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International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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MONTREAL JUDGE INVALIDATES IDEAL DRESS CO. INJUNCTION

The drastic injunction issued in 1937 by a Montreal, Que., court to the Ideal Dress Co. of that city was ordered invalidated by Appeals Court Judge Surveyor on March 8, according to a dispatch from Bernard Shain, Quebec metropolitan.

The 1937 strike against the Ideal Dress Co., which lasted several months, was one of the most stubbornly fought in Montreal labor history. Since then the union has sought repeatedly to have the injunction lifted, but has demonstratively violated the elementary rights of labor peacefully to organize and to maintain a trade union. Some time ago, the Quebec Court of Appeals, in an important decision, held that the lower court had no right to issue such a drastic injunction but permitted the writ to continue in

(Continued on Page 2)

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CORRE SHOPS
RENEW PACTS WITH UNION

The Butlin Embroiderers, Tuckers, Stitchers and Makers, Local 60, ILGWU, signed a new agreement with the cords-handling manufacturers for Butlin Embroidery operators to succeed the one that expired at the end of February, Manager: Charles T. Freeman, announced last week. The new agreement provides for a 10 per cent raise on the piece-work rate for the embroiderers and a $2.50 raise on the scale (of the general workers).

An application to the WLB for approval of the raise has been filed by the union asking the WLB to consider. Pending such approval, the difference in the pay will be held in store by Local 60.

Donnelly Garment Trial on in K. C.

The Donnelly Garment Co. trial, which began in the District Court in Kansas City, Mo., on February 11, is proceeding.

The first three weeks have been consumed largely by the testimony of the firm. The case is expected to last several more weeks.

480' MEMBER; AIR BOMBARDIER; DIES IN PACIFIC ACTION

Somewhere in the Southwest Pacific war area, Wendel V. Sobolew, member of Ladies' Garment Clerks' Union Local 69, gave his life in the fight against the enemy of democracy. His death in action was announced by the War Department on March 2 in the same casualty list which included the name of Meyer Levin.

At the time of his death, Wendel Sobolewski was 22 years old. He had the rank of staff sergeant and was a bombardier in the Air Corps. He had been a member of Local 69 for seven months when he enlisted in the Air Corps from a poor Jewish family living in New York's Harlem.
The War Labor Board has approved wage increases for the workers of the Will Ross Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee. The Joint Board now has wage adjustment cases pending in every stage of development from prearbitration to the employee to full agreement by the Board. Its chairman is Ben Dolnick.

While the WLW agreed to the Ross increases which are retroactive to October 1, it requested that the Board reconsider on petition presented in behalf of IEL members at the Blue Diamond Co., the Linoleum Division of the Associated Lumber History Co., and the Belo Guarnier Co. Suits in these cases have now been forwarded and in the case of the staged settlement by the Board, Manager Dolnick, Belo Guarnier's assistant general manager, and Monroe Turner, superintendent of this department, will confer.

The increase, which is effective immediately, covers all employees of the company and is retroactive to October 1. The increase is in several categories, including wage scales, overtime, and sum-up time.

For more information, please contact the Belo Guarnier Co. or the Blue Diamond Co. directly.
Back Pay — In Good Old Chicago Way

PHILA. HEALTH FUND STARTS WORK; MELAMED HEADS CENTER

Indore Melamed, for the past eight years business agent of Local 50, Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers' Union, became fund head recently established in that city by the New York Health Fund, a long-time friend of the garment industry.

Addressing John H. Butler, former president of the Local 50, the new leader of the fund in Philadelphia, said that the institution has already provided 

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BRIDGEPORT MAYOR LAUDS ILGWU MEMBERS FOR "GENEROUS SPIRIT"

By GEORGE RUBIN, V.P.

More than 250 ILGWU members of Locals 152 and 223, in Bridgeport, Conn., took time out from their home-making duties to attend a meeting addressed by Mayor Jasper McLevy at which the Connecticut D.P.R. public officials had high praise for the union's relief campaign. "We need something as successful as the work that agencies which will benefit from your drive are doing. The action of your executive board ranks too highly praised," he said. The meeting was held February 18.

Others who spoke included Samuel A. Alain, ILGWU organizer, who explained the workings of the fund; George M. Treger, executive secretary of the Community Chest; and Herbert Hirschberg, former ILGWU organizer in Toledo. New and assistant director of the U.D.C. and Edward Gach. The meeting was called to order by President Lewis P. Garufi.

On the same evening garment workers in Middletown, N. Y., members of Local 156, employed at the Charlev Underwear Corp., listened to Hillsinger Underwear. Motion, Goodman outlined the war effort and money that would be needed for a charity relief fund. Goodman and Myron AZAB, representing the firm, were aided members of a committee to supervise the collection and allocation of funds.

Newark ILGWU Agent Gets Sendoff Party As He Enters Army

More than 100 members of Locals 166 and 222 gathered at the Cadillac Restaurant, Newark, on Sunday, March 3, to stage a send-off party for Brother Joseph Conner, on the eve of his leaving for service with the United States Army.

For the past seven years Brother Conner has been on the staff of the Eastern District Union. As business agent and organizer he has spent much of his time in getting around to the towns and cities in the Eastern part of the county. He has been an active worker in some of the localities where the ILGWU has never been organized before.

Little success is surprising to him, as he has worked with a very small organization. Only a short time ago he was operating on a small budget. He does not go to the shop but goes from factory to factory, making contacts and meeting workers.

I believe that the learning that the plant manager gives him is much easier to learn. He finds that the ILGWU has only a short time to make its appearance, but he is convinced that the ILGWU is the union to help the workers, regardless of the size of the plant.

