlerian will surely be finally crushed.

CONVERSION OF WAR TO PEACETIME ECONOMY

Will be the topic of the next ILOUW Panel Discussion. It was announced by the Educational Department. Outstanding educators, economists, psychologists and others will discuss the planning for a better America. Full Employment, Education, Security, Housing, Consumer Goods, Women in Industry, Government, Taxes, Returning Soldiers, will be among the topics on the agenda.

The detailed program and the time and place at which the Panel will be held will be announced later. Those who wish to attend the sessions should immediately get in touch with the Educational Department.

O. Q. C.

Others' Qualification Courses will be started on Monday, October 25, at 6 P.M. sharp, at ILOUW headquarters, 1710 Broadway, N. Y.

If you wish to put your name on the ballot for any whole-time office in which you have not previously served, you should register at once with the Educational Department.

DO YOU KNOW LABOR?

"We have sent 'Do You Know Labor' by the Reverend James Myers (John Day, 22), to all our libraries because we think it is the best and most up-to-date picture of union activity," said Mark Starr, ILOUW educational director. "Mr. Myers is a tried and trusted friend of labor who is widely known throughout the United States for his work in connection with the Federal Council of Churches and also the cooperative movement."

This book appeared in a much smaller edition in the National Union Library and now has been doubled in its pages. Mr. Myers maintains a fair balance between the AFL and the CIO. He describes grievance procedures as applied by the various unions. He analyzes union-management cooperation and profit sharing. He describes the position of the Negro in the labor unions, the relationship between the church and labor, workers' education, and the relationship between the unions to the ILO and the IPTU, the problems of organizing women, and the relation of the trade unionist to his community. These are only a few of the things in this extremely useful handbook which should be on the desk of every trade union officer and in the library of every trade union member.

Words won't win the war—but money is louder than words! Buy U. S. war bonds and stamps!

Lots of people aside from ILOUW members appreciated our songbook, "Everybody Sings" with its attractive illustrations. In the past several years the vocational schools and the vocational educators have been especially eager for material to meet the boom in their field. We are still being asked for "Plus and Needles" songs. Many public libraries as well as institutions like the Russell Sage Foundation and the Baker Library at Harvard have all been supplied with ILOUW articles and convention reports. In Canada, the Workers' Co-operative (Tummin, Ont.) and branches of the Canadian Commonwealth Federation have used our phonograph records No. 1 and No. 2. The Textile Workers (CIO) bought 100 copies of the "Outline of Political Economy." Lots of requests were made for the union's financial statement and for copies of union agreements.

Students often want to know about the Union Health Center and about Union House as well as about the industrial functions of the union. When possible, they visit the union and the shops and see for themselves.

We cannot answer all the questions asked; some of our correspondents want information enough to fill an encyclopedia in return for a postcard request. Here is an actual postcard from a college student at a New Jersey women's college:

"Dear Sir:
I am writing a paper whose subject is your organization in which I am very much interested. The work covers these topics: Development, Extent, Location, Market Regularity, Processes, Composition of Labor Force, Wages & Hours, Conflicts, Effect of Legislation, Effect of War.
Please send me any written material which might shed some light on these topics. I shall be very grateful.
Misunderstanding the ILOUW's name, people often address us as "Ladies." The following is the sort of letter we like to get from faculty members and this one comes from Indiana University:
"Gentlemen:
In conducting a course in labor Economics at Indiana University, I have been anxious to increase my students' understanding of labor organizations. In order to do this more effectively, I should like to supply them with certain reading materials to supplement their textbooks. If you have any of the following available for distribution, I would appreciate your sending me two or three copies of each:
1) The constitution and by-laws of your organization.
2) Representative collective bargaining agreements.
3) Annual reports.
This is very much.
The Educational Department can claim that it never turns down cold any request from a student or a teacher or labor union and most usually we have the answer or can tell where the answer may be obtained. Lots of the questions that turned up in our file cleaning we should like to have answered ourselves, but we are able usually only to suggest trends and lines for profitable inquiry.
Now head office moves to Broadway for keeps, not far from where "Plus and Needles" made its incursion. The address will be different but the contents of the mailman's bag and the human interest of our files are likely to be unaltered.

Words won't win the war—but money is louder than words! Buy U. S. war bonds and stamps!

