2-15-1943

Justice (Vol. 25, Iss. 4)

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.
"ILGWU Family" Gives to Waacs
Norma Orel, Local 22 (standing) bids goodbye to her mother Mrs. Rosa Orel, just before her departure for the Waacs. Norma and mother worked at the Jack Wassen shop, 119 West 24th Street. Mrs. Orel has been a member of the ILGWU since 1913. Local 22, Norma's father, is a member of Local 20.

"22" Membership Urged to Attend Meeting, Feb. 16
A strong appeal to all members to be present at the meeting of the District's executive board will be made by executives attending the meeting. The meeting will take place Tuesday, February 16, in the meeting hall of the Manhattan Center, 42nd Street and 8th Avenue, right after work.

WAR LABOR BOARD SETS FEB. 18 FOR N.Y. DRESS WAGE HEARING
The National War Labor Board will hear the request of the New York dress workers for a wage adjustment to meet higher living costs on Thursday, February 18, according to a telegram just received by Vice President Julius Hachman, General Manager of the New York Dress Joint Board, from Keen Beulah, administrative assistant of the WLB.

The hearing will take place in the Department of Labor building in Washington and will be attended by Brother Beulah and other union leaders who will present the case of the dressmakers before the Mediation Section of the WLB.

"The New York dress industry was notified by the National War Labor Board by the Secretary of Labor after an urgent request of the War Labor Board had brought to an end the wave of spontaneous stoppage on the part of New York dress workers which had been evidenced by the strike and delaying tactics of the employers. The telegram from the War Labor Board setting the day for the hearing follows:"

"The Mediation Section of the National War Labor Board is holding union leaders who will present the case of the dressmakers before the Mediation Section of the WLB."

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CHANGE OF PRICE RANGES IN SMALLER DRESS PLANTS ACCEPTED BY WAR LABOR BOARD AS BASE FOR NEW WAGE SCALES
The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has just won a victory before the War Labor Board that is significant for all of the 60,000 cotton dress workers in the United States, states a wire just received from Vice-President Morris Bials of Chicago.

In September of last year the ILGWU negotiated a new contract with smaller dress plants in Chicago, Illinois and South Bend, Ind. Having his arguments for the new scales demurred of the company on the ground that the firm had raised its price line on cotton dresses, General Organizer Pimenoff succeeded, with the help of President David Dubinsky, in establishing a minimum of 50 cents an hour and a base rate of 85 cents per hour in the smaller plants.

The agreement was arrived at in New York on September 31, and was ratified on September 30, five days before the War Labor Board act went into effect, but the qualifying clause due to the effectiveness of the agreement as of November 10 forced the union and the firm to go before the War Labor Board and ask for reinstatement.

Word has now been received that the War Labor Board has, in fact, approved the agreement and the workers are entitled to back pay as of November 10.

The importance of the decision lies in the recognition by the WLB that the raising of the price line may be taken into consideration in the determination of an equalization wage. Once more Chicago, with the help of the General Organizer, has established an important principle applicable to earnings and work conditions for the 60,000 cotton dress workers throughout the land.

"Thanks!"

ILGWU Presser Dies in Action in Solomonis
William Fisher, Army sergeant, member of ILGWU Local 562 of Lincoln, Illinois and former presser at the Lincoln Garment Company, was killed — "Gus" was his nickname — during fighting at Garabit in the French-Italian province of Aquitaine on the Italian front.

Sergeant Fisher, who was 36 at the time of his death, was the son of Martin and Cleo Fisher. He played on the varsity basketball team at the Winnsboro High School from which he graduated.

The presser present at the Lincoln Garment Company who was killed was his sister, Mrs. Willard Johnson, who later married, also worked there. When the work was organized by Local 562 on March 1, 1941, Fisher and Williams were among the first to unionize. Two months later he was in the 17th Air Force. Shortly thereafter, they were married.

The sense of loss is great to Local 562. (Continued on Page 3)
FIGHT FOR PIECE
WORK SYSTEM WON
IN SELDEN PLANT

A three-week strike against the Selden Coal Company of Bath, Md., for the establishment of a piece work system, which has dragged on for more than a year, ended on Saturday night. The company is now operating under a new system of production that has terminated with an agreement announced by the Industrial Adjustment Union, officials of which have been negotiating with the company for nearly a year.

The workers of the Selden Coal Co. have for years been working on a day-to-day basis, and have had a long struggle with management over the piece rate system. The company had been opposed to the introduction of the piece work system until the strike began, but has now decided to try it out.

On Saturday, the strike was called off and negotiations began. The company agreed to pay the workers based on their output, and the workers agreed to work for the company.

MOHICAN ORGANIZES MACHINERY FOR ILG DAY-WAGE WAR FUND

The Mohican ILGWU organization is writing its first day of work for the ILGWU Day Wage War Fund.

The ILGWU Day Wage War Fund is a fund established to assist workers in their fight for fair wages and working conditions. The fund is run by the union and provides financial support to workers who are struggling to hold out for better wages and working conditions.

The Mohican ILGWU organization has been working hard to organize workers in the local area and is now ready to start the day wage war fund campaign.

TOP STORIES OF THE WEEK

PHILA WEEKEND

By SAMUEL OTTO
Manager, Phila. Dress Joint Board

On Saturday, January 30, the Board of Directors of the Alpha-Wave and Delta Union and local officers met with representatives of the Dress Manufacturers Association to discuss the union's pay raise request.

