Justice (Vol. 25, Iss. 4)

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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*. 

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"ILGWU Family" Gives to Waacs

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

New York City's tens of thousands of cloakmakers and dressmakers will work Saturday, February 20, in a coordinated drive for the needy and suffering who will benefit from the ILGWU War Relief Fund. Quick action was taken by the joint boards of the two largest branches in the country's largest garment market to approve the General Executive Board recommendation that the membership contribute a day's pay to the fund and the cloakmakers and dressmakers took immediate steps to start the money rolling in.

"22" Membership Urged to Attend Meeting, Feb. 16

A strong appeal to all members to be present at a meeting to be held this afternoon to organize their Local 22, has been issued by Secretary-Treasurer Charles I. Emmons, manager, and Miriam Robinson, assistant, of the LIGWU War Relief Fund office.

The meeting will take place Tuesday, February 16, in the main ballrooms at Manhattan Center, 34th Street and 8th Avenue, right after war bonds.

CHANGE OF PRICE RANGES IN SMOTHER 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 Elias of Chicago, union leaders who will present the case of the dressmakers before the mediation section at the ILGWU War Relief Fund office.

In September of last year the ILGWU negotiated a new contract with Smother Bros., Inc., of Chicago, Ill., and South Bend, Ind. Having his arguments for the new scale demanaged of the company on the ground that the firm has raised its price lines on cotton dresses, General Organizer Plaunck succeeded, with the help of President David Dukin, in establishing a minimum of 55 cents an hour and a base rate of 40 cents per hour in the Smother Bros. plant.

The agreement was arrived at in New York on September 30, and was ratified on November 25, 1941, by the War Labor Board.

The importance of the decision lies in the recognition by the WLB that a change in the price of the product may be taken into consideration in the determination of a new scale. Once more, Chicago, with the help of the General Office, has established an important precedent applicable to earnings and working conditions for the 60,000 cotton dress workers throughout the land.

"Thanks!"

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 Nachman, General Manager of the New York Dress Joint Board, from Keen Basin, administrative assistant of the WLB.

The hearings will take place in the Department of Labor in 200 Union Leader, Monday, February 18, and will be attended by Brother Bodman and other union leaders who will present the case of the dressmakers before the mediation section at the ILGWU War Relief Fund office.

The "New York dress strike" was ordered by the War Labor Board by the Secretary of Labor after an urgent request of the ILGWU War Labor Board had brought to an end a wave of spontaneous stoppage on the part of New York dressmakers, whose patience had been exhausted by the costliness 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 hearings at 200 Union Leader, Monday, February 18, and will be attended by Brother Bodman and other union leaders who will present the case of the dressmakers before the mediation section at the ILGWU War Relief Fund office.

At the Tabin-Picker strike in Chicago swings into the second half of its third month with solid and production at laughable levels, the firm is beginning to show signs of weakening.

As the railroad attack, the certainty that the workers would be out more than a couple of weeks.

Substantial Gains Scored by "32" in Corset Contract

Important gains including wage rates are evident in the new contract negotiated for Corset & Brastradies Workers' Union, Local 82, New York City, by Abraham K. Schonfeld, national negotiating committee.

The contract was basically approved by a majority of the membership that jammed Manhattan Center, February 8. The ratification was made the occasion for an industry-wide celebration because all sales stopped during the afternoon to start the meeting at the Manhattan Center.

Manager Springer's report was greeted with cheers of approval.

"ILGWU Presser Dies in Action in Solomons"

William Fisher, army sergeant, member of ILGWU Local 162 of Lincoln, Illinois and former president of the Lincoln Garment Company, was killed - a. 747.40, on the 14th during his first tour of duty in the Pacific. The presser's first tour of duty was due in the Pacific. The presser's first tour of duty was due in May. He was the first to join the army. He was the first to join the army.

The name of the war is great in Lon.
JUSTICE

FIGHT FOR PIECE
WORK SYSTEM WON IN SEDLIN PLANT

A three-week strike against the Sedlin Coat Company of Baltimore, Md., for the establishment of a piece-work system in the plant, was ended this week with an agreement that production has terminated with the settlement of a grievance in favor of the Sedlin Coat Employees Union, a local of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

The workers of the Sedlin Coat Co. had for years been working on a piece-work plan and wages under terrible pressure from Mr. Sedlin, the owner of the company, who had finally announced that beginning with the first reasoned grievances, the company would cease to pay regular rates as well as the cut rate paid to the men who resigned.