I do not believe that the workers are likely to work as well or as hard as they do if the union is powerful. But if the union is powerful, it is likely to work hard and well.

In all the cases where the ILGWU is the only union that the workers are likely to work for, the workers have been able to work for a longer time without being laid off.

Come Back, Handy and Hearty!

Mishan Suits

The "mishan suits" drive in Newark and vicinity is moving ahead. Within a short time we have had a number of sales, many obstacles to overcome, and in several of the shops, thanks to the cooperative efforts of the employers and unions.

咱们 models, shop stewards and the election of chairmen and committees, we called a time and committees for a meeting at the Alexander Hall in Newark. N. J. Arrangements were made to organize an executive board and to call a meeting of the board of directors to consider the "mishan suit" shops in the territory.

At that meeting, it was worth noting that the first meeting of the union in the shop at the time we first met was not only the first meeting, but the very first meeting that had just been organized, where members had come to work for a social worker.

It was really very gratifying to recognize the efforts of the shop stewards of the previously organized workers. We now expect that our workers will continue to do this in the future as a part of their routine work. It is not surprising that this meeting in the territory has come within the times.

D & E Clothing Co.

This shop housed in Passaic, N. J., is working on army field jackets and overcoats for the major clothing companies. The shop is under the direction of a new management which has been very successful in solving the problems of the shop.

This change may not be an easy one. It may be hard to carry out, but the shops have never been as busy as they are now. Having been on a working week for many years, the shop is working on a working week for many years. The shops have been very successful in solving the problems of the shop.

Mr. George T. Bock, who has been in charge of the shop, is a member of the shop committee. He has taken the time to care for all necessary adjustments.

URGE POSNER STAY ON JERSEY STATE MEDIATION BOARD

The reappointment of Harry Posner, manager of Local 149, Plainfield, N. J., to the State Mediation Board is being signified as urged by the organized labor in New Jersey. The reappointment of the chief mediator and CIO leaders following the terms of Governor's Stevens's reappointment of Posner.

Additional support for Posner came from a number of the executive of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor and the legislature, president of the Council, president of the Federation of Labor and the AFL. In behalf of a man who is a tireless labor as a representative of the mediation board.

Camco, of Newark, Renewes Contract

The agreement with the Camco Manufacturing Co., of Newark, N. J., formerly the Lifegate Co., has been renewed, reports Robert S. Einhorn, manager of local 149. Many changes for the workers are included in the renewal pact, also adjustments of the, vacation-with-pay plan.

Films Draw Many To Middletown Meet

Members of the Miss Swath Underwear Company, Middletown, N. Y., devoted a large part of their membership meeting on February 18 to a discussion of war problems and the role of the worker on the part women can play in the war effort.

The meeting called by Marion Goodman, ILGWU Hudson Valley director and director of Local 156, listened to Roscoe P. ILGWU vice president, tell of garment workers across the country are doing their fighting service.

Motion pictures were shown following the provocative discussion.

Money Streets for War Relief

Shops throughout the Eastern Out-Of-Town Department continued to swell the ILGWU War Relief Fund with contributions of hard cash flowing in every day. Every day, the Department's office collected the amounts of money contributed. Reports reporting in the last two weeks were published. The amounts of contributions are listed below.

Long Island locals--Oscar Reiss, $50.25; Nat Modell, $230; Robert Pickles, $142.50; L. Wender, $300; Joe Day, $95; Dr. C. Silver, $100; Julius, $190; Zicker, $125; Elbert, $250; D. Bank of America, $30; Stone, $150; Westfield, $250; Buc, $125; Snyder, $150; Silk, $150; William, $150; Clarence, $150; Sigrid, $150; Bethel, $150; Lipson, $150; Harry, $150; Standard, $150; Hamilton, $150; Maguire, $150; M. Goldman, $150; Westfield, $150; Marvin, $150; Jerome, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinway, $150; Steinwa...
UNION ACCOUNTANTS RECOVER $208,000 IN BACK PAY CASH

All of a union's fighting is not done on the picket line. The accountant, too, does his share in protecting union standards, in securing the maximum he is entitled to under the collective agreement. The union accountant's work of patient checking and investigation may not be glamorous or spectacular, but it is vital to the effective functioning of the organization.

A report on the activities of the accounting department of the New York Joint Board submitted last week by J. W., manager of the department, caused considerable light on this little known aspect of union activity. The accounting department, managed by J. W., conducts investigations of several types. Its staff of 14 men makes regular and complete audits, special investigations on specific complaints, price range checks on selling prices of certain style numbers, and investigations of new firms to discover hidden business connections.

The union is interested in making these investigations under a clause of the agreement which gives it access to the books of the employers. There are many kinds of violations which can be determined by a careful examination of the firm's books prepared by the bookkeepers. These are not even aware that they have been cheated out of part of their earnings. In one instance the union's investigators uncovered the fraud through checking and rechecking the books. Investigations are made either as a result of specific complaints against a particular firm by a worker or union officer or else as a matter of routine and are made as a percentage of the total, naturally with prior statement to the employee, and are the object of the department to expose to the entire industry every year, but the staff is not made up large enough for that. A large part of the industry is covered, however, particularly the sections most given to violations.

In the course of 1942, 301 audits of price investigations and 91 of contractors were made. Altogether as many (226) retail price investigations were conducted. In addition, 127 new firms were investigated.

Special emphasis was placed on the investigation of books, with a price range where violations are most frequent, about 80 per cent of which were checked. Firms known as chronic violators were excluded from retail checks, sometimes two or even three times during the year.