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Third War Loan Drive Is On—Buy War Bonds, Stamps.

The Detroit Way

by JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

The recent riots have given Detroit a bad name among American cities. Yet every time I go to Detroit I come away with a feeling that the human race can't be wholly bad. With thousands of newly arrived southerners scattered about the town, and with many of them still "un-reconstructed," it is really a wonder that racial relations are as good as they are. But I don't want to talk about the Negro question this time. What I want to talk about is Detroit's remarkable forwardness.

Both management and labor in Detroit are still against a labor draft, still against a Wadsworth-Austin bill. The reason is that Volkswagen has worked in the Michigan factories.

Take the Briggs plant, for example. As I reported in a Freedom House release last Spring, Briggs has solved the problem of race, and today it is hiring a larger percentage of Negroes than any other factory in Detroit. Briggs has also solved the problem of wartime transportation. The Briggs Company simply attended the 80th Annual Convention of the National Automobile Manufacturers Association in Buffalo, August 23 to 27 and

heard President Thomas M. Murray warn that failure to roll back prices would make it necessary to discard the Little Steel formula and urge the granting of subsidies as an effective means of deflating prices.

Represented at the convention were Locals 10, 22, 23, 32, 35, 48, 50, 62, 66, 89, 91, 99, 105, 117, 142, 143, M. L. Vernon, 155, 165, Poughkeepsie, and the New York Coast Joint Board.

The convention elected Brother Murray president and E. W. Edwards secretary-treasurer. Vice President Luther Nappi, manager of Cutlers Local 10, was elected vice chairman.

The delegates also heard George Meany, American Federation of Labor secretary-treasurer, denounce the Federation's all-out support of President Roosevelt's wartime and post-war program. "We have gone on record," said Brother Meany, "to support actively President Roosevelt's program; that means supporting, not just unemployment compensation, full disability benefits, protection for jobs, and seniority. We refuse to accept the theory that there must be a major depression in the war and that we must have the dole and bread lines. Our post-war program calls for jobs for everybody, the soldiers of production as well as the soldiers of the fighting front."

Forty-five delegates from twenty affiliates of the ILGWU attended the 80th Annual Convention of the National Automobile Manufacturers Association in Buffalo, August 23 to 27 and heard President Thomas M. Murray warn that failure to roll back prices would make it necessary to discard the Little Steel formula and urge the granting of subsidies as an effective means of deflating prices.

45 FROM ILGWU AT N. Y. STATE CONVENTION

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Asserting that labor had gladly accepted sacrifices as its contribution to the war effort, Brother Meany declared "we are not going to accept organized and vicious attempts to take away labor's gains and destroy trade unionism itself. We urge the change of the theory that reactionaries who are trying to drive a wedge between the worker and the soldier. Who is the soldier? He is the American worker. More than two million of our men in uniform services are trade unionists backed by the International Unions for the reason of their jobs after the war."

Over four hundred resolutions were submitted by the delegates attending the convention. These resolutions covered problems of organized labor and dealt with unemployment, wage stabilization, and the old age benefits. The ILGWU delegation introduced resolutions: Amending the Labor Law in relation to industrial homework by defining the definition of "home"; Homeown Regulations in Industry and commending Lawrence A. Appleby, the Deputy Chairman and Executive Director of the Manpower Commission, for his position condemning the use of industrial homework; Support of the Italian-American Labor Committee and commending the work of Antonini, its President; Roll Back of Prices and Control, and Trade Union Public Relations. Favorable action was taken by the convention

on all of these resolutions. The convention also went on record favoring the modification of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

A move to place the State Federation of Labor on record as supporting readmission of the United Mine Workers into the American Federation of Labor, was defeated after a sharp debate. The action was taken after introduction of a resolution by the Left Wing delegates to instruct the delegate to the AFL Convention in Boston October 4 to vote against the readmission of the United Mine Workers.

The Committee recommended no action on this resolution. Brother Joseph Turvin of Local 141 ILGWU led the discussion favoring the report of the Committee in opposition to the resolution. He was supported by John Doyle of the Painters' Union.