The union, which represents workers in the Philadelphia area, requested an increase in wages. The dress manufacturers association, which represents the employers, declined the request.

WAGNER LWERCs RENEW FACTS, GAIN WAGES ELIATION

The union, which represents workers in the Wagner LWercs, renewed their demands for higher wages.

The workers have been fighting for higher wages for a long time, but have been met with resistance from the management. The union is determined to fight for fair wages and working conditions.

DEUTSCHE UNDERWATER

Adjutant Wages Upward

Adjutant wages in the Deutsche Underwater have increased. The Adjutant, who is responsible for the safety of the crew, has been granted a raise.

The Adjutant is a critical position on a submarine, and the increase in wages is a step towards a more just and equitable compensation system for those who work on submarines.

They Helped Make Soldiers Happy

Here's the committee of Local 316 York, Pa., which recently arranged a turkey dinner and dance for 36 men leading the war. Among those who got their share of the turkey was Pfc. Eugene O'Halloran, standing, Emme Rosen, Minnie Schaeffer, Mary Ruston, and Pauline Roseman.
Labor Needs Unified Command

Address delivered by President David Dubinsky of the ILGWU at the recent convention of the Allied Textile Workers Union of America, Inc. (ATWA).

I am grateful for this opportunity to pay tribute tonight to one of America's great citizens and leading humanitarians, our own Governor Herbert Lehman. No one, in my judgment, has made more effective contributions to the great task of accelerating the pace of labor organization in the great industrial centers than Governor Lehman. I believe that his leadership is the key to the success of labor organization in this country.

I am happy to join with Governor Lehman in the observance of Labor Day this year, because it is a day of celebration and achievement. Labor Day is a day of pride for all of us who toil and sweat and struggle to build a better world for our children. It is a day of celebration because it is a day of victory for the working class of this country.

Labor needs unified command because we are facing a new and formidable challenge. The threat of a new world war is ever present in our minds. We must be prepared to meet this challenge with a unified and determined front. We must have a united front in the labor movement, a united front in the political field, and a united front in the educational field.

The labor movement must be prepared to meet the challenge of a new world war. We must be ready to fight for our lives and our liberties. We must be ready to defend our country and our way of life.

Our goal is not only to build a stronger labor movement, but also to build a stronger democratic society. We must work together to create a world where all people have the opportunity to live in peace and prosperity.

In conclusion, I would like to say that I am confident that we will be successful in our efforts to build a united labor movement. I am confident that we will be successful in our efforts to build a stronger democratic society. I am confident that we will be successful in our efforts to build a world where all people have the opportunity to live in peace and prosperity.
In the past two weeks, local in the Out-of-town cloak district has been working on the call of the General Executive Board for a day's wages to raise the ILGWU War Relief Fund. Local 154, covering shops in Passaic, since the war began, has held a large representative meeting in which the戳 marked the General Manager Penenberg of the New York Cloth Joint Board, Penenberg emphasized the importance of this relief campaign and instructed the gathering that the New York cloak makers have chosen Saturday, Feb. 16, as 'Cloak Day', on which they will work for the ILGWU Fund. The writer of these lines infected Penenberg with a plea along the same lines.

...The meeting voted to follow the example of the New York cloak makers and work on February 20 for the ladies' nation-wide drive. For local 154.

Local 154, consisting shops in Teaneck, Mt. Vernon, White Plains, and other places in Westchester County, N.Y., took up this matter as a local, and on Monday, Feb. 11, a meeting was called for the following day to be held on February 12, and at which the question of the Cloak Relief drive for the ILGWU was going to be discussed. The meeting was called by Brother Rosen and was attended by a large number of members.

Other local meetings are scheduled for Bridgeport, Conn., Jersey City, N.J., Union City, New Jersey, and Cunam, N.J. The President Penenberg is planning to attend all these meetings.

In the Cloak Shops

Brother Rosen in the Cloak shops in this territory are quite busy at present. We are strict in helping and assisting the shops to work overtime at the base of time-and-a-half pay.

Our past committees are watching over the shops and see to it that the overtime is worked without permission and that no excessive overtime is worked.

"Man shall" Suit Drive

The recently reported drive against the men—"man shall"—will be the subject of a meeting next Thursday. We are proceeding with the work.

We worked in the United States, and the results of the drive will be reported. The drive is a valuable tool in our organizing work.

Additional financial efforts were made by the workers of the Parvin Garment Company, the Bravone Garment Company, and the Lenten Company.

Red Cross officials were free in their expenditure of appreciation of the ILGWU's cooperative spirit. The action, taken with the full approval of Vice President George E. Rosenthal, means that employers of these shop cloaks will continue to contribute their space time to the Red Cross, working without pay.

Members of the Joint Board who participated in the meeting were Donald J. Polzus, secretary; Ross D. Diener, Lee T. Crick, and L. Solomons.

The exodus from the factories has been due to the fact that the workers have been paid less than the prevailing rate of wages.

The result is that the workers have been unemployed, and the result is that the workers have been unemployed, and the result is that the workers have been unemployed.
Dress Chairmen Urge Quick WLB Action

DRESSTMKERRRK WORK FEB. 20 FOR WAR AIP

(Distributed from Joint Board has arranged for work on February 20, to facilitate

One day's pay will be deducted from the industry for that week and the sum so deducted will be turned over to the union for the War Relief Fund.