Of the 476 regular investigations made through the year, 164 or 34 per cent, revealed major violations. Misrepresentations of selling price of garments—resulting in a reduction of workers' pay rates which are governed by selling price—accounted for the big bulk of these cases, altogether 127. Direct underpayments to workers accounted for another 26. Dice books for 14-tee contracts or non-registered contractors for 11 and other violations for 2. There include only major cases resulting in the collection of money from the guilty employer; minor cases, disposed of by the issuance of instructions, are not listed.

As a result of these investigations, the Joint Board was able to bring charges against contractors of violations more than $300,000 as compensation for underpayments, liquidated damages, et cetera, the great bulk of it going back to the workers from whose pockets it had been taken by fraud and trickery. Most of the cases were settled through negotiations with the employers' associations involved, by James C. Quin, secretary of the Joint Board.

It is quite evident that these complaints are just for letters of employment, some employers have made attempts to make objections from union members in their shops on the strength of these letters. In view of the fact that the day's pay due to the ILGWU, with remarkable success in nearly all the dress shops in New York City, already covers an appropriate allowance for the Red Cross, union mem-

mbers are advised that they do not have to make any further contributions to the Red Cross through the collection of their employers.
In America we are confronted with a well-planned and well-financed campaign to smear organized labor. In obvious aim is to create public support for anti-labor legislation pending in Congress and in State Legislatures. The same gentlemen who made such a big issue against the 15,000 cotton mill strikers are most vio- lent in making more and more工作任务 broken. Once cases of these nasties are quickly forgotten.

The labor victim is stern and new charges and new astonishing attacks.

In the history of America strikes were few and far between, but this drive against labor goes on unabated.

Never has American labor proved as important to the nation as during this war, and never was its contribution in men for the fighting forces, in food on the assembly lines, in money to the relief agencies as great as new, but the campaign of hate against American labor becomes more vicious than ever.

Not long ago a famous radio commentator was shown for the job of rounding the American people by saying that America was losing the war because of labor’s insubordination on the 40-hour week. It was later revealed that almost all of our war industries were already operating on a 40-hour week. The enemies of American labor have now chosen for the same job a famous flyer of the first World War. I refer to Captain Edwin D. Drum, who made this statement.

This gentleman had talent for smear- ing, but he was the wrong talent for politics. We never knew he had talent for sociology. We never knew he had talent for philosophy. We never knew he was an expert on industrial relations. We knew him only as one of our first great labor leaders. When a man has been around a long time he is no more a labor leader than he is a politician. It takes time to build up reputation.

PRIVATE SILVIO GUARDINO: "It really makes me feel sorry for the poor people who are in the service. I don’t know how they feel about it. I know there is a feeling in the service that they are not getting what they ask for. They are being asked to do the same job for less money. They are being asked to do the same job for less money."

PRIVATE WILLIAM CAPRIO: "I am not getting along fine. The work is not as good as before. I have gained eight pounds. Anthony Cal- dariano, from the Signal Corps, was killed. He was 19 years old. I may see him again some day, I guess."

"Corpsman D. MANTOLATO: "Let me add that I don’t think our men are being fed properly. The people in the rear have much better food than we have."

"CORPSMAN J. H. FRANCK: "You are right. You can’t even imagine how poor our food is. I wish I could get food like this."

"CORPSMAN J. A. MOTT: "I don’t think our food is as good as it could be."

Let your answer to bonds.

The Bloomsfielders Were There in Force

On Saturday, March 6, a big sector of the ILO/4D turned up at the shops to work for Relief Fund— Sandra Dantone, Amelie, member of "25," shown at Jerry’s Shoe shop, 29 West 36th St.
Union Veteran’s Son Died in Army Camp

The executive board of Local 117, clock makers, expressed its grief to Brother M. Deutch, a member of the board, for the loss of his son, Bernard Deutch, who died at Camp Kep, Ky., on April 4, 1943, under the War Department.

Manager Ben Kaplan opened the meeting for the purpose of discussing the appointment of a new general secretary-treasurer for the union. It was decided that a new secretary-treasurer should be appointed as soon as possible.

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WASHINGTON—This might be a good time for labor to pause for a moment to count its blessings. The New Deal has been under way for ten years, and this is what those ten years have brought to labor:

1. An increase in organized membership of over 12,000,000 (estimated, 1943).
2. A rise in the scale and wage levels in world history.
3. The recognition of labor and collective bargaining, guaranteed by law, and preserved by the new administrations.
4. A large measure of social security.
5. Large-scale participation in the management of industry, keener awareness of labor's role in the gains affecting labor (but yet sufficient to be called a revolution).
6. Recognition of the right of labor to be consulted and included in any decisions affecting the lives and occupations of workers.
7. Recognition—at least in some cases—that the present-day closed shop as a proper remedy to be vested in organized labor as a major partner in industrial enterprise.

Establishment of the principle of the short work-week (40 hours) and the 50-cent half hour for overtime.

There are other blessings, too, perhaps the most important of which might be described as the passing of the court system, from the Supreme Court, on down, with a tremendous liberalization of liberal, liberal blood into every branch of the federal system, and the introduction of the courts as a strong, independent bulwark against the assault of the federal government.
FEATURES

Crisis Market
Great Way to Bring on Nation's Scepticisms From Argus of Cities

By GARY STEIN

Superstitions, prophecies and the superstitious thinking of last month's phenomenon are still fueling the fires of the consumer panic for which no foods. This has brought us to the point at which, in Mr. Van's words, we are in the first case of failure of the falling oil prices. The effect of this has been that the prices of certain materials, which were beginning to fall, have risen again. The result is that the prices of oil and gas are now much higher than they were in the beginning of the year.