Another floor debate developed on the Antonini resolution which welcomed the formation of the American Committee for Italian Democracy, headed by Supreme Court Justice Brandeis, and praised the consistent, frank and vigorous struggle against fascism waged by the Italian-American Labor Council headed by Brother Antonini. The debate was bitter and reached a climax when Brother Antonini took to the floor and asserted emphatically that "I have always been an enemy of Fascism. I have fought them consistently with everything in my power since they, the fascists, usurped Italy."

He further stated that "these Communists have come here to do nothing from within. They sit upon orders from the Daily Worker, Al Capone, Giuseppe Pope, they tried to get him in the United Front Movement with them and are now attacking him because he refused to go along. Pope is not the only one who at one time supported Mussolini. Even Prime Minister Churchill called Mussolini a great man. What they have done is feared."

Other resolutions acted upon favorably by the convention placed the Federation on record for the repeal of the Smith-Connelly Act, the defeat of legislators who supported anti-labor laws, opposition to the payment of wages by check instead of cash, and the formation of youth leagues in the American Legion.

During the convention, tribute was paid to the memory of former President Thomas J. Lyons, whose death was a severe shock to the host of his friends in the labor movement. Few representatives of labor were more intimately known and highly respected by the membership of the trade union movement. His unanticipated death was a great loss to the labor movement in this state. His beneficial influence and services were unlimited. He was a man of unusual experience, resourcefulness and immense popularity.

6,000,000 in Session

By HERBERT TRACEY
British Trades Union Congress

London, August 25, 1943

Arrangements are now complete for Britain's Annual Trades Union Congress which will open in Southampton on September 6. The report of the General Council, which constitutes the main business for discussion is a highly informative document, covering a wide range of questions which illustrate the variety and complexity of trade union activities under war conditions.

The General Council takes account of the fact that in this fourth year of war, TUC completes three-quarters of a century of continuous service. For 75 years it has been the focal point of trade union deliberation for the solution of immediate problems, and for the determination of near and distant objectives.

Far-Reaching Developments

Great progress is claimed. One indication is the strength of the organization. At the last Congress, aggregate membership of the affiliated unions represented was under 5 1/2 millions. There will be close upon 6 1/2 million delegates at this year's Congress representing an aggregate membership of at least six million—the official figure is not yet available—and it will in any case give only the membership as it stood at the end of 1942. Actual membership today is certainly not less than 6 1/2 millions.

The General Council observes that "The initiative in the war has definitely passed to the Allies during the past year. In these affairs in which Congress and the trade union movement are directly concerned there have been far-reaching developments and an expansion of activity and influence."

Particular reference is made to the maintenance of TUC contacts through advisory or consultative committees to the various Ministries in wartime problems. In addition the General Council, in circumstances of great difficulty, has given constant attention to post-war problems, both national and international.

The report contains a review of the work of the National Production Advisory Council, which has been in existence for more than 12 months as a representative industrial body advising the Minister of Production. This Council is composed of six representatives of the TUC and three representatives each of the two big employers' associations (the Federation of British Industries and the British Employers' Confederation) along with 11 representatives of the Production Ministry Regional Boards. Five of whom are trade unionists. The account given

of its activities fits into the General Council's examination and synthesis of post-war problems.

Survey of Plans

The General Council emphasizes that the related problems of production, manpower and co-ordination of industry "have a great bearing on the extent to which we can guarantee to our gallant land, and air forces the adequate power to strike at the enemy in the new phase of the war." Consequently special attention is given in the report to this range of TUC activities through its special machinery of co-operation with the Minister of Production and Labor, and also with the Board of Trade.

Post-War Transition

Dealing specifically with post-war transitional problems the General Council states that certain aspects of the post-war transitional period cannot as yet be clearly foreseen. Of its length, for instance, it can only be said that it is likely to be prolonged. The main task in the transitional period will obviously be to transfer resources, which are no longer needed for production of war materials to peace time requirements—and while this transfer is taking place the country will continue to face these compound shortages of material, capital equipment, consumer goods, and—no less an important—manpower, which have characterized the years of war. It is the considered view of the TUC that it will be impossible to insure the transfer of resources "unless there is maintained in the transitional period, and for as long as circumstances require, measures of public control over prices, production, distribution and consumption, at least equal in effectiveness to those established and maintained during the war itself."

"Inflation and deflation must equally be avoided and the price level stabilized. Industrial raw materials must be controlled and properly allocated. Demobilization of the armed forces and civil defense workers must be arranged with due regard to the circumstances and objects of transitional policy. Public and private investment must be controlled and directed. Consumption must be maintained, and if necessary, extended."