"The contributions of a day's pay to the IELWG War Relief Fund is a contribution to victory, and for victory no sacrifice is too great," Vice President Howard Kochman in the statement issued by the Joint Board. "Our allies on the fighting fronts, the unoccupied people of Continental Europe, are giving of their blood, their wealth and lives to the common cause of mankind. It is time that we, as a nation, make our daily work of earning our daily bread. Our day's wages are our key to victory and our hearts and strength. They look to us to help defend them. We must not—we shall not fail them!"

The letter to the shop chairman

The money that we, the members of the Dress Industry and the garment workers of the whole nation, send to the United States War Relief Fund, the Navy Relief Fund, the American Red Cross, to help the wounded and the homeless, is a contribution to victory. And for victory no sacrifice is too great.

We urge the Dress Industry and the garment workers of the whole nation to make our daily work of earning our daily bread with a purpose to give some of our wages to the war relief funds. Our daily wages are our key to victory and our hearts and strength. They look to us to help defend them. We must not—we shall not fail them!

TUES. FEB. 16
Right After Work
MANHATTAN CENTER
34th St. and 9th Ave.
Important Agenda

WAR LABOR BOARD SETS FEB 18 FOR N.Y. DRESS WAGE HEARING

Appointments of Louis Pomer as executive director was announced last week by the Sportswear & Millinery Appellate Fair Association hearing.

Dr. A. W. Pomer said that he was appointed to serve as the Fair's director.

With the appointment of the new director, the Fair will continue to function under the same rules and regulations as before.

Local 22 is "Mine Host" at Labor Stage Canteen

Vice President Charles S. Zimmerman with group of members and service men on Local 22 night February 6, at the Labor Stage Canteen.
THE VOICE OF LOCAL 89 ·
Prominent among the issues of the day was the struggle against the Axis on all fronts. The President said he was convinced that this struggle was a test of our nation's survival, and that every American had a duty to contribute to the war effort. For this reason, he urged all citizens to support our troops and to do their part in the war.

For the VOICE OF LOCAL 89, the war was a time of change and transformation. The radio hour was not only a way to keep the public informed, but also a way to bring people together and to support the war effort. The station continued to broadcast news and updates on the war, as well as music and other programming. The staff worked tirelessly to ensure that the voices of the citizens were heard, and that the nation remained united in the face of adversity.

The war also brought about changes in the workforce, as many women entered the workforce to fill the jobs left by men who had joined the military. This led to a shortage of labor in certain industries, and the government implemented a number of measures to address this issue. One such measure was the establishment of the War Manpower Commission, which was responsible for coordinating the mobilization of the labor force.

In conclusion, the war was a time of great challenge and change, but it also brought about a sense of unity and purpose. The VOICE OF LOCAL 89 played a role in keeping the public informed and in supporting the war effort, and it continued to do so even after the war had ended. Despite the changes that occurred during this time, the station remained true to its mission of being a voice for the community, and it continues to do so to this day.
The New York Cloak organization board held good news at the Joint Board meeting of February 1, conveyed by General Manager Frank Steinberg, who advised that the fabric industry had "a bit of news that is good." "In a matter of fact there is more work at present than there has been for many years," Steinberg declared. The general manager would not however, point to government regulations of another day. It was impressed with the possibilities.

In the past promotions and restrictions may have evened out their finances, but in recent times the fabric industry has been better than it has ever been.

The News Suit Reporter

By JACOB J. HELSER, V.P.
Manager, Local 10, ILGWU

War Relief Fund

The annual meeting of the Joint Board, held on January 30, approved the decision of the General Executive Board which called upon every member to contribute a portion of their earnings to the war work. Members were urged to contribute to the war relief fund. The Joint Board, through its War Relief Fund, made contributions to the American Negro Service Corporation.

The importance of red Cross blood bank was emphasized by the Joint Board members in the issuance of a booklet by the Joint Board of local 117 membership.

The trend of American's reaction to the Red Cross has been of great interest to the Joint Board. A survey was conducted in the spring of the year, and the results were compared with those of previous years.

The members of the Joint Board were urged to contribute to the Red Cross blood bank.

Russian Soldiers, British Orphans Benefit

Russian Soldiers, British Orphans Benefit

The Joint Board offered a number of opportunities to members to contribute to the war effort.

Local 9's Soldiers Continue to Receive Union Gift Packages

Many letters of gratitude have been received by the Local 9, a union of employed soldiers, from members in military service who have received packages from the union. Many of the letters have been addressed to the union's officers and members.

The joint board has decided to continue the project of sending packages to local 9's soldiers who are stationed abroad. The packages will be sent out on a regular basis.

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**NEEDLES & FINS**
by Yomen

**The Traveler and Goddess**

The Goddess said, "I have been to many lands and seen many things. But if you want to know the meaning of life, you must visit the ocean. Only there can you truly understand the power and beauty of nature." The Traveler looked at her. "But how do I get there?" he asked. "It's simple," the Goddess replied. "You must learn to swim. And you must have courage. The sea is vast and powerful, but with determination, you can conquer it." The Traveler nodded. "I will do it," he said. "Thank you," the Goddess said. "Now, I must be on my way." And with that, she disappeared, leaving the Traveler standing on the shore, ready to conquer the sea.