2. Rising oil prices. The rising of oil prices has been interpreted by the public as a sign of declining oil prices, and the public has been led to believe that the prices of oil and gas will continue to rise. This has put a strain on the economy, and it has been necessary to take steps to reduce the supply of oil and gas. The result is that the prices of oil and gas are now much higher than they were in the beginning of the year.

3. Inter-departmental coordination in issuing statements to the public. The most glaring example of this was the announcement of the coordinated effort by the various departments of the government, civil and military, to reduce the supply of oil and gas. This effort has been successful and has resulted in a considerable reduction in the supply of oil and gas. The result is that the prices of oil and gas are now much higher than they were in the beginning of the year.

4. The public is becoming more sensitiveto rising oil prices. The public is becoming more sensitive to the rising oil prices, and this has resulted in a reduction in the supply of oil and gas. The result is that the prices of oil and gas are now much higher than they were in the beginning of the year.

5. Inadequate supply of materials. The inadequate supply of materials has resulted in a reduction in the supply of oil and gas. The result is that the prices of oil and gas are now much higher than they were in the beginning of the year.

6. Rising oil prices. The rising oil prices have caused a shortage of materials, and this has resulted in a reduction in the supply of oil and gas. The result is that the prices of oil and gas are now much higher than they were in the beginning of the year.

THE MARKET

By Will Sonnary

In the market, one man writes and the other preaches is striking. Both hold that God knoweth all, that Father Deity, in one case, and Will Sonnary, in the other, is God. Being God and being dictator with the world of the law of nature, and law of supply and demand, come from one of the few men who really does have a creative voice in the question of what is to be done about the rising cost of living. That makes it an official act, if nothing more, and, since it is a federal, it's only as far as the government feels about it.

The "Off-the-Price-Ceiling" cry is nothing new. It arises from every-day man, that, from every retail, wholesale, and credit bureau. Everybody who has a penny to save by seeing ceilings lifted wants to see his own lifted first. For others, of course, who are just trying to make ends meet, the collective, off-the-ceilings cry is the voice where the American retail and wholesale business world waiting for unregulated profits is the voice of the man who is beating the law right now, violating price restrictions almost with contempt, and who ask that the penalty be removed. Perhaps, we have too deep a suspicion of men in office who prate about honor and neglect to frauds who laws with strongsmashers to entertain. Perhaps, we have too great a belief in the efficiency of punishment, administered almost automatically, of those who sit out democracy to rut a rancor so that profits might perhaps be. It is a conscious effort to think the honest man that some folk in Washington. Whatever the reason, we love and want others to believe and to shout to the world that they believe that removing price ceilings would leave the people at the mercy of a pack of commercial wolves. It seems to us that the only reason why price ceilings are being evaded is because everyone who drinks that he can get away with it is being allowed to do just that. Perhaps, the man who buys them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu- ation, and perhaps the man who sells them by not refusing to pay extenu-
WASHINGTON, Mo., Installs Officers

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San Antonio Locals in Sound State, Pay Rises Go to WLB

An impressive gathering of the Executive Joint Board and active shop members and chauffeurs, held in San Antonio, Tex., on Friday, February 26, gave enthusiastic approval to reports submitted by shop leaders. The leaders had held the report of German prices, financial secretary, who announced that the leaders paid off salaries in the past two years and now have a balance of more than $6,000 in the treasury. The liquidated debts amounted to several thousand dollars. Some of them dated back to 1930 and 1931 when the locals were struggling for recognition.

Rebecca Taylor, manager of the San Antonio local, told of a five-cent per hour pay increase secured for time workers in the Ford Manufacturing plant, effective from February 1. The Baldwin Co. likewise granted a five-cent hourly increase to all workers. These increases were submitted to the War Labor Board for ratification.

Legion Hall was crowded on February 27 at Local 294 indicated that a new era in the San Antonio local is unfolding. Mrs. Ruth Küsters, recording secretary; Mrs. Olgas Roop, vice president, are the new officers. Mrs. Anna Hagedorn, Mrs. Frances Ahol, Miss Gladys Gills, executive board; Mrs. M. D. Dougherty, shop chairman; Mr. Agatha Louie, secretary-treasurer; Nick Hummel, organizer, John L. Board Allied Underwear Industries.

San Antonio Locals in Sound State, Pay Rises Go to WLB

ST. LOUIS CUTTERS, "16," DONATE SIXTY HOURS OF WORK APICE TO CUT 3,000 SURGICAL DRESSINGS FOR RED CROSS NEEDS

Three million, eleven hundred pieces of surgical dressings were cut for the Red Cross by a group of cutters, members of Local 16, St. Louis, under the leadership of David Vetter, president of the local. Each member of the group volunteered 60 hours, working three hours every night.

At a gathering last week, Mrs. Walsh, chairman, and Mrs. Bales, representative, of the Local 16 Volunteer Red Cross Service, presented to the members of the group复 service and expressed the appreciation of the Red Cross for the great service rendered by this group. The group voted to continue their voluntary service for the duration.

Red Cross Drive in Mound City

A drive for Red Cross contributions was inaugurated by Mayor Leonard Riddle as a huge rally held at the Arena (of the Municipal Administration), with Mayor W. R. Willson, elected speaker. The leadership of the I.W.W. of St. Louis, Mound City, and Hannibal was large, are participating fully and are outstanding citizens.