Launch Liberty Ships Dress J. B. Drive



Left to right—Captain Maurice Witherspoon, U. S. Navy chaplain, President David Dubinsky, W. Randolph Burgess, Col. L. C. Craigie all spoke at the dress shop chairman's meeting, September 1, touching off campaign to raise four millions for two Liberty ships.

LABORERS COLUMN LOCAL 10

By ISIDORE NAGLER, V. F. Manager, Local 10

Vice President Isidore Nagler, as delegate of the American Federation of Labor, last week delivered an address before the British Trades Union Congress in Southport, England. Though the entire speech cannot be reproduced due to limitations of space, we present here some of the salient portions for the benefit of "Justice" readers.

All of us assembled here today must surely be conscious of the great change which has taken place in the world situation since the last meeting of this Congress. A-year ago, the United Nations were on the defensive. . . . Since last year, however, the tide has turned.

Doubtless you want to know how the six million members of the American Federation of Labor, and the working people of America led 21 months after the war was loosed upon our nation. I can tell you, without any reservations whatever, that the American people are today fully aroused, have mobilized their vast resources into a mighty fighting machine, and are determined, whatever the cost, to carry on the struggle until the Axis powers have completely and crushing defeated.

Being a representative democracy, our efforts in the beginning were somewhat slow. They have been attended by a good deal of criticism, due to conflicting group interests and inevitable differences of opinion. But the overwhelming mass of our people are united in wholehearted support of the war.

One of our greatest handicaps, of course, has been the fact that the profound social changes, the sweeping growth of economic democracy in our country, has been of such recent origin that the scars of industrial and political battles between progressive and conservative elements are not yet healed. The Roosevelt Administration has given labor its Magna Charta, and enabled it to make great advances.

Let me give you a few facts about the actual record which labor in our nation has made in the battle of production. Approximately one out of every three workers in industry is a member of a labor union, and the proportion in war plants is much higher. Craftsmen and our unions are the key workers. The production record of this war could not have been made unless membership in labor unions had done their full share.

Our workers have built more than 1,900 cargo ships in the past 12 months, and almost 100 ocean-going tankers as well. We have speeded up the time of delivery of military ships from an average of 235 days from keel-laying, to an average for the country as a whole, of 57 days.

We have built 100,000 airplanes, 80,000 of them within the past twelve months. Already, work on the second hundred thousand is under way.

In this war, we have produced in one single month, as much ground artillery as we did in all the 18 months of the last war. We have turned out six times, as much high explosive powder as we did in 1917-18. We have produced two and a quarter million machine guns and sub-machine guns since your heroic stand at Dunkirk.

In terms of Africa, which, especially in the present, the American worker has made an outstanding contribution in this war. His production achievement is helping to turn the scale against the enemy. Let us not forget that without a huge, well-trained industrial army of production soldiers, there could have been no successful assault upon Attu or Guadalcanal, or Sicily, or North Africa and Sicily. If American soldiers of the production line had not labored hard and well, there might not have been the heroic story of Stalagrad.

American workers, who want to

lands to act deviously against their enemies, we have recognized the necessity for giving up temporarily a certain amount of freedom of action, to prevent any hindrance to the war effort. . . .

There have, of course, always been particularly close ties between the American and British Trade Union movements. The establishment last year of the Anglo-American Trade Union Committee has provided an excellent medium for consulting and extending such cooperation.

In this connection it might be appropriate to set forth the position of the American Federation of Labor with regard to American representation on this committee as well as on the question of cooperation with the Soviet Trade Unions—matters which, I note, are touched on in the general council's report to this Congress.

The American Federation of Labor has opposed inclusion of representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations on the Anglo-American Trade Union body primarily because this would strengthen the tendency to freeze the existing division which unfortunately exists in the American trade union movement.

It would be most unwise in our judgment to take any steps which may serve to perpetuate the split in labor's ranks, or to assume that the split is anything but a temporary condition.

Fortunately, there are many factors at work in our country which give solid ground for hope that the Congress of Industrial Organizations may at last return to the great family of labor which has represented the bulk of the organized workers in our country for over a half century.

