

March 5, 1930.

Dear Mr. Mullenbach:

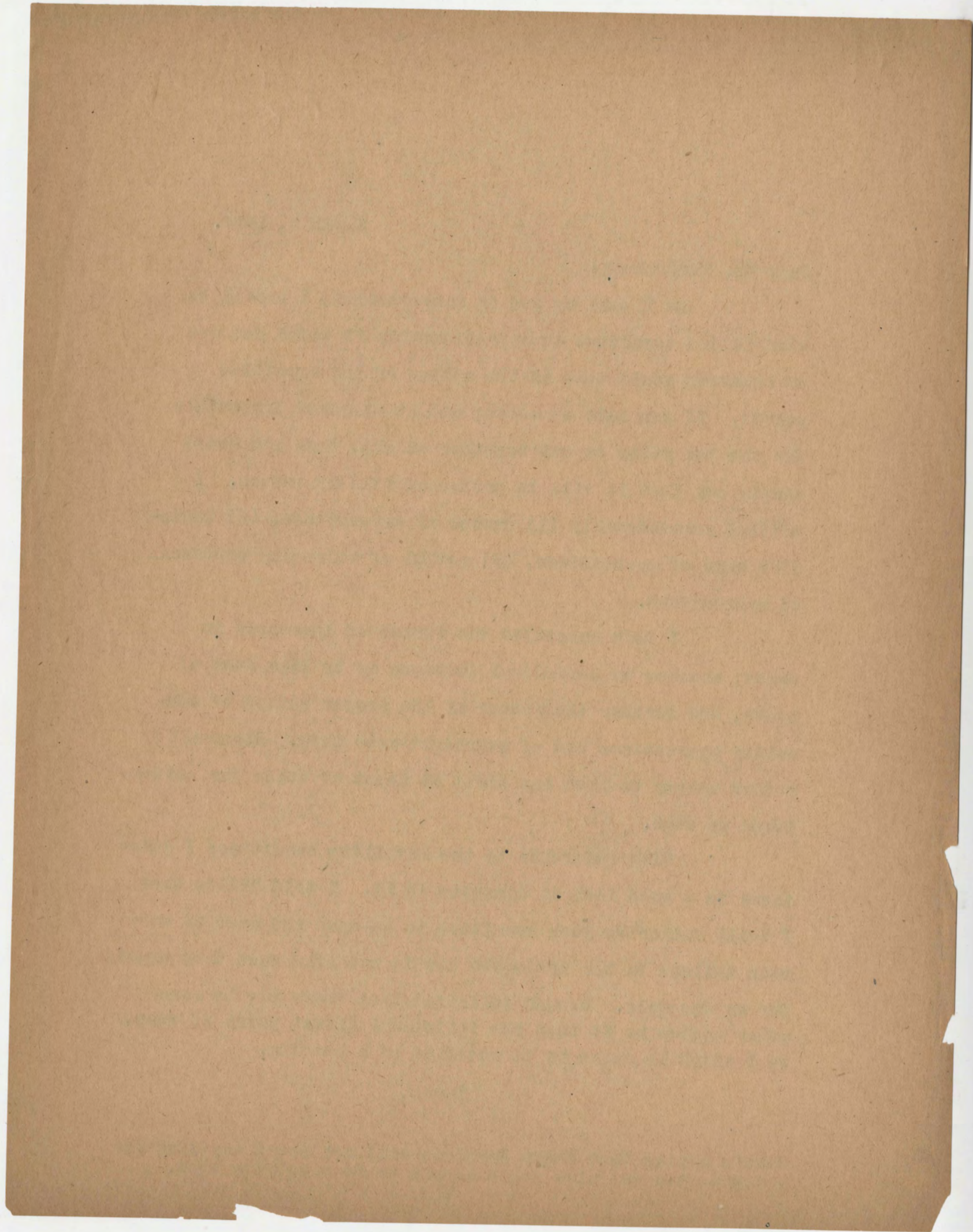
As I said to you in conversation, I should be glad if the committee on apprenticeship in which you sat as chairman could take up the matter of the unsettled points. If you held a meeting and it appeared impossible for the two sides to get together at all, then you could simply say that it will be postponed till my return. I settled provisionally (1) number of apprentices, (2) beginning wage of apprentices, (3) method of selecting personnel of apprentices.

I left unsettled the matter of increases in wages, whether by periodical increase or by some form of tests, and further the matter of the proper method of educating apprentices and of oversight over this. Riseman is rather uneasy to have the first at least of these two matters taken up soon.

With reference to the levelling committee: I judge there is a good deal of dynamite in it. I told Millis that I would authorize your committee to re-open the case of certain tailors to the trades who now do not like what they argued for so strongly. Beeman indicated that there may be some other angles to it than the individual firms' point of view, so I think he ought to be notified of a hearing.

Yours,

Here's hoping that Becky Brandeis will not start anything for a day or two and give you a chance to do something else.