Seven workers in the Shaper Joint Board, the local which organized the Local 66 of the ILGWU, are now on strike. The workers and other members of the Sedlin Coat Co. in New York have been continuing to meet in the labor office in front of Mr. Sedlin's establishment.

"A conference was held in front of the labor office with Mr. Sedlin, Osborn Brothers, and I on Thursday afternoon to try to work out a way in which both Sedlin and the workers could get on with the strike," said Mr. Sedlin.

They worked out the strike in favor of the union's patrons.

PHILADELPHIA WEEK BY WEEK

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

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

The union's situation developed in January when the company refused to pay the union's demands for a wage increase, which led to the strike. The company is very difficult to obtain wage increases in the Denim because of the strike. The union was able to establish the clause that the collective agreement provides for a wage adjustment every six months, which would have been paid without wage increases during the strike.

The Regional War Price Board agreed to the Denim Manufacturers Union, Local 27, and the company was forced to accept a wage increase of $0.05 per hour.

The union's members were then satisfied and worked without any change in the rate.

The neighborhood War Price Board agreed to the Denim manufacturers, that the union's position on this subject was justified, and they were willing to meet with the union.

Abraham Silver, executive director of the Denim and Wharf Workers Association, declared that it was in the best interest of the company to reach a settlement with the union to determine the most reasonable rate that could be made in the union.

Better affirmative declared that, since the decision of the War Labor Board, the meetings between the company and the union would be stopped.

It is hoped that these conferences will be in the interest of the company and the union, and that a reasonable settlement will be reached as soon as possible.

The membership of the Philadelphia locals, assisted by the approval or denied widespread misery by the war, has decided to make demands on the Philadelphia War Labor Board for relief of war sufferers. This all-important drive will be continued in conformity with the IGWU War Relief Fund campaign.

HIGGINS LWJlERS Renew Facts, Gain Wage Adjustment

During 1943, the company's union in Canada was the major union in the Winnipeg garment industry. The union's dues were collected from members who worked in the factories, and the union was able to negotiate a rate of $1.00 per hour.

Dutchess Upholsterers

Adjutant Wages Upward

Resolutions of wage rates for the past six years in the upholsterer's industry in Canada have been negotiated with the Dutchess Upholsterers Union of Canada. The union was last week in agreement with the company to increase the wage of hand carpenters from $0.50 per hour to $0.75 per hour.

TABBIN-PICKER STRIKE SOLID IN 3RD MONTH

(Continued from Page 1) The hot-shot publicity built up around the strike by the IGWU, Mr. Rochester, who was the leader of the strikers, and the sympathy with the strike by the workers in the garment industry, all combined to make the strike a success.

When the heat wave struck the strikers, they were able to increase the rate of production and make more goods than ever before. This increased production was due in large part to the willingness of the workers to work overtime and to work hard.

Another factor that aided the strikers was the favorable reaction of the public to the strike. The public was made aware of the strike by the hot-shot publicity, and they were able to get the word out that the strikers were winning.

Mr. Rochester told the workers that he did not think that the strike would last very long. He assured the workers that they would be paid for all the days they had worked during the strike.

First Lady Talks to Labor

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt talked on terms for a lasting peace to 1,500 women trade unionists at the Essex House, February 2, she attended the AFL-CIO committee's meeting, which is being held to discuss the war.
JUSTICE

February 12, 1943

Labor Needs Unified Command

(Address delivered by President David Dubinsky of the ILGWU at the reception in honor of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the ILGWU. Keynote speech at the American Labor Day celebration at Madison Square Garden, New York, N.Y., on Sunday, April 12, 1942, at which the final chapter of his autobiography was published on December 1, 1942.)

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. 

In his selection for the great job of administering foreign relations for our country, one need not think for long in the great mind and a warm heart, could have been made by our President. He is clearly and sharply to the world and for which this age is being fought.