The question of an Anglo-American-Soviet Trade Union alliance was submitted last year to the American Federation of Labor by Sir Walter Citrine in behalf of the British Trades Union Congress. After most-careful deliberation, our executive council, in May of last year, based on what we regard as sound, democratic trade union principles, found it impossible to adopt this proposal. Its position was reaffirmed at its quarterly meeting in January, 1943.

The American Federation of Labor was among the very first organiza-

Off to the British Isles

Vice President Isidore Nagler, Manager Local 10, saying goodbye to President David Dubinsky, as former is about to leave for England to attend British Trades Union Congress at Southport as fraternal delegate of the American Federation of Labor.

ATTENTION Members LOCAL 10
NEXT MEETING
Monday, Sept. 27
Right after Work
MANHATTAN CENTER
34th St. & 8th Ave.

tionism in this country to favor out-military aid to and cooperation with Soviet Russia. We advocated lend-lease to Russia immediately after Hitler's attack upon that country, months before the entry of the United States into the war. We continue to urge such aid to Russia to the utmost degree until victory is won. We are also engaged in large-scale relief activities in behalf of the Russian Army and the Russian people. In fact, President Green of the American Federation of Labor is now serving as a member of the Board of Directors of the organization carrying on Russian relief work in the United States. However, we believe that any cooperation with the Soviet Trade Unions is undesirable, because frankness requires the recognition of the fact that the Soviet trade unions are not free labor organizations in the democratic tradition but are the instruments of a state.

We would oppose any liaison with such trade unions in any country. Moreover, any liaison with the Soviet trade unions would not help the war effort. On the contrary, it would only accentuate already existing ideological differences and conflicts and would carry division into the ranks of labor in this country, thus injuring the task of primary concern to the United Nations, the task of speeding war production and prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion.

I fully recognize that the British Trades Union Congress has taken a different position on the question of direct collaboration with the Soviet trade unions. Naturally that is your right and privilege and, under no circumstances, would I or the American Federation of Labor presume to influence your views or decisions. Indeed, the resolution of the 1942 American Federation of Labor Convention approving the establishment of the Anglo-American Trade Union Committee recognized that the British members of the Anglo-Soviet Committee may act as liaisons in matters of direct concern to the trade unions of our respective countries.

I wish to emphasize beyond any possibility of misunderstanding that, despite our inability to join in any organic relationship with the Soviet trade unions, the American Federation of Labor is for wholehearted cooperation with Soviet Russia as well as with Britain and the other members of the United Nations in prosecuting the war to victory and in post-war reconstruction for the maintenance of world peace.

In the post-war period, American labor will demand a program which will enable the workers to consume the goods and services created by capital and labor. A far higher proportion of the unit price of any product must go to the workers who create it, not merely as a reward for their services, but in order to enable them to purchase their needs. That is the only way we can maintain the economic circulation which will be necessary to sustain the volume of production required to assure full employment when the war ends. We shall demand recognition

of the fact that jobs are the right of all who are willing to work. American labor will also demand the broadening and extension of our present system of social security, covering unemployment insurance and old age benefits, and also provision for safeguarding the health of workers. . . .

We are not fighting merely to retain the status quo. The issues of the war transcended that. We are fighting for free labor, not only for America and Great Britain, but for the entire world. We are fighting for a world-wide political and economic society, in which all mankind may grow and progress—a society in which the working man may enjoy the fruits of his labor, and live according to the dictates of his conscience. . . .

We failed once to organize and win the peace. We failed once to protect humanity. This time we must make our struggle, our anguish and suffering, the foundation for a brotherhood which will make the whole world a land of the brave and a home of the free. . . .



—By FAULINE M. NEWMAN

Time to Fortify

When this appears in "Justice" the summer will be over—for most of us anyway. Vacations will be a thing of the past and something to look forward to once again. Before long, winter's cold and shadows will fall upon us. This is inevitable. No one can change the course of the seasons. No one can stop it. What we can and should do, however, is to fortify ourselves against the inevitable common cold and other ailments peculiar to winter months. We cannot do better than suggest to our members and their families to get a general medical examination now. As far as the members of the respective locals are concerned there is no economic barrier between them and such an examination. Their locals pay the cost of the examination. More than that, some locals will even pay for medical care should the physician indicate its necessity. I need hardly say that the Union Health Center stands ready to advise our members and care for their health.