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**Justice**

The Justice was a well-known figure in the city. He was always fair and just in his decisions, and people respected him. One day, a young man came to the Justice's office. "I need help," the young man said. "I was falsely accused of a crime I didn't commit." The Justice listened carefully to the young man's story. "I believe you," he said. "I will do everything I can to help you." The Justice spent weeks investigating the case, and in the end, he was able to clear the young man's name. The young man was overjoyed, and the Justice was proud of what he had accomplished.

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**Flashback: The Ocean's Call**

In the beginning, the ocean was a vast and unknown expanse. But one day, a young boy was washed ashore by a fierce storm. As he lay there, weak and无力, he heard a voice calling to him. "Come with me," the voice said. "I will show you the secrets of the ocean." The boy followed the voice, and soon found himself in the middle of the ocean. He was amazed by the beauty and power of the sea, and knew then and there that this was where he belonged. And so, the story of the Traveler and Goddess begins, with the young man learning to swim and conquer the sea, guided by the wise and powerful Goddess and the fair and just Justice.
The Miracles of Military Medicine

By Albert Q. Maisel

Drowned out by the roar of cannon and the flash of bursting bombs is the heroism of those less spectacular warriors in white who in the line of duty are amputated, amid death and the dicing, in a relentless fight to save the lives of those who make war.

Previously he was obliged to look for comfort and solace in the books of war, but now he can enjoy his leisure hours reading and more favorably to the new generation of school boys who, like the authors of old, have learned to love and hate war.

Since 1717, when the first volume of the comprehensive work on military surgery was published, more than 3,000 books and treatises have been written on the subject of military surgery. In this century alone, more than 200 new treatises have been published. The field of military surgery is vast, and the number of books that could be written on the subject is almost infinite.

The Miracles of Military Medicine is a comprehensive work on the subject of military surgery. It covers the history of military surgery, the development of surgical techniques, and the advances made in the field. The book also includes case studies of famous military surgeons, such as the famous French surgeon, Ambroise Paré, and the American surgeon, Charles Cornish.

The book is divided into several sections, each covering a different aspect of military surgery. The first section covers the history of military surgery, from the ancient Greeks to the modern era. The second section covers the development of surgical techniques, from the use of简单 burn injuries to the more complex injuries of World War II. The third section covers the advances made in the field of military surgery, from the use of antiseptics to the modern use of antibiotics.

The book is highly recommended for anyone interested in the field of military surgery, from students to professionals.

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ILGWU PRESSES SERVICE MEN AS ST. LOUIS ILG CANTEEN OPENS

Forbes

The St. Louis ILGWU Canteen opened Saturday, February 6, and created an immedicate demand among service men from the nearby military bases around the city.

The usual decorative schemes were never overlooked. Blue and white dinnerware, Modena silverware and plates, and a shade with red and white scalloped curtain.

On all four walls of the canteen there were shelves of assorted snacks, meats, and other items painted by Mary Louis, a local artist, for the ILGWU organization. The tins are decorated with ironwork, and the shelves are filled with plates, bowls, and plates.

A number of volunteers from the St. Louis District Council worked to make sure the canteen was open to all service men. Women from the canteen, members of the service men, and other volunteers have donated the necessary items.

The service men were eager to try the new canteen. They commented that the good food and friendly service made them feel welcome.

The canteen is open from 11:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. daily and is open to all service men. The canteen is located at 2301 Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

ILGWU PRESSES LIFE IN ACTION AT GUACALAND

(Continued from Page 1)

Southwest is Planning ILGWU War Fund Drive

The drive for contributions to the 1943 ILGWU War Relief Fund in the Southwest territories will be delayed for some time to properly organize the machinery for collection. It was announced last week that the local headquarters had to be removed to the new headquarters.

The contributions will be collected through the local headquarters. The ILGWU War Relief Fund is a cooperative effort of the ILGWU, the National Labor Union, and the United Farm Workers of America. The fund is used to provide relief for workers who have lost their jobs due to the war effort.

Dallas

Final conferences for wage increase in the United States, Mexico, and Canada are scheduled for the week of February 12. The negotiations will be held in Dallas, Texas.

Kansas City

Acting under the existing agreement, negotiations for wage increases in Kansas City are scheduled to take place in March. The negotiations are expected to be completed by the middle of April.

New York

Negotiations for an agreement on the wage increase were completed in New York. The agreement was ratified by the ILGWU War Relief Fund.

Wage Increase at Shape Uniform

A wage increase at Shape Uniform was negotiated. The increase was granted to the employees of the company.

Health

The medical staff of St. Louis, Missouri, has been working on the health preservation of the workers. The staff consists of doctors, nurses, and other medical professionals.

ILGWU press releases on St. Louis ILG service men were also included in the ILGWU War Fund Drive.

Local 372 Aids Mt. Vernon, III., AFL at Forums

Officers of AFL locals in Mt. Vernon, III., are staging a series of round-table forums to discuss world and labor problems.

The first was held January 29, at 8:30 a.m., Belcher, educational director of Local 372, in charge of entertainment. A group of service men attended. The second was staged by the Local 372 educational group by following hours.

Next month, William Fisher, member of Local 323, Lincoln, Ill., who died in action at Guacaland, will be remembered at a local forum.

One of the most popular and effective classes in Minneapolis, Minn., is the class for new members. Here new cardholders learn the traditions of the ILGWU, the set-up of the union, what happens to dues and the long and detailed forms that make cardholders into real union members.