Few leaders in our democratic world have been so distinguished for integrity, progressive idealism and achievement. He is fortunately fit. It is most fitting that organized labor, above all other elements of our society, should gather to pay homage to Governor Lehman. The reason is that the leaders of our labor movement should assemble here to acknowledge their appreciation for his outstanding progressive record as a great governor over the decades [sic] each chief executive in our history ever served the governor's chair in Al

Hungry for a Better World

But in its ignoble glorification, the world is hungering for a better world. 

But aside from food, shelter and physical comforts, the world is also hungry for a better human condition. 

And in this respect, we realize that the world cannot be morally satisfied until we have demonstrated a better world. 

I am certain that the world is hungry for a better world. 

Gang Up on Labor

Production has gone up from the end of last year to the present due to the production of war materials and the production of war effort. Much to our regret, even the small gains in this production were carried away by this people.

We are for Organized Labor

My own position and the position of our union ever since 1933, the position of the American labor movement and of the labor movement in general, is for the organized labor movement. 

We are for the American labor movement.

Labor Honors Great Governor

President Dubinsky addressing 1,500 at dinner in honor of Governor Herbert H. Lehman furnished by the AFL and the ILGWU at the American Labor Day celebration at Madison Square Garden, New York. The ILGWU was founded in 1881. (AFL-CIO)
In the past two weeks, local In-the-Out-of-town cloak makers have been receiving on the call of the General Executive Board for a day's wages to raise the ILGWU War Fund Relief. Local 154, covering shops in Passaic, West New York and East Rutherford, held a large representative meeting on February 26, attended by its General Manager, Mr. Pfenninger of the New York Cloak Joint Board. Pfenninger emphasized the importance of this relief campaign and informed the gathering that the New York cloak makers have chosen Saturday, February 28, as the next date on which they will work for the ILGWU Fund. The writer of these lines, buried in Pfenninger with a pen along the same lines.

The meeting voted to follow the example of the New York cloak makers and to work on February 28 for the union's nation-wide drive.

In the Cloak Shops

Cloak cloak styles in this territory are quite busy at present. We are working with speed and accuracy in the shops to work overtime at the time of the half-yearly and semi-yearly. Our first committees are watching with interest the progress of the overtime is worked without permission. We have received an order from the national headquarters for the district of New York district headquarters.

Further contributions to the war war effort were voted by a popular vote in the shops. At the meeting of Local 154 on February 27, the members of Local 154 voted to increase the war contribution to the ILGWU War Fund Relief. The vote was unanimous and was carried by a show of hands.

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DRESSMAKERS WORK FEB. 20 FOR WAR AID

The Joint Board has arranged for work on February 20, to facilitate the War Labor Board.

One day's pay will be deducted from the pay of the men in 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 ILGWU War Relief Fund is a contribution to victory, and for victory no sacrifice is too great," Vice President Charles S. Zimmerman, said.

On Monday, February 20, Dressmakers will go to the most important of all our labor sources - the ILGWU War Relief Fund, the Navy Relief Fund, and the War Labor Board.

The employers and their representatives are working in this effort. The ILGWU War Relief Fund is the most important of all the labor sources.

The employers have promised to do their best to make the War Labor Board's job easier. They have promised to do their best to make the War Labor Board's job easier.

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I would like to say a few words about the press conference President Roosevelt held last week. He has returned from his historic trip to Africa. Our minds were filled with a flood of news about the events that did not happen in the Communist nations.

The President said he was not surprised by the Com- munist action. He said it was predictable. He predicted that there would be more of the same in the future. This was a somber and disturbing statement. It highlighted the need for unity in the face of these external threats.

Back in Washington, things were not much better. The police and military continued to be on high alert. The mood was tense and everyone was on edge. The country was divided, and the possibilities of another war were real.

President Roosevelt's advice in these uncertain times was to remain calm and focused. He reminded us that we must continue to work together to protect our freedoms.

What was the main point that President Roosevelt made during the Churchour meeting? To question to this meeting, it is clear that the main point was that the meeting was primarily about military cooperation and the importance of maintaining a strong economy in the face of external threats.

What about the military decisions and the role of the President in these crises? The President was heavily involved in the decision-making process and worked closely with the military leaders. He was determined to protect the country and the American people.

The President's actions and decisions were guided by a deep sense of duty and a commitment to the safety and well-being of the nation. He knew that the choices he made would have a significant impact on the future of the country.