April 30, 1930

Mr. S. Levin,
409 S. Halsted Street,
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Levin:

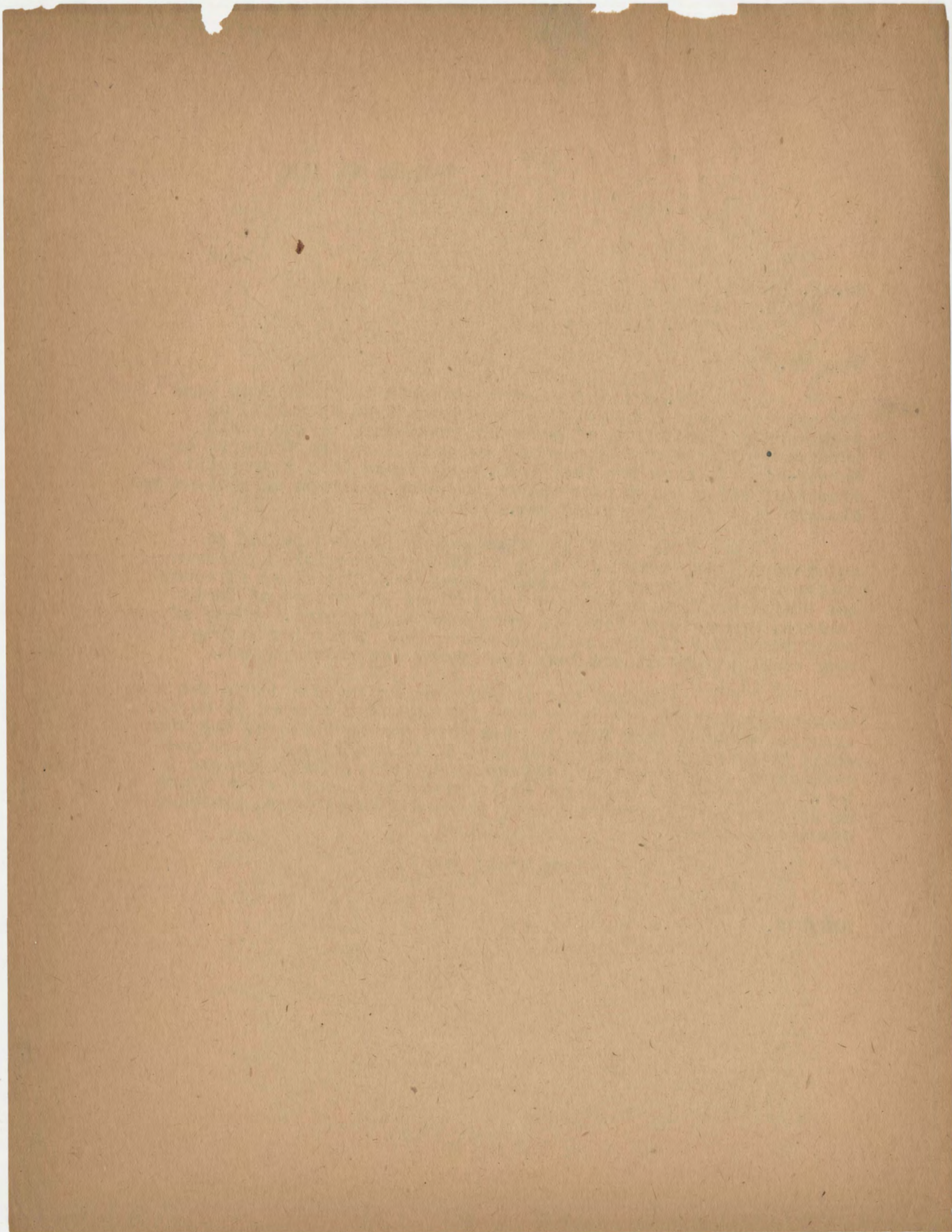
Mr. Abt writes me that he is informed that some of the shop chairmen have got the impression that my ruling on week workers was to the effect that every week worker would receive a minimum weekly wage of forty dollars for tailors, or thirty-nine dollars for bushelmen. He fears that there will be dissatisfaction and unrest unless the shop chairmen understand very clearly just what the award was.

I do not think that you could have failed to understand this exactly, but it is quite possible that some of the chairmen might not get the matter straight. The award of course was that each firm should pay its tailors an average of forty dollars, and to bushelmen an average of thirty nine. This of course would mean that if they paid some more than forty (or thirty nine), they might pay to others less than forty (or thirty nine).

I think that if you were explaining it to the shop chairmen you might give them some illustration to make it clear. For example, suppose that Firm X has five men as tailors, the Firm would be complying with my decision if it should pay these men respectively thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one and forty-two. In a similar way, you could give examples of other firms that might arrange the amounts two or three different ways, provided the average was right.

Very truly yours,

JHT/MRC.



April 30, 1930

Mr. Jacob J. Abt,
425, 231 South Wells Street,
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Abt:

I have your letter of April 29 in which you state that there seems to be some lack of understanding as to the recent award for week workers. Your letter says that shop chairmen have got the impression that examiners and bushelmen are to receive a minimum weekly wage of forty dollars. I presume that the forty in this case is a misprint for thirty nine, which was the figure that I made for examiners and bushelmen. The forty dollars was the figure for tailors. But in both cases the figure was, as you state, to be a minimum average and not a minimum for each worker. I will write to Mr. Levin and call his attention to the misunderstanding which you have heard of.

Very truly yours,

JHT/MRC.