St. Louis Cutters Win Red Cross Pins

A group of Local 16, St. Louis cutters, meet to receive Red Cross Service Pins. Dave Vetter, shop chairman, is on both sides by Red Cross representatives.

March 15, 1943

AGREEMENT RENEWALS

The Mills of Wage Adjustments Grind Slowly—It's Wartime and We Must Bear Hardships

By METER PERLMUTT, V.P.

Southwestern Director

For the last several months we have been busy in this district negotiating agreement renewals. The situation in the Southwest is not so simple as was the case in the other districts. Agreement negotiations with individual employers with the exception of the silk dress industry in St. Louis, whose agreement covers all silk dress production, has been rather difficult. Negotiating wage increases with individual shop workers is a rather difficult task. The negotiations at this time, however, are even more complicated as wages have been secured after protracted bargaining, and must be submitted to the War Labor Board for approval. Every petition filed with the War Labor Board must be carefully drawn, entailing a lot of detailed work.

We have at present pending before the War Labor Board several agreements with wage increases in effect. In addition, we have numerous cases of small groups of workers in many shops for whom wage increases have been negotiated. Some of these cases have been upper-chambered, others, however, are still pending before the War Labor Board.

Some of our members are beginning to get impatient with the War Labor Board and perhaps that not one—just the War Labor Board—should be blamed for the delay. All negotiated wage increases are now before the War Labor Board and restrictive, therefore, the War Labor Board must consider them for approval. The wage increases cannot be approved by the Board, however, for 25-30 days. Therefore, the delay, while causing hardships, will not actually cause any less as the workers will get the full increase as soon as the Board approves it, and may be very slow. We must, first, note the increase and agree to it as we are the ones who will be directly affected. It is up to us to make sure that the War Labor Board receives the additional information which causes delay.

But with all that, results follow. Progress is not made in the same way as is the case with war: times are not normal. We are not able to fight for the preservation of our fundamental rights, but while our men in uniform are in the line of fire and are giving the supreme sacrifice, we have to bear up and try our best to feel certain that whatever we have been able to take this little comfort with, just as our men are taking and will take even greater hardships with a smile. We cannot afford to lose the hard-won rights and liberties, and our best effort to secure in this world the rights and freedoms which we have, is in order to enjoy the blessings of life.

BEN GILBERT, WAVE OFFICER ON REGIONAL WAR BOARD PANELS

BEN GILBERT, manager of the St. Louis-Lewistown and St. Louis Joint Board, and Wally Tolino, manager of the Lewistown-Oriskany Joint Board, were appointed by the local presidents of the respective local bargaining committees for the adjustment of local wage disputes.

The local boards consist of representatives of labor, industry and government.

Charter installation

Installation of the local joint boards in Lewistown, Mo., Local 270, will take place soon at an elaborate gathering that is to be held for that purpose.

The quickest, surest way to help you can win this war is to pay your local dues and stamps every week.
The New Expansion
By-Effects of War Effort in Some Small Pennsylvania Cities — Women Are a Stable, Reliable Labor Force
By JULIUS REINER, V.P.
Director, Coton Garment Department

The numerous reports that daily come into my office from all districts of the Coton Garment Department cover the wide range of activities of our localities. The many war-aid campaigns, fund raising, civilian defense, boot selling, Red Cross work, the expansion of industries, and the changing of production for war purposes have created such a material of what IIGWU members are doing here at home that it makes a pleasant task to organize these reports into a picture of the entire Pennsylvania district.

In the past few weeks almost every shop employing many thousands will be opened around Scranton and Scranton. We expect the greatest difficulty in organizing these plants because on the parts we will have a reason for coming to Pennsylvania. In the past the war manufacturers came to this section because of the search of this steel industry. Against the steel union fought a long but winning battle.

Today Pennsylvania manufacturers have become secondary. Many of these plants are not operated by the large factories in other industries, but by smaller manufacturers who have now the opportunity to meet the demands of the country. Pennsylvania manufacturers who have taken on quite a part of the war work. Men in the mining areas are leaving their old fields of work and going to work in plants in search of the higher pay and overtime rates. Women and children of the region are being awarded jobs in clothing factories and shoe factories to be done at home, and wages are paid for work done away from home.

Wage employers are beginning to realize that the women workers in this state are of great importance to their labor force. If they make no attempt to prevent the women workers from leaving the fields that already exist in these localities, but to use these women to do the work in clothing factories, the local department should be able to have a full staff, with men in the full-time positions of the district managers, ready to operate.

Scranton Lines Up Against Woodward Anti-Labor Measure

The campaign to defeat the anti-labor Woodward Bill before the Pennsylvania State Legislature continues to be pushed by the labor unions in that state. IIGWU locals throughout the state have written the district managers and other local union officers informing them that the Bill is for the benefit of the anti-union labor organizations.

A number of the locals in the area have been written to by local leaders in the state. Local leaders in the state have been written to by local leaders in the state. Local leaders in the state have been written to by local leaders in the state.

The Haverhill Sportswear Co., one of the leading manufacturers with headquarters in New York City, is the subject of a letter from the IIGWU. The company is planning to establish a new labor union in the city of Scranton. The letter is addressed to the company's president, John E. Corder, stating that it is necessary for both the Woodward Bill and on the basis of the company's recent experience with the IIGWU, to have a full staff of local union leaders to carry out the campaign.

The letter from the local union leaders is supported by a letter from the Scranton Industrial Commission, which states that it is necessary to have a full staff of local union leaders to carry out the campaign.

The Scranton Industrial Commission is in receipt of the letter from the local union leaders and will forward it to the company for consideration.