LOCALS IN MANY AREAS FOCUS ON COST OF LIVING PROBLEMS

By MAYER PEIRSTEIN, F. F.

Southwest Regional Director

The wage problem is well in the forefront of the emerging flow of union activities in all parts of the Southwest territories. Skyrocketing cost of living and the general feeling that the future holds further rises are focusing the attention of the union on these problems.

Local 323, St. Louis, and Local 324, Kansas City, are at the center of this problem.

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And who wouldn't be proud of pretty, and lovely, Herman, who has passed her Waac examinations and has received notice to report for service. She was a member of Local 326, Bellaire, Ill., and worked at Home, Inc.

CONTRACT RENEWALS BRING WAGE RAISES AT ST. LOUIS SHOPS

After several weeks of negotiation, agreements providing for substantial increases in wages have been reached with the Adler Manufacturing Company and Davis Sportswear Company, St. Louis. The wage increases have been presented for approval to the War Labor Board.

Negotiations continue for a renewal with the Wildman Manufacturing Company. A drive for the unification of the Carvers Company Campaign in St. Louis has been inaugurated by the Local 326, St. Louis, with the help of the Waac representatives, who have been named to construct the drive.

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Pride of Waac

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Men, Women Leave St. Louis Plants For Armed Forces

Maciel Fisher, former member of Local 323, St. Louis, has joined the Waac and has received orders to report to camp. She joined the unit in 1943 and was secretary of the local unit and her local.

Dorothy Weitinger, Local 241, has joined the Waac and is being trained at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. She was a member of Local 326, St. Louis, and worked at Home, Inc.

Back Pay, Wage Raies

Won at Co-Ed Shops

Back pay since January 1 with higher price levels have been negotiated with Co-Ed and Whitehall at Assembling, Ill. The conference and deal in St. Louis January 27.

Buy bonds till 4 hours—the enemy.
BERNICE TAYLOR

BERNICE TAYLOR IS A WAAC NOW, EASTON REPORTS

Berenice Taylor, educational director of the Waac Training School in Easton, Pa., has transferred her activities from the ILOWU to the Waac, and is now stationed in Florida where she is receiving her training.

Easton union members, who were away in the courts or Taylor, have felt certain that they are going to hear nice things about Berenice whose loyalty and devotion to the cause of democracy were fully established in her work with the ILOWU.

Sister Taylor was a member of the executive board of the Union and attended the last convention of the ILOWU.

Grace Sardegna Gets
$600 in Back Pay for
2 Easton, Pa., Shops

Over $500 in unemployments
in two Easton, Pa., shops was
collected last month according to a
report received from Grace Sardegna, district manager.

With the cooperation of the New York Union Joint Board, $525 was
obtained for the operatives and the
employees of the ILOWU

Many appreciative
members endorsed the
Union's generous action. The
Bergenfield Drive Company collected $256 for
unemployments by that firm.

In addition to other
requests, Berenice Taylor has
written that an increase of three per
cent has been negotiated for the
98 workers of the Washington-Mc
Graw Paper Company by the Labor Board is now being sought.

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Over $500 in unemployments
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report received from Grace Sardegna, district manager.

With the cooperation of the New York Union Joint Board, $525 was
obtained for the operatives and the
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Many appreciative
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In addition to other
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Easton union members, who were away in the courts or Taylor, have felt certain that they are going to hear nice things about Berenice whose loyalty and devotion to the cause of democracy were fully established in her work with the ILOWU.

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JUDGE WAGE MINIMUMS RAISED AGAIN

In L. A. MISCELLANEOUS SHOPS

Long-awaited settlement of wage minimums demanded for a wage increase of $1. This would amount to $2.25 per week. This was announced by George Weissman, manager of the Los Angeles Labor Board, following the completion of negotiations with the employers.

The increase raises the minimum for miscellaneous dress workers to $1.15 per hour, which is 10 cents more than the minimum set by the state. It applies to all workers in the business, regardless of whether they are members of labor unions.

The next step will be for the workers to vote on the acceptance of the agreement. If it is approved, the increase will take effect immediately.
Homes were safer today, but "nothing has happened" in the sense that one needs to "keep a closer eye on the world."

- "Who does not read an American book?" quips Alfred Katz.
- Because of the American labor movement, but American Stearns, byshaping reality or by getting away from it, does not give to the American worker what he is "earned" of the price more than a century ago, might be worth more than the present wage. The New York Times

**Educators Invited to Post-War World at ILGWU Panel**

ILGWU members again filled the union's auditorium at 3 W. 16th Street, New York City, on Saturday, February 6, to take part in the second session of the year, sponsored by the Educational Department of the ILGWU. This panel has now become an annual event in which leading scholars and educators meet with the men and women of labor to examine, as Professor Corman of Colleton University said, "the forces that are reshaping the world and the part of the world that we live in."

"Where are we, how do we get to where we are going?"

- Margaret Moir, the untrained anthropologist and author of the widely-read book, "And Keep Your Powder Dry." She was discussing the changes that have occurred in America's cultural patterns, habits and thoughts, those not vital and fundamental. These changes are the next enterprise of Montreal in a series of courses for the "education of recreational activities during wartime," said Mark Starr, on tapping for his course, " Music is one of the oldest means of instruction and entertainment." The panel members were not students than ever before. There is hardly a phase of human need and interest which its programs does not cover.