In the end, the President's leadership and the resilience of the American people helped to ensure that our country remained strong and free. His legacy continues to inspire us to this day.

NEXT ISSUE: The Voice of Local 89
New Office for B'klyn Cloak Staff

The Brooklyn Cloak Joint Board, in response to the needs of the local cloak industry, has established a new office for the benefit of workers in the Brooklyn area. The office, located at 111 Flatbush Avenue, provides a centralized location for workers to seek assistance and information on various issues, such as wages, working conditions, and union-related matters.

Brooklyn Office Housewarming Draws Crowd of Union Veterans

The formal opening of the new headquarters of the Brooklyn Cloak Joint Board on January 23 was a festive occasion attended by 400 chairmen and representatives of every shop in that borough as well as by many past members.

General Manager Irvin Perlman and Vice President Anthony Cottone were present to open the improvements of the new headquarters, which have been under construction over the past year. The Brooklyn Office will continue its legislative work in the area, presumably with even greater emphasis than in the past, since many of its members are located in the Lower East Side.

W. T. S. -

Operations, "17", Active in Blood Donation Campaign

The importance of red donations to the Red Cross blood bank was emphasized by many leaders in the Irving Club, the Jewish Labor Committee, and the Brooklyn Joint's office.

The Brooklyn Joint, in cooperation with the Irving Club, is working on a plan to make donations to the Red Cross in a systematic way.

Russian Soldiers, British Orphans Benefit

The gift of British soldiers to the Russian soldiers, made possible by the efforts of many American soldiers, has been a significant step in the war effort. The British soldiers were willing to work for the benefit of the Russian soldiers, and their actions have been widely praised.

Local 9's Soldiers Continue to Receive Union Gift Packages

Many letters of gratitude have been received by the Cloak Factory Co., Local 9, from members in military service who have received packages from the union. The soldiers express their appreciation for the care and concern shown by the union.

John D. B. Hears Bright Tidings from Feinberg

The New York Cloak organization held a board meeting on February 15, 1943. Among the issues discussed was the need for increased production and the importance of maintaining high standards in the cloak industry. The general manager noted that industrial production has hit a new peak.

"As a matter of fact there is more work at present than there has been for many years," Perlman declared.

"The unions, however, pointing to government regulations and restrictions that may possibly upset the industrial picture.

Rationing is a distinct possibility in the cloak industry, Perlman said, as a result of a visit made to the Washington office of the OPA at an earlier meeting. Feinberg and Macdonald were also present.

The Snow Suit Reporter

JACOB GILLES, Local 111, reports:

The decision to start collections at once for the ILGWU War Relief Fund was made during the meeting of the membership of Local 111, held at the Rathskeller, 112 Broadway.

"There is no cause more pressing than the war," Continued on page 11...

In the largest trade union in the world, the Transport and General Workers', currently has a membership of over one million, a woman has one of the key positions. Miss Florence Hancock, a strong, independent, and dynamic woman."}

"The Women's World" column is written by..."
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 battle's roar, amid death and the din, in a relentless fight to save the lives of those who man the books of war. Whether done in battlefield hospitals, that are little more than tents erected near the lines of contact or in the treacherously clean laboratorv where the bravest of medical men work, their work is the silver lining that stones through the dark clouds of destruction, and brings hope to the world.

Maisel, speaking out for the profession but for the layman, calls their achievements "miracles." These "miracles" are not reserved for the bravest men under fire. Any man who can save a life, no matter how small, is no less a miracle. The bravest men under fire, however, are the ones who prove the saying "time is of the essence" more clearly than any other group.

But for the doctors, the surgeons, and nurses, every advance forward in the several sciences which together make up their profession, has been wrested from the realm of ignorance through hard work, great sacrifice and in almost all instances, the cooperating doctors that must follow the loss of "cases" almost lost.

By lifting the curtain on the world that lies behind the hospital's white walls, Mr. Maisel has rendered an interesting and important service. The untold story of how man has been able to reach the goal of creating the means of warning broken leg bones, of sealing up punctured lung's, of fighting the unseen infections that destroy life by infectious wounds is, indeed, surprising. The untold story, however, his story has added importance. It makes clear to those whose sons and brothers and husbands are now at the battlefronts that it is very possible being done to protect cide from the worst consequences of war-mutilation and war-mutilation.