Some Moving Job

In order to move one United Nations division of 12,000 men and their 180,000 packing cases to an invasion embarkation point there are required five passenger and two freight trains, or 1210 ten-ton or AHS three-ton trucks if they go by truck. To ferry them by water, seven 10,000-ton steamers are required.

Here's Where They Smoke 'Em



Showing where the cigarettes were smoked in Africa, Sgt. Philip Cohen, who was wounded in Africa and is now convalescing in U. S. A., thanks Matthew Wolf, president of the Labor League for Human Rights (AFL), for the League's gifts of free cigarettes to soldiers on the fighting front. Sgt. Cohen is a member of Local 102, ILGWU.

...EDITORIAL NOTES...

The Third War Loan Drive

The war is moving at a fast tempo. Minor climaxes on the various fronts are maturing into decisive actions, with unequivocal effect on still greater forthcoming events.

Italy has surrendered, and within a few days may yet redouble sufficient stamina to resume fighting on the side of the United Nations. From across Europe, the thundering roll of the Red Army is reaching the Dnieper line while Hitler's hordes are being swept out of the invaluable Donetz Basin. Allied the news from the Pacific theatres of war attests to daffodil growing mastery in the air, on the sea and on land over the Nipponese barbarians.

Still, as the light of victory is beginning to glimmer at the outer rim of our horizon, it would be fatal folly to assume that our major tasks have already been achieved. The democracies are making decisive headway, but our great, final battles, on the war fronts and on the home front, still have to be fought and won. Tens of thousands of tanks, guns, planes and fantastic quantities of war material still have to be produced, still have to be shipped out in endless streams across the seven seas to our own fighting men, to the fighting men of our Allies.

This tremendous effort requires billions of dollars every week, every month. And this colossal sum must be supplied by us, free citizens of America of all groups and classes. For this war is our war, the people's war, and it is ourselves who must shoulder its great burdens and obligations. It is we, the people of this country, who must vest in our Government in this hour of national stress and trial unlimited confidence, boundless trust and fullest credit!

Indeed, the Third War Loan Drive, which calls for the sale of 15 billion dollars' worth of war bonds during September, could not have started under more thrilling auspices than on the very day when Italy surrendered unconditionally to the Allies. It was a day for which countless millions in the United Nations have waited for many long and hard months, a day for which many millions of Italians, in their homeland and in other countries including the United States, have waited with bated breath and fervent hope.

Nevertheless, great a victory as this surrender of Italy is, this war, using the realistic and concise appraisal by President Roosevelt, "will become bigger and tougher, rather than easier, during the long months that are to come." Our victory is sure to come, but it will come as dawn arrives after a sullen, dark night. To weather this long night, we must steel ourselves to every sacrifice we might still be called upon to make, to endure every hardship this worldwide Armageddon might demand from us.

This Third War Loan Drive is an integral part of the home front, equally as important as the produc-

tion of armaments, as the building of liberty ships,—indeed, as selective service for the armed forces of our country.

Men and women of labor have done a magnificent job on the production lines since Pearl Harbor. The millions of working men and women in the war plants of America have mastered the great task of armament manufacture with unbelievable efficiency. These millions of men and women, too, have contributed splendidly to the various causes and services which are closely interwoven with the war effort and have bought hundreds of millions' worth of war bonds during the preceding Bond Drives as testimony of their sterling loyalty to the cause of democracy for which America and her Allies are fighting.

In this current great bond-buying campaign, the workers of America, we are confident, will continue their contribution in the same spirit of matchless devotion to the cause of embattled democracy. In this Third Loan drive, it is the categorical duty of every trade union member, of every worker in plant, mill, mine, store and foundry—in this community as well as in every community in the land—to redouble their efforts and to buy to the utmost, yes—above the utmost of their ability.

America, our beloved land,—worth living in, worth fighting for—surely is worth investing in. That's precisely the meaning of this War Bond drive, the essence of our Government's request addressed to every citizen of America. Converting dollars into bullets is the simplest, most effective way of contributing to the war effort. Because the prospects of victory are brightest at this moment, we must line up as one behind our Government in this Third Loan campaign and help oversubscribe it in the shortest possible time.