- "The current affairs forum is the time," said the Chicago Tribune. On the subject of the chapter of the Jewish Institute for Social Research, there are courses on "The Jewish library." So far, there is a real sense in which the chapter of the Jewish Institute for Social Research is the time of instruction and entertainment. The panel members were not students than ever before. There is hardly a phase of human need and interest which its programs does not cover.

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**WIDE EDUCATION AGENDA COVERS MONTREAL 1 L 6**

Montreal is to be congratulated upon the way in which it has increased its educational and recreational activities during "the war." This is the conclusion of the Montreal Union, a special meeting of the chapter of the Jewish Institute for Social Research, a local organization which is interested in the Jewish community. The chapter is one of the oldest means of instruction and entertainment. The panel members were not students than ever before. There is hardly a phase of human need and interest which its programs does not cover. The current affairs forum is the time of instruction and entertainment. The panel members were not students than ever before. There is hardly a phase of human need and interest which its programs does not cover.

**Salute to Ed. Geller**

"The greatest danger which America now faces today must be the reality," said the Chicago Tribune. "I don't know that it 'will go in one direction or keep its drift in no direction at all."

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"I don't know that it 'will go in one direction or keep its drift in no direction at all."

**College Moves Class to ILGWU for Labor Facts**

ILGWU Educational Director Mark Star gave a group of Sarah Lawrence College girls the lowdown on labor problems when the class visited the General Executive Board on January 30.
Dear Friends:

For two weeks I have been a citizen of this country and you can't imagine how proud I am to call it my own country. You hardly know how much I love it. . .

Please tell the Club that I am on the Army. Also that I bought my violin with me and have been invited to join in the re-hearsals.

Milton F. "Gogg" Weber

Dear Brother Zimmerman:

Greetings from San Francisco. So far my stay in the army has been a traveling tour. First, Miami Beach from Presco, Cal., and now San Francisco. This city reminds me very much of New York.

Dear Mr. Goldstein:

Please forward the package containing a lot of fruit. First I went to Riley, Kan., then to San Antonio, Texas, and finally reached me at Camp Beauregard, La., and I just brought it back with me.

Dear Mr. Goldstein:

It's a package consisting of a lot of fruit. First I went to Riley, Kan., then to San Antonio, Texas, and finally reached me at Camp Beauregard, La., and I just brought it back with me.

Dear Brother:

I was happy to hear from you again. I am thinking only of you, and I hope you are well.

Joseph J. Polvino

Dear Mother:

I am happy to hear from you again. I hope you are well. We are all thinking of you and will be home soon. We will try to visit St. Louis to see you and be home in the near and far.

Morris Mahler (Local 31)

Dear Brother:

The weather here has been a bit cold lately. However, I enjoy it. I am still at work, but the weather is not too bad.

Arthur G. O'Brien (Local 313)

Dear Friends:

I received your gift and want to thank you for it. I hope a victory over the end of the war will return to work with you in peace together again.

Herbert J. Lembach

Hello, Galz.

Drying the umbrella everything was under control and if it weren't for the occasional German raiders who paid us visits now and then we would have forgotten it at all.

We did quite a bit of "guard" and often went to work early in the morning. Of course we were on duty all day.

I would love to teach them how to conduct business and the like.

We had a good meal and walked out on a street near the town. We are going to have a good meal and walk out on a street near the town.

M. Ross

Dear Mr. Feldman:

May I thank you and the other who brought us the gift? Have many to your name been on this trip?

Samuel C. Littman

Dear Give Me Regards to Broadway

Hello Mother.

No, Mom, I'm not bathing at Miami Beach. I am on a desert island hundreds of miles from land. A girl very lonely far from home. You have no idea how happy a letter from home or a package from friends makes you feel. I珍视 your love and love you so much, you are my only friend.

Rexie Persson (Local 127)

Dear Brothers:

I am banking I have some free time for you to visit. Will you call on me? I am working on the war and you will have to believe as they please.

I show my first task the other way and it was certainly a trick.

Dear Friends at the Factory:

I would like to see you and I don't know how much the boys and I can

Lenny Lieberman

Dear Mr. Rubin:

We have been just finished maneuvers in Tennessee where we were very successful and every one in my division is ready to take a crack at the Axis and to get behind the lines. We are now in the democratic government and life. Thanks again for the gift, and keep up the good work.

Nick X. Arno (Local 133)

Dear Friends:

I am going to visit friends in N.Y. and I will try to see you while I am there.

Vincent W. Parzynski

Dear Brothers:

We are doing a lot of good work here in the factories and we are getting along very well.

Antony J. DeFranco

Dear Mother:

Thanks for the pocketbook. It's being put to good use. I am now at Fort Dix and I am getting a lot of work from Chicago on the stores of Lake and have been told I am good. Have been told I am good by a good deal of people, and feel I am properly paid for the work I am doing. I would like to say to you that I have been told I am good by the managers and I am going to keep up the good work.

Herman Roach (Local 313)

Dear Mr. Feldman:

I received the Christmas gift with a lot of joy. It made me feel good to think of someone as you could still find time to think of us boys. With people like you and organization like the USO, we are not going to fail to win the war.

Carroll B. Curley

I love you, the boys are well. Let me know how everybody is doing. I am happy to be in the union. Tell me what would make me feel good. Go on and do your best for the country. We must work together and get this war over with.

Will Arrowood (Local 313)

We are all doing well. Thank you for your letter.

The war is over and we are coming home.