A Light Moment in Boston

The Lamping Relief Association, a group of Boston women working with the IIGWU, has been working on a project to provide relief for the unemployed in the area. The group is planning to organize a relief fund to support workers who have been laid off due to the decline in the clothing industry.

The project is being supported by local labor unions and community organizations.

The group is currently planning to hold a meeting to discuss the details of the project and to raise funds for the relief fund.

Aussies Come to Service Men

One hundred and fifty Jewish boys of the Boston District of the American Jewish Congress were trained at the Mule and Millenial Traders Department, which was opened to accommodate the Jewish boys who were drafted into the armed forces.

In addition to the Jewish boys, the department also trained non-Jewish boys, who were drafted into the armed forces.

EVENING MADE EASY

"Cotton" Chief

NEW PLANTS OPEN, OTHERS EXPAND IN PA. NINE AREAS

Growth in Scranton in Hazelton District

"The influx of new plants into the Scranton area," writes District Manager Zimberman, "has presented our union with a set of problems which we are met, and will meet, with confidence and in a spirit of cordial cooperation.

The dominant spirit is that of helpfulness and service, and this is exemplified in the work of the new plants. The influx of new plants into the Scranton area is a development which is expected to continue for some time to come. The union is prepared to meet the situation, and to do so in a spirit of cooperation.

In Hazelton, the workers at the new plant have been working closely with the union, and the management has been doing its best to meet the demands of the union.

A New Organizer in Hazelton

Zell Burke has been added to the staff of organizers of the Coton Garment Department, Vice President Reinsberg, according to a letter from the district manager.

Reinsberg will work with District Manager Harry Schindel in the Hazelton area.

ALPS KNIT WORKERS OF Scranton

WIN AWARD FROM ARBITER MACK

Workers of the Alfa Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass., have been awarded a wage increase of 20 percent by Arbitrator Major Mack, according to a letter from E. J. Calder, East-West Massachusetts district manager. "This award," writes Caldar, "is based on the fact that the wage increase was made by Major Mack in which it is agreed that the employees were considered below the prevailing in the garment industry in this area."

The 156 employees of Alfa were given the wage increase by the district board of the ALPS Local 285. Producing knitted sportswear, the workers are affected by the increase which has been voted to the War Labor Board for approval. Featured in the award is a provision making the ALPS decision to take the agreement to the members at the time when the union agreement was made with the company.

Also reported by Calder is the signing of a union contract with the Haverhill Sportswear Co., whose factories are being recently organized in the New York area. The firm has joined the Retail Garment Manufacturing Association for the reason that a charge for a piece-work team to work to be made in the "fair way."

The connection of the new Woolworth plant with the IIGWU Relief Fund, reports Harry Schindel, district manager.

COTTON RELIEF PLANNED

Shop-floor shops are now being set up to collect the contributions for the Shop-floor Relief Fund. The shops are being set up to collect the contributions for the Shop-floor Relief Fund. The shops are being set up to collect the contributions for the Shop-floor Relief Fund.

The proposed bill has been endorsed by the New York State Federation of Labor.
ILGWU WOMEN URGED TO JOIN "WIN-THE-WAR" EFFORT SPECTACTULARLY

A prominent former world heavyweight boxing champion was once asked how it feels to be in the ring with sparing partners and whenever or not the blows which were landed by his sparring partner is surprising enough, the then champion could not answer the question directly but said that he kept himself in such good physical condition that he could not, without a break, so to speak, so to speak, take a few off any effects of a strong blow quite a bit unlike the telling effect of any one particular heavy punch.

This problem of "condition" has become more important today than ever before to the average civilian than to the athlete. The increasing demands placed upon each and every person in the nation has tended to emphasize the value of being in good physical condition. Commonly, a man or a woman, even an individual for one to exercise regularly so that he or she can show new physical development is in pride oneself on the fact that he has taken the time to do such things. The problem of maintaining a good "condition" is one order that we may participate more effectively in the service affairs. This applies more and more to the women of America.

Most women will be looking to some form of recreation and exercise to fit them adequately for the increased physical demands placed upon them. Clothing and what we eat as well as where the place and program to exercise will help women to get in good physical condition.

The ILGWU physical fitness program is designed to give all participants recreation as well as body building activity. The gym and pool sessions afford exercises for those who are ill or those who have not just the place and program to exercise.

To be followed by a guided tour of the American Wing.

A Concert of American Music
by the
ILGWU Chorus
Paul Bergere, conductor
An Address
by
Julius Hochman
Chairman of the Educational Committee, ILGWU
AT THE
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART
FIFTH AVE. AND 86TH ST.
SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1945
1:30 PM
GUEST ARTIST
Frances Magee, Violinist
Kenneth Spencer, bass
Emile Renoir, baritone
To be followed by a guided tour of the American Wing.

Service men at the Saturday night dances at Labor Stage Canteen are still getting the best of the current music from the Army and Navy, according to their own testimony. The dances are held at various places far distant from the 300 Street, gathering spot.

They say the free tickets received at Women's Service Brigade headquarters this week from Frank K. Klayler of the United States Navy, Public Relations, is a "thrill" he has never felt.

Klayler's message is short and to the point. He reveals a pleasant spirit at the Canteen and a message that he will be with you soon again.

The show was produced by Louis Schaffer, ILGWU Cultural Director, with the assistance of Stanley C. Dayley, Lillian Habele, and Gaila Bond of the ILGWU. Miss Joy Payne and Company, sung songs by Lillian Levy, Brigadier, member of the American Legion and volunteer entertainer by the craft, and other community songs led by Gertrude Utz, regularly bringing the "coffee" a close on a friendly note.