The book, a fine job of popularization, will impress the lay reader with its examples drawn from all of the branches of military medicine, both older and newer, with increased sacrifice and responsibility for the ultimate outcome of the war the order of the day.

Before "Justice" again goes to press, you will have become the confident, if somewhat confused possessor of War Ration Book No. 2. These are the books—one for each member of your family—with which you are going to have to arm yourself, after the stockkeeper a check as to how much meat, milk, sugar, coffee and fruit you may buy. The books are a new experiment in food rationing. The purpose is to ration the amount of sugar, coffee and fruit and thus to save essential food for the fighting men. The books are a new experiment in food rationing. The purpose is to ration the amount of sugar, coffee and fruit and thus to save essential food for the fighting men.
THE SOUTHWEST

GAY CLUB GREETES SERVICE MEN AS ST. LOUIS ILG CANTEEN OPENS

The St. Louis ILGWU Canteen opened Saturday, February 6, and created an immediate demand among service men from all corners of the country.

The unusual decorative scheme of the new canteen features a distinctive combination of orange and turquoise with gold and amber; and is all in keeping with the ILGWU color scheme.

A number of volunteers from the Carpenter's District Council worked unceasingly this past week to convert the old telephone exchange into the canteen with its extensive rooms, reading room and museum.

The canteen, modelled throughout, the colors that are found in the red and white checkered prints, striped chairs, gold-and-amber tables and a shade with white and red scalloped curvings.

All four walls of the entrance hall are covered with all kinds of metal, colored prints, and the center is flanked by the first and second floor entrance.

The opening included a stage show, orchestra for dancing and addresses by our union officers, civilian and labor leaders as well as military officials.

Among those selected from the membership of ILGWU locals will welcome them and a special group of our older members to the set as "Coun- ter Mothers." The canteen expense will be covered by the St. Louis Local Joint Board.

The workers in the shops are the actual benefactors of the canteen, the officers and the club officials.

Records, both symphonic and musical, are quite extensive with books, magazines, and written material in the library. A variety of games, ping-pong tables, cards, and shuffleboard bring an opportunity for fun at games.

LOCALS IN MANY AREAS FOCUS ON COST OF LIVING PROBLEMS

By GEORGE PELLEGRINI, F. P.

Southwest Regional Director

The wage problem is well to the front in the encroaching flow of union activity in all parts of the Southwest territory. Skyrocketing cost of living and the general feeling that the future holds further rises are focusing all the attention on this problem.

The satisfaction of the war effort and an emphasis on health and the gathering of numerical facts is evident in the new issues from the many cities and towns.

Dallas

Final conferences for wage increases in the State and National locals of ILGWU, Dallas, Texas, are under way.

Co-Ed Protests

Lack of a satisfactory reply from Co-Ed Proclers to the union request for a wage increase at St. Louis.

Royal, IIl., was followed, February 4, by a Local in Chicago.

The request for the increase will be submitted to the War Labor Board for an answer.

Kansas City

A survey of the workers employed in all branches of the garment trade in St. Louis, their experience ratings and their previous employment in other industries, has been undertaken by the union and the labor agencies.

New Plant

Negotiations for an agreement covering the present plant of the ILGWU, St. Louis, are being negotiated in Kansas City.

Wage Increase at St. Louis

A wage increase on the St. Louis ILGWU, 15th District, has been received by the union and the council.

And several weeks of negotia- tion, agreements providing for sub- stantial increases in wages have been reached with the Adler Manufacturing Company and Daisey Sweaterwear Company, St. Louis. The wage increases have been presented for approval to the War Labor Board.

Negotiations continue for a re- newal with the Wilden Manufacturing Company.

A drive for the announcement of the Canners Company in St. Louis has been inaugurated by ILGWU, St. Louis, and another has been started in the St. Louis area.

Men, Women Leave St. Louis Plants For Armed Forces

Macle Fisher, president of Local 182, St. Louis, has joined the War and has received orders to report to camp. She joined the union in 1932 and was secretary of the St. Louis Local and her local.

Dorothy Weitinger, Local 241, has joined the Weitinger and is being trained at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and will return to St. Louis with her local.