Labor's Newest Wigwag

If a winged newsboy, high up in the celestial precincts, were to scoot across timeless distance with a sheaf of "five-star finals" announcing to the tenants of Eden that 'way down on Mother Earth the ILGWU has bought for keeps the sumptuous Tammany Hall abode at Fourth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, not a few of our union's founding fathers luxuriating in that sector of the universe, doubtless, would turn up their noses in mild scorn and murmur: "Ano'fer Union Square hoax!"

And could you have blamed them for this? In the early days when our hardy old-timers used to forgo their in dingy backrooms to do spade chores for their puny, struggling unions, the very thought of a well-equipped union office seemed a fantasy out of this world. On the other hand, the mother cesspool of every civic indecency of that period and New York's undisputed political master, seemed forbiddingly remote from anything connected with an idealistic labor movement to preclude any touch or truck with it.

And still it did happen—and the hardy pioneers need not stir uneasily about it—an affiliate of the ILGWU, our sturdy Local 91, has bought Tammany's magnificent house on Union Square and is getting ready to move into it.

Time, over a period of some forty years, has radically changed the face of our Great City, inside and out. We do not know how much Tammany Hall has changed on the inside, we are rather inclined to doubt it has changed. But we do know that our union has undergone a mighty change, and the world, including Tammany Hall, knows this as well. There is, indeed, not a small bit of historic irony in this transfer of Tammany's splendid structure "On the Square," to the parent organization, the ILGWU, has helped materially, through the American Labor Party, to loosen Tammany's clamp upon New York City.

Time marches on, and the pioneers who feared and detested Tammany Hall in its lush, halcyon days, may rest in utter peace over this occupation of Tammany's erstwhile abode by our sprightly young army of union boys and girls. Their laughter, song and enthusiasm will soon reverberate through the corridors of Tammany Hall and fill every nook and corner of this new Palace of Labor. Time marches on.



We Used to Have It Over Here

The other day, a copy of a cable came to our desk from England, containing a tabloid summary of a recent convention of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers held in London.

The overall tenor of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the spokesmen for British garment labor, as one might have expected, was conditioned by the war atmosphere. Like everyone else in the British Isles, the needle workers have their eyes, minds, and hands, fixed on the main thing—the fight for survival of a democratic, civilized way of life.

Nevertheless, in the midst of war, the English needle workers are not losing sight of the fact that peace must eventually come and that peace will bring along new problems and developments. Equal pay for women and men for the same work, guaranteed weekly wages, production committees in all factories, and, last but not least, abolition of "out work," (presumably contract and homework) was demanded and endorsed by them in numerous resolutions.

The English garment workers clearly, as their decisions indicate, do not intend to return to pre-war conditions of labor. Their demands are anything but unreasonable. In fact, as we read the brief resume of their convention, we are reminded that most of these demands long ago have become realities in American garment making. Seasonal fluctuation still is a disturbing factor in our garment shops, but most of the old-time shocks (caused by it have been cushioned by union labor terms. Our fight on unregulated contract work has been won and homework has also been definitely curbed and put under control.

We are confident that the garment workers of Great Britain will erase these handicaps and inequalities as they emerge from current war strains into the normalcies of peacetime. Doubtless, they possess the will, the vision and the determination to achieve it.

The Women's Bureau

On July 8, 1918, in the stress of World War I, there was created in the U. S. Department of Labor a war emergency agency—the Woman in Industry Service. Two years later, this service became, by act of Congress, the permanent Women's Bureau authorized to promote the welfare and efficiency of women workers in peacetime.

Since the war the Bureau has actively cooperated in revealing—through analysis of the key war industries—what jobs women can perform, where they can take the place of men on war production lines, in maintenance, in service and administrative work.

The Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor has consistently worked in terms of friendship and cooperation with the trade unions. Through its government agency, it has never lost sight of the human scope of its operations. In the post-war days, during the transition period from a war to a peacetime economy, the objectives of securing for women as well as men full opportunity and freedom from want, doubtless, will further expand the Bureau's field of activity.

The 25th anniversary of the Women's Bureau is a milestone in America's effort to protect and improve the lot of its working women. To Mary Anderson, its veteran director, America owes gratitude for the Bureau's eminent achievements.

"Hi, Fellas!"

POST-WAR PLANNING

UNEMPLOYMENT

SSAMAN