Gertrude Utz, member of the band, under the guidance of their director, LeRoy Lever, has created a band that is not uniform. Routine Cotton still services the Canteen, the United States Navy has made a war in the charge of M. Springler (Local 27), Florence Scadun, Gertrude Tschow (Local 27), Still, and also George Klayler (Local 36), Estelle Krayn (Local 36), Naeve Lewis (Local 36), Maisie Klayler (Local 36), Gertrude Butts (Local 40), and Gertie Hafner (Local 41).

Volunteer barbers "pimping" was performed by Tony Grell and Hal Radkoff.

Special credit to Mr. Dusan's "Square dance dancing led by members of the Play Co-Op Dance Group, ex-

Tack Expert

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more important war industries the right of way. Delay in civilian pro-

duction indirectly hampers war production and the ILGWU is pleased to be able to offer its members fa-
cilities to keep fit that will aid in adding the nation to a speedy victory.

Tank Expert

Arnold Fisk, Minneapolis cutter Local 24, who has learned all about tanks and automatic weapon 
in the army.

The "Bar" Maids — For Health

Marylin Oberman, Local 62 Jeff and Harriet Tobias, Local 38, showing how it is done at Church of All Nations gym and swimming classes every Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

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UNION MEMBERS VISIT WNYC

The Ball of the New York Municipal Broadcasting Station was filled to capacity on a recent Saturday morning. Every inch of space was taken up by our "audience." After expert examination of the "workings" of the radio by a member of the staff, a successfully designed developed. The speaker struck a happy note by inviting "volunteers" to "listen out," and a response came immediately. West of the recorders "died" for the first time, to "broadcast" to their fellow members in the next room. The audience was no less delighted than were the tree speakers.

War Activity Spots Boston Area Groups

"We held a very successful meeting of the Young Men's and Women's committee members recently," writes Evin LeJour, Boston educational director, "at which most of the 'New Letters' and other books were discussed." The proposal to conduct a class for shop foremen was given with enthusiasm. It was suggested that a series of lectures be conducted by the members of the various local offices. We shall start with the students at the Salvation Army.

The "Young Women's" of Framingham this week and took a committee of three to Camp Framingham where we made arrangements for union members to act as "hostesses" in the camp once a month. I am also meeting with the chairman of the Local War Service Committee set up by the Federal Security Agency, and will arrange for the committee of members to act on the committees so that our organization as a whole can carry on these war-camp arrangements.

"The trick in the process of making the same arrangements for our members in the Cambridge YMCA as we have in Boston. There are several union members in Cambridge who find it impossible to get to Boston but who are interested."
Dear Mr. Abate:

The people of our organization are doing a good job of getting boys for the service, but our help in getting them is needed. We are aware of the need, but we are not the only ones who are aware of it. We are doing the best we can. -

L. Pitman

Dear Mr. Goldstein:

It is Newman saying hello to V-Mail to my fellow-men, the chairman and secretary of the Chicago V-Mail office, andDer. Newman, wherever you are in the world, I received your yesterday and am still waiting for you to come, so you can tell me how you can help us.

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L. Pitman
The agreement in the blouson industry containing the wage increase for the cutters, reported in the last issue of "Justice," is expected to be formally ratified at a special meeting to be held on the 15th.

The writer and Brother Follkin, who participated in the negotiations with Charley Keremine, ILGWU vice president and representative of the employers, are scheduled to address the blouson cutters and to outline the major points of the new agreement.

The agreement provides for a wage increase of $4.50 per week, effective from the 15th, and also includes provisions for the continuation of health benefits.

FULL HOUSE

The agreement was reached after several weeks of negotiations between the ILGWU and the blouson industry.

The employer's representatives have described the agreement as a "fair and reasonable" one, and both sides have expressed satisfaction with the outcome.

From point of view of the employers, the agreement is seen as a necessary step to maintain the progress of blouson employes' training program.

Work Makes More

On Saturday, March 6, the cutters in the underwears and cutters trades worked for seven hours, and the process of cutting was continued.

The agreement was reached through the efforts of the ILGWU and the blouson industry.

"Scare Buying" Revisited

The shops are very busy, reflecting the increase of the "scare buying" of all kinds, and the fear of a possible cut in orders.

The writer and Brother Follkin, who are both employed in the blouson industry, have stated that the fear is not justified, and that the industry is not in a position to make cuts.

"ATTENTION, MEMBERS LOCAL 10 REGULAR MEETING will take place on Monday, March 29, Eight After Work Manhattan Center 54th St. bet. 8th and 9th Ave.

Our Girls Make These 'Fatigues' Clothes

High Spots From Maryland-Va. Dist.

A full program of spring events for the ILGWU in Baltimore and Maryland-Va. District has been announced by the new elected leadership.

The new leadership, which consists of the following officers, has been elected:

President: Mr. C. O. Cooper
Vice-President: Mr. A. H. Allen
Secretary-Treasurer: Mr. R. E. Brown

The program includes various activities, such as meetings, social events, and educational lectures.

The full program is available from the new leadership.

Second Line, Ella Louise Blake, an Army Nurse, is shown at a class in Gun Mark Repair. She is wearing the new fatigue clothes, which have replaced the old starched white uniforms.
"Abseenteeism"—
Superheated Ballyhoo

Abseenteeism has never been a problem in the garment industry. Insofar as garment-making is concerned, it is the making of garments for military use as well, "abseenteeism" is chiefly an academic gadfly buzzing about in the baggy folds of the press and magnified out of proportions to the dimensions of a national calamity. Still, because of the superheated ballyhoo given it in the press, in Congress, and even in Congress, this business of absenteeism is supposed an importance to all American wage earners'
and, certainly, to their organizations, the trade unions. Few will disagree with the statement that when willful and avoidable is a nuisance and an abomination especially in war-work plants. Failure to report to work on "blue Monday" after an over-lively Sunday always has been a source of annoyance in factories where team-work is the production routine. It is doubly inexcusable in times of emergency.