Back Pay, Wage Raise

Won at Co-Ed Shops

Back pay since January 1 is, with higher prices have been requested by Co-Ed Proclers.

E. B. Whitehall and Associated, Ill., the negotiations and held in St. Louis January 27.

Back pay will be paid to all workers of 60 days as an adjustment is submitted by the War Labor Board.

Buy bonds till a hour — the enemy.

The ILGWU Presser Gives Life In Action at Guadalcanal

(Continued from Page 1)

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

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

St. Louis ILGWU, 18th District, has been called to fix the forum.

A group of service men attended. A strike, staged by the Local 372 educational group was followed by a dance.

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 whole long list of facts that make cardholders into real union members.
"WE SHAN'T FORGET!"

"Thanks for the Memory" is Theme of All Letters Which Come from Soldier Members at Home and Abroad

By ELISIUS REINBERG, V.P.

Director, Cotton Garment Association

Several months ago "Justice" opened its pages to ILGWU members who are now serving with the armed forces. Hundreds of letters from our boys and lately from our girls, too, have been received and reprinted. They make fine reading, for in them can be found the spirit that makes fighting forces the finest in the world.

But, if you read them regularly you can't help noticing that one one message, that runs like a refrain through all of these letters. Whether they have been left from Australia or the Solomon Islands or from Southern Asia of the numerous training camps here at home, almost all of them end up by saying, "Thank you for your letter. It is good to know that people back home care about the welfare of their soldiers where they are." We know they have been forgotten.

But now we can rest these boys and women. Clashey worked for seven years at the machine next to ours. During hard times, and in difficulties, you told her yours. Or Mary who fought for the union when they were just beginning, but whose name doesn't ring in your ears? She wouldn't sign up. Or Dave who was in the navy with you for two years. Now that they have been challenged, let us hope, to the nation's defense, for daring exploits, for the service of his country.

But we must never forget that the people who have served us in the plants they fly are made by union. That's why both the New Bedford and the Local 197, stopping the "head of goats," were turned over to Germany, for the German unions whose battle was won by the Nuds a decade ago.

BERNIE TAYLOR

IS A WAAC NOW.

EASTON REPORTS

Bernice Taylor, educational director of the New Bedford, Mass., ILGWU, has been called up for service in the Marine Section of Local 700, stopping the "head of goats," somewhere in Germany, for the German unions whose battle was won by the Nuds a decade ago.

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

Over $600 in underpayments to workers in Easton, Pa., shops was collected last month according to a report received from Grace Sardegna district manager.

With the cooperation of the New York Dry Goods Board, $425 was obtained for the operators and the present of the Knits Club Company, Mike Stosic, president, negotiations were completed and the Easton Dry Goods Company collected $200 for underpayments by that firm.

Grace Sardegna states that a number of shops has been negotiated and an investigation is being made into the question of overpayments from other shops.

Grace Sardegna writes that an increase of three per cent has been negotiated for the workers of the Washington Mill Company. The increase is to go into effect as soon as the new labor contract is signed.

WARNER LEE

"Gay Nineties" Revisits Boston

"Gay Nineties" Revists Boston

A two and one-half day work stoppage at the three plants of the Borgenicht and Spiro Company was brought to a standstill by the intervention of Pennsylvania State Supervisor David Gunther, Business Agent Theresa O'Donnell, and the staff of the ILGWU.

The settlement was reached after an adjustment at the complaint of the workers who had failed to observe an important provision of the agreement of January 1932, reports Vice President Elia Brinberg.

"The signing of a new agreement, the adjustment of industrial relations and the regulation of wages were the three matters recently adjusted by the Executive Branch with the aid of State Supervisor David Gunther.

"The new agreement was signed with the management by Edward C. Sams, of the Royal Miss Shop, on the 1st of March, 1932.

"At the Royal Miss shop an understanding was arrived at, followed by approval by the workers that the condition of the management and the staff of the shop. The condition of the management and the staff of the shop is that the condition of the management and the staff of the shop is..."
New York drummers played host to the service men at the Labor Stage Cafe with Local 69 members of the Service, Foods and Commercial Workers. The benefit was sponsored by the Workers' Union Local 153. A few sessions of this knitting class and the needles were clicking on all six.