I am glad to hear you are doing well. Let me know how everybody is doing. I am happy to be in the union. Tell me what would make me feel good. Go on and do your best for the country. We must work together and get this war over with.

Samuel C. Longo

By the time you get this I will have been home for a month and will be back in the Navy. I am glad to hear you are doing well. Let me know how everybody is doing. I am happy to be in the union. Tell me what would make me feel good. Go on and do your best for the country. We must work together and get this war over with.

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Herman Roach (Local 313)

Dear Mr. Rubin:

We are doing a lot of good work here in the factories and we are getting along very well.
The demand of theconst and hosiery cutters for a wage increase to meet rising living costs, has been recognized. The new agreement calls for a three-dollar weekly increase for all cutters.

New Contract

Marks Advance

It is interesting to review the present conditions in the hosiery and cutters' industry during the past month or so. At the end of the 1933 agreement, expired. It was renewed for a one-year term, in April. This renewal was made with little protest from the workers. As a result, the industry has been in a better position to meet the demands of the workers. The new contract provides for a three-dollar weekly increase for all cutters.

New OPA Order

Aids Trade

In addition to the wages of the women in the garment industry, the shops are now in better shape. The wages and hours of the workers have been increased, and a higher level of employment and earnings has been reached. A recent decision of the OPA regarding the wages of the workers in the hosiery and cutters' industry has been reversed.

CONVOLUTIONS FOR PACKAGE FRAUD

The cutters will recall that some time ago, you pointed out to our union in the armed forces. Throughout the U.S. Package Service, the cutters were asked to keep a close watch on their work. The cutters were requested to watch for any irregularities in the work, to report any discrepancies to their supervisors, and to refuse to sign any packages that appeared to be fraudulent.

Work for Wives

Victims Feb. 20

The cutters and their families are encouraged to continue working in order to meet the demands of the OPA. The new agreement provides for a three-dollar weekly increase for all cutters. The cutters are encouraged to keep a close watch on their work, to report any discrepancies to their supervisors, and to refuse to sign any packages that appear to be fraudulent.

FEDERATION PLEDGED $500,000 TO N.Y. LABOR

Lobby pledged $500,000 at dinner at the Hotel Statler last month in house of Joseph B. Walker, chairman of the newly formed labor organization division of the New York State Labor Board. The sum pledged is for the purpose of securing the passage of the New York State Labor Board. The new agreement provides for a three-dollar weekly increase for all cutters. The cutters are encouraged to keep a close watch on their work, to report any discrepancies to their supervisors, and to refuse to sign any packages that appear to be fraudulent.

As Signatures Went Down on Toronto Cloak Pact

COMMITTEE

Representing the union and employers at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Canada, after signing the new three-year agreement, the group is H. D. Langer, P. A. P. A. Johnstone, V. A. Currie, Joe Cash, J. O. Johnson, V. A. Currie, and H. Magrane representing the union. Others are A. Press and A. Rovey, employers, and Professor J. Fischel and S. Kaplan, arbitrator.

WINDY CITY CLASS GIVING DIPLOMAS AFTER COMPLETING FIRST COURSE

The first 1941 meeting of the Union Health Center Medical Staff was held on January 26. The attendance was good and the interest in the problems was keen.

The discussion, under the chairmanship of Dr. Leo Price, centered around the medical needs of the patients—their problems—and the relationship between the doctor, the patient, and the specialist.

One aspect of this discussion was much of particular interest to us. The topic discussed was the emphasis on the need for a general examination before going into a specialist. There are many of our patients who insist on seeing a specialist immediately even though they may not have had a general check-up in years. Three of our specialists who participated in this discussion pointed out the need for a specialist examination.
...EDITORIAL NOTES...

Our War Relief Fund Drive Is On

As we go to press, news is pouring in from numerous ILGWU affiliates that the campaign for the big ILGWU Relief Fund for 1943 is moving full steam ahead.

At least one might have expected, the big New York cloak and dress organizations are leading off in the drive. The cloakmakers and dressmakers, traditionally, have been in the van of every humanitarian movement undertaken by the unions. Their record for the past three decades, in this respect, is truly inspiring.

But the appeal to the Relief Fund, swift, effective and sustained, while it is surging up not only from New York. Advance news of unanimous ratification of the campaign is reaching the General Office of the union from the Far West, from Canada and the Midwest, and the Atlantic states and the West.

With some deviations as to dates, ILGWU unions everywhere are getting ready to work a day for the great cause of fraternal assistance to their fellow men here and abroad.

Primarily, the purpose is to put the job over during the current work season. The fact that the local union leaders are putting the call first in the drive for local community needs and contributions has added stimulus to the campaign.

The membership of the ILGWU will stand up to the big task and put its fullweight behind this most worthy project of similar magnitude in the past. On with the drive!

Why Pay Levels Should Be Raised

Early last year, soon after our entrance into the war, inflationary trends began casting a deep shadow on the life of the nation. Commodity prices were soaring beyond the anticipated upward spurt in living costs invariably accompanying a nation at war. It was the beginning of the familiar balancing of prices and wages. The Office of Price Administration and the War Labor Board, under that program, were charged with its practical enforcement, the formation of ceilings on prices and the latter by stabilizing wage levels.