Corrective measures aimed at reducing available or voluntary absences from work would doubtless be welcomed by every group in the industrial community, the labor unions included. The labor unions should cooperate with management in the best way they know how. What the unions, nevertheless, resent as press and radio campaign is the insidious effort to convert it into an indictinent against a whole and just the trade unions themselves. What they resent about this propaganda is the rather threadbare effort to convert it into a smear that is laid bare in the labor negotiations as if the latter were encouraging and abetting absence of their members from lathes and benches in essential plants.

The truth about this situation is that no one, least of all the most vociferous crusaders who are today clamoring for "work or fight" laws against the offending absentee, can state with any degree of accuracy how many laborers are in the situation really is. Those who shout about it from the housetops speak of "hundreds of millions of bombs," of "scores of destMedium last year through waste caused by absences. It is not possible to guess what proportion of our labor force consists of such figures are purely hypothetical, if not pure fantasy. Percentages of absenteeism as high as five or six are given for this or that factory or mill. Still, no effort is being made to separate cases of absence from work on account of illness, genuine over-fatigue, lack of proper housing, or transportation breakdown from those in which the laborers are fighting it from work caused by drunkenness, lack of mental discipline, low morale or similar reprehensible attributes.

What, nevertheless, does remain in the mind of the average newspaper reader or radio listener is a lingering impression that labor is soldiering on the job in this critical period of our nation's history. Even in the New York dress industry, where the request for increased scales has not received the sanction of both parties, the employers' associations have freely admitted the justice of the union's position. The dress employers have withheld approval largely because the union had refused to become a party to their own request that OPA revise its profit-margin limitation order issued last December. Without disputing the merits of the employers' side, the union has refused to lend its pressure on the ground that it cannot be involved in a demand for higher profits on the part of management. This, the union has understood, is clearly outside its legitimate sphere of activity.

At the moment, a number of ILGWU affiliates have cast into the War Labor Board's wage hopper an assortment of requests for pay scale revisions. With but few exceptions, these requests have come up to either Washington or to the regional WLB offices on joint applications of the unions and the employer directly involved in these wage negotiations. It is expected that most, if not all, of these requests will be granted. Some have already been approved by the Labor Board. Perhaps, the most salient point about these applications for an upward revision of wages is that their fairness has generally been recognized by the various employing groups of our industry. Even in the New York dress industry, where the request for improved scales has not received the joint sanction of both parties, the employers' associations have freely admitted the justice of the union's position. The dress employers have withheld approval largely because the union had refused to become a party to their own request that OPA revise its profit margin limitation order issued last December. Without disputing the merits of the employers' side, the union has refused to lend its pressure on the ground that it cannot be involved in a demand for higher profits on the part of management. This, the union has understood, is clearly outside its legitimate sphere of activity.

How great should our Army be?

This question is beginning deeply to agonize the executive at the Department of War, in the first place, and at the War Department in the second. There is a growing realization that the workers are no less interested than any group of our population. We shall like to quote a paragraph from a recent statement by President Green of the American Federation of Labor on this subject:

"Modern wars are won by production as well as by fighting, and by morale. These three—production, fighting, morale—are the three essentials to victory. . . . The size of the Army of the United States should not be determined by the size of the armies in Germany, Russia, or Great Britain. Our job is greatly differed from any of these. We are not only fighting but producing. We must not only fight, but we must also fully equip an adequate army, and we must do it at the same time and in sufficient number of tons of material to supply the armies of our Allies."

What a logical statement! Today we find ourselves with millions of unused men in uniform—morale patients themselves. Fighting Trends, while our industrial force is too small to produce the war plants as well as produce food and clothing for ourselves and the nations upon which our own industries.. . . the way to victory is to preserve the balance between production, fighting, and morale. ** *

In the long run, of course, it will be the military leadership that will determine the size of our fighting forces. That is as it should be. Still, while Congress studies this problem, and makes up their minds, the voice of labor on this matter, objective and non-partisan, is relevant and timely.

They Do It Well In Britain

A clear picture of British industrial conditions, showing very few dark shadows, is presented in the annual survey published by the British Federation of Labor. The survey takes account of facts relating to employment, wages, work hours, cost of living and trade disputes over the whole year. It is a summary of facts no one interested in labor's experience in our own country during our first year of war should miss.

This British 1912 survey shows beyond the shadow of a doubt, that in a year of maximum strain and effort, British industry displayed a wonderful stability, and a striking capacity to provide the means of improving the standards of the workers. It shows, in the first place, that unemployment has practically disappeared from the British scene. Rates of wages, as well as the average level of earnings, are still rising. Although there are wide variations in different industries, the over-all increase in wage rates is significant. The cost of living rose sharply after the war began. The survey indicates, further, that the wartime cost of living rise is about 25 per cent.

The British have been in the war, in a total war, for more than three and a half years. The picture one may draw from the survey—let there be no mistake—is one of abundance of goods and abundant living. Rather it is a sketch of well-rounded and well-regulated scarcity. It is a combination of pictures—showing a balance sheet which registers endurance, grit, adaptability, and fine home furnishing. This great movement in the British Isles is making this picture of a national coordinated effort possible.