**Alias**

A series of Local Nights at Labor Stage will be inaugurated on Wednesday, February 17 from 8:30 to 10:30 p.m. at the Workers' Union Local 153. Local 155 will take over the hall on February 24th. The dance will be held on the 3rd, with a special feature on the 2nd.

**Brigade Head**

Brigade Head, Local 62, newly-elected chairman of the Women's Service Brigade.

**LOCALS PLAN 'CABARETS' AT LABOR STAGE**

**Mabel Durham, Local 62, newly-elected chairman of the Women's Service Brigade.**

**on the CULTURAL FRONT.**

**The following letter from the Office of War Information has been received by President David Dubinsky:**

No one is a doubt about that January 12, through the efforts of Mr. Louis Green, the ILGWU, proposed a cabaret, on the "Victory Hour," presented by the United States Government in cooperation with the ILGWU.

**This is to respond to your request, on my behalf of the OWI, for your union's contribution towards the program and the war effort.**

I think that the example of a union cooperating with the government on a radio program is a very healthy sign, indeed for a future that we are fighting for.

Ben Nager,

Domestic Radio Bureau, OWI

**The Local 19 group of the ILGWU, the Marcia Bing group, was featured at the evening, an affair attended by the American Labor party. The one activity that has been strictly prohibited in the Oregon, March 2, and the last two hours of the week.

"We are not only willing, but glad that every member of the Local 19 group has been able to participate in this activity. We are grateful to the workers of the Local 19 group for their enthusiastic support and cooperation."
WIDE EDUCATION AGENDA COVERS MONTREAL 1 L 6

Montreal is to be congratulated on the way in which it has increased its educational and recreational activities during wartime," said Mark Starr, reporting on his four-day visit "February 3 to 6 Montreal, he found a higher student enrollment than ever before. There is hardly a phase of human need and interest which its programs do not cover.

The current affairs forum is given to the Jewish speaking members by Mr. Moe, with an enrollment of 50 to 60 students. There are numerous classes carried on both in English and French. Some of the French speaking members are learning English in a special class. There is a choral group and a dramatic group functioning actively. A music society, "Le Chant", thanks to long time interest and training, has a very active choral class which has excelled in recent piano and vocal contests. The entire class is too crowded. Montreal is probably only one center having a "hot" choir director who can afford a very popular instruction course for the members. First and second nature courses have been well attended.

Most of the success of the work is due to the indefatigable educational director, Louis Barcush, and in enthusiastic Education Committee secretary assisted by "Montreal Ladies" council war workers and all other members.

During his stay, Mark Starr spoke at good meetings of the Drukkerskran, a special meeting of the children of Lowestoft 30, a meeting of the black-and-white and brown class, a business meeting of the black-and-white, in ad-

College Moves Class to ILGWU for Labor Facts

ILGWU Educational Director Mark Starr gave a group of Sarah Lawrence College girls the lowdown on labor problems when the class visited the general office, January 30.

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At least seventy-five people were killed and hundreds more wounded when a fire broke out on the second floor of the General Motors building in Detroit, Michigan, on the night of March 4th. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is suspected that it was the result of an explosion caused by a gas leak.

The fire started shortly after 2 a.m. and quickly spread throughout the building, which was crowded with workers who were trying to escape. Many died from smoke inhalation and others were trampled in the confusion.

The Red Cross was called in to assist with the rescue efforts, and the Detroit Fire Department worked tirelessly to contain the flames. The area was evacuated, and the nearby schools were closed.

The building was under construction at the time, and investigators are now working to determine the cause of the explosion. It is hoped that the investigation will bring some closure to the families of the victims.

The fire is a tragic reminder of the dangers that can arise in the workplace, and the need for strict safety precautions to be in place.

In other news, the United States has announced plans to withdraw from the United Nations, citing its dissatisfaction with the organization's handling of the Middle East conflict. The move has been met with mixed reactions, with some calling it a wise decision and others arguing that it will embolden Israel.

The situation in the Middle East continues to be a source of concern for the international community, and efforts are being made to find a diplomatic solution to the conflict.