Unfortunately, the President’s call for inflationary controls has been met with a lack of cooperation. War prices have been hiked, but prices have not. Within four months after the promulgation of the President’s order, the War Labor Board froze wages in war industries to a point just sufficient to meet the higher cost increases in the cost of living which the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported had taken place from January, 1941, to May, 1942. Since then the War Labor Board has applied this policy to all industries, war and non-war alike.

The failure to maintain price ceilings in keeping with the spirit of the President’s anti-inflation program is explained on various grounds. Chief among them is lack of cooperation on the part of certain groups in Congress. Many economic interests in some of the war industries have also contributed towards blocking effective control policies. Reality combines in various parts of the country to stymie rent control.

As a result, the official cost of living index is now up 21 per cent above that of January, 1941. Food now costs 34 per cent more than it did two years ago. On items for which prices have remained relatively stable, quality may have deteriorated substantially. The Office of Price Administration last April, it will be recalled, issued the General Maximum Price Regulation designed to freeze prices at March, 1942 levels. But the record of administration of this regulation has been one of continued retreat from its objectives. OPA has since raised ceiling after ceiling, while many price ceilings are being flagrantly ignored by jobbers, wholesalers and speculators, not to mention the neighborhood retailer whose contacts with the consumer are immediate and direct.

Small wonder that, under the stress of these circumstances, workers in nearly all industries today are demanding an upward revision of wages equal to the rise in commodity prices.

This demand is met by the opponents of wage increases with the counter-claim that labor is unwilling to make greater sacrifices for the greater war effort. This charge, however, is flatly refuted by the facts. Labor has unflinchingly accepted all the burdens and obligations shared by all other sections of the national community. Labor is opposed only to inequality of sacrifice. And the freezing of wages in the face of rising prices makes for the very inequalities of sacrifice which the anti-inflationary program was designed to avert.

The War Labor Board, by its wage policy, clearly has not remedied the evils it sought to prevent and has forced on labor additional burdens not shared by others.

Today, we are faced with the cold fact that wages and prices are definitely out of balance. Wages, obviously, therefore, must be permitted to catch up with prices, and prices must be held where they art. But will the rating of wages make for further price increases, thus making establishment of the balance impossible?

To this the answer is no. In most cases profit margins, even after present taxes are deducted, are far above normal. There is plenty of room in most industries for a wage increase without changing prices or tampering with price ceilings. In isolated cases where present prices allow no room for wage increase, prudence may have to be exercised. Where wages, however, are definitely substandard, impairing the health, efficiency and well-being of workers and their dependents, no consideration must be permitted to stand in the way of urgently-needed wage increases.

What potential inflationary effect wage increases may have on purchasing power is a neutralized factor, and labor is willing to accept and cooperate with measures to that effect. Such wage increases could be paid to the higher-wage workers in the form of a special type of war bond not redeemable for the duration of the war. The money that would pour into the Treasury from these bond purchases would be used for financing the war, while the workers would acquire savings as a reserve for the post-war readjustment. Substantially-wage groups, of course, would receive their increases in cash to enable them to keep pace with the cost of living.

After the balance between wages and prices is restored, we must see to it that this balance is not again disturbed or destroyed.

The necessity for a self-grounded and thorough-going program to prevent inflation will remain as great as ever. Labor—the major sufferer from the perils of inflation—realizes this more keenly than many other sections of our general consumer population.

American labor is, perhaps, the only group in history ever to propose greater taxes upon itself. It has turned itself to the task of providing, largely by itself, the dues necessary for the financing of the more substantial portion of the national Security program. Such a tax would automatically cut down present purchasing power, it would put a premium on a smaller, but sounder, war, and would act as a shock absorber against post-war dislocation.

Labor urges further that ratification be extended to all industries that by virtue of their character are adversely affected by the present war.

The time to rat to is before—not after—shortages have become a reality. Ratification reduces the competition of dollars for goods and assures every American family a reasonably fair share of available commodities which sustain life and maintain health and efficiency.

With these and other anti-inflationary measures which labor endorses and supports the dikes against inflation can be held.

Child Labor

In Wartime

Recent reports from governmental and social agencies indicate an alarming increase in child labor throughout the country.

Using the war emergency as an excuse, exploiting employers and parents to let down the bars at state and federal laws. Child labor laws have already been relaxed in some states. Last November, the Secretary of Labor issued an order permitting girls of 16 and boys of 18 to do war work in the textile plants of the Walsh-Healey Act in the entire country. In 1941, 50,000 youths of 14 and 15 years secured work permits, an increase of 80 per cent over the previous year. In 1942, the number was up to 65 per cent. This takes no account of children employed illegally.

Organized labor has played a large part in creating state and federal laws which have almost eliminated child labor in industry. Labor is strenuously opposed today to any relaxing of child labor standards. Child labor, it is employed in industry until thorough research has proved that all other sources of man and womanpower have been completely exhausted.

Experience has proved that child labor increases juvenile delinquency. The children of today are the citizens of tomorrow. Young people must be prepared to take up the vital responsibilities which will be theirs in the post-war world. They need education. To warp this development into maturity and sound-thinking adults is to endanger the nation’s future at a democracy.

The ILGWU in the

The Dominions

The ILGWU in the Dominions—WU that rarely takes the spotlight on our major scene. In years gone by, that is, when our minds were with Europe, and our children with the future, the Dominions were往往是我们在心中牢记的国家。它们在20世纪初的自由与民主精神中，以及后来的独立和国家建设中，发挥了重要作用。它们的未来和现在影响着我们的生活，无论我们是否意识到。