Stay tuned for more updates on these and other important stories.
The demand of the coronet and heaviest cutters for a wage increase to meet 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 past and compare with present and future advances in the industry. Since the beginning of the industry the cutters have been at the bottom of the ladder, things have improved a little. An increase of 25c was agreed upon recently. When a new agreement is reached, the union will demand 50c. The new contract will be a matter of importance in the industry.

New OPA Order

Aids Trade

As an indication of the vigorous action of the OPA in the fashion industry, the shops are reducing their stock. The retailers want to create the impression of the market and the trade and that serious attempts are being made to reduce prices. The practical effect is to reduce prices throughout the industry.

Work for War-

Victims Feb. 20

The shop and store workers are finding it more difficult to find work. The increase in prices, the scarcity of goods, and the reduction in wages are all making it difficult for workers to find work. The increase in prices and the reduction in wages are all making it difficult for workers to find work.

Arrangements are being made for workers to work on early every day. The increase in prices is more than offset by the increase in wages. The workers will be asked to work on early every day. The increase in prices is more than offset by the increase in wages. The workers will be asked to work on early every day.

Petition for

WLB Approval

By reason of the wage stabilization plan of the OPA, the number of workers has decreased. The number of workers has decreased. The number of workers has decreased. The number of workers has decreased.

Another important provision of the new agreement is that increase of 10 per cent within the shop will be paid by the employers. The increase of 10 per cent within the shop will be paid by the employers. The increase of 10 per cent within the shop will be paid by the employers.

From every standpoint the understanding reached is most satisfactory.
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 spur in living costs invariably accompanying a nation engaged in war. The wage-earning population of the country, resting under the threat of spiraling living costs, was clamoring for higher earnings to meet the challenge of the high prices.

In April President Roosevelt outlined and presented to the country a plan to prevent inflation. The President’s seven-point program contemplated the control of prices and profits to warrant balancing of prices and wages. The Office of Price Administration and the War Labor Board, under that program, were charged with its execution, and the War Labor Board has applied the 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. Miserable political interests in some of the industries have also contributed toward blocking effective control programs. Realities combine in various parts of the country to stymie rent controls.

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 has definitely deteriorated. 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 the objectives of the Administration.

Opposition has since raised ceiling after ceiling, while many price ceilings are being flagrantly ignored by jobbers, wholesale 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 to equal 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 uninfluencingly 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-inflation 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 are. But will not the raising of wages make for further price increases, thus making the establishment of a 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 a wage increase, prudence may have to be exercised. Where wages, however, are definitely sub-standard, 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 can be neutralized, 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.

In the necessity for a self-sustained 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 is a far different thing that is being done now by employers and workers, for the financing of broader Social Security programs. Such a tax would automatically cut down present purchasing power, it would prompt workers to waste less in unnecessary war, and would act as a shock absorber against post-war disruption.

Labor urges further that rationing be extended to all commodities of which shortages are anticipated. The time to ration is before— not after—shortages have become a reality. Rationing reduces the competition of dollars for goods and assures every American 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 dike against inflation can be held.

Child Labor

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 cast a gauntlet to let down the bars of state and federal laws. Child labor laws already have been relaxed in some states. Last November, the Secretary of Labor issued an order permitting girls of 16 and boys of 17 to work in the war industries or on the Warren-Haley 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 rose 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 as strenuously opposed today to any relaxing of child labor standards. Child labor 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 mature and sound-thinking adults is to endanger the nation’s future at a democracy.

The ILGWU is The Dominion

WU that rarely takes the spotlight on our major scene. In years gone by, that may have been true in our minds with chronic futility, endless struggles to get somewhere, endless wranglings on the inside. Only a half dozen years ago the women’s garment workers of Canada were in a pretty way. Today, that bad way has changed to a vigorous, healthy way. With their membership quadrupled, their grip on labor conditions in all women’s wear and sewing, the ILGWU unions in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg at present are truly excellent labor bodies, a credit to their parent union, a strong factor in the Dominion labor movement, and a non-party organization.

Wise, clear-headed leadership has contributed to this change, a leadership that has been alert to favorable trends and able to take advantage of them. The stimulation of the situation in Canada and their fine current progress, however, are chiefly due to the awakened loyalties of their older and newer members. The Canadian office and members.

Office has contributed in no small degree to that end, too, a fact which our Canadian unions gratefully acknowledge today.