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*.
An Editorial.

World Labor Unity

Last month, a number of labor leaders from liberated European countries, together with a delegation from the CIO in America and a large representation from the Russian union, met in London and formed a tentative new world labor body. The group adopted a set of rules by which its "continuation committee" would be guided until it meets again in September, and has established headquarters in Paris.

This new world labor body sets itself apart from the existing International Federation of Trade Unions. By the same token, it is in no way connected with the American Federation of Labor, which has been affiliated with the IFTU since 1936. It professes, however, to attain world labor unity and to become the spokesman for the millions of organized workers in every part of the globe.

What is the stand of our own ILGWU with regard to world labor organization? What may our attitude be with regard to this new labor body? It would be pertinent, in our opinion, to reprint here the resolution on this subject adopted last June at the ILGWU convention in Boston. It follows:

In common with the American Federation of Labor, of which we are a part, we urge the earliest re-establishment of free trade unions in all liberated lands. This is an immediate task for the free trade unions in the democratic lands, a task which should be met without delay.

We therefore pledge our full support to the rebuilding of the free trade union movement everywhere. We heartily approve of the generous financial assistance by our International Union and by many of our affiliates already given toward the rebuilding of free Italian unions in the liberated parts of Italy.

We likewise believe that International union of free trade unions is today more essential than ever. We emphasize free trade unions, and by this term we mean labor organizations free from government control and direction. Let this not be misunderstood. We are not setting up blueprints for the labor organizations of any country, in Europe or elsewhere. We recognize that there are differences between the labor movements of various lands. But there are certain basic principles that must be common to all trade unions, and one of the principles is freedom of action and freedom from state domination. Such basic freedoms the Russian unions still do not possess.

But this policy of our union toward the Russian unions is neither selfish nor narrow. We fervently hope that when this global conflict is over, the Russian working masses — soldiers, peasants and laborers alike — who have gained the admiration of all civilized humanity, will also gain the right to organize themselves into genuine free trade unions. Then the world-wide labor movement, without exception, will be happy to welcome the Russian unions into its councils on a basis of fundamental equality.

We realize, furthermore, that the closest cooperation of the trade union movements of all countries can be obtained most effectively through the rebuilding of the International Federation of Trade Unions, which has been so badly shattered through the current world catastrophe. Such world cooperation will aid labor in each country to defeat any onslaught which reaction may launch in the difficult days of post-war readjustments.

We therefore call on the American Federation of Labor to take the required steps to aid in the task of reconstructing and strengthening the International Federation of Trade Unions as a central world labor organization after the war.

The principles enunciated in this resolution are as sound and realistic today as they were when adopted in Boston nine months ago. Labor unity, like democracy, to be real and effective, must be based on intelligent acceptance and consent. The course which the new labor organization formed in London is pursuing, the course of separation and division of forces, does not lead to world labor unity.
LIO BY Senate of State Edward Rustin, the United States delegation at the Slater-American Conference at Chicago, has signed a bill for the recognition of the rights of labor and for the protection of the workers in the Western Hemisphere. Among other significant statements, the President said:

"The basis of living levels of labor is a firm foundation for enabling the individual to live a productive, O.K. life. The building of labor's fundamental rights to organize as a strong and bargain collective, by providing labor with conditions of comfort and security, is a necessity for any agriculture and industry which enables it to produce for more per unit of labor, that the people increase their earning, the consumption, enjoy better levels of living, and thereby necessarily, take their place in an expanding international commerce."

OMARAYA's desperate labor situation is acutely critical. Few are receiving an increasingly minimal reply from the workers. In Holland, Minister of Justice Godwel, in an interview with the London, warned his people to strike and register, not a single employer must contribute, not a single man must register, a strike unless they shall ask for the decisive piece of paper called 'exemption,' he declared. In response to this warning, a general strike movement set off in the cities of the country immediately. Five days after the nationwide general strike in the Netherlands went up in a united strike.

ITALY's cooperative movement is showing a spurted resurgence after a long eclipse under fascism. At least 250.000 members loyal to the principles of cooperative business, and the government is giving a most timely encouragement to the movement, a promise of aid in national reconstruction, under fascistic rules.

Italian cooperatives reached their maximum height before the First World War, but, according to the latest statistics, the number of cooperatives is now at 5,000, and the number of members is more than 60 per cent of the new cooperatives are under Fascism. The government is trying to expand the cooperative movement to other fields.

A SPECIAL international conference on post-war unemployment problems may be held to supplement the studies that will be devoted to this question at the United Nations conference in San Francisco. The first reports of American problems proposed to be included were: unemployment, consumption, and the state of business. It is expected the group to have a much broader union will quickly review with the liberal-minded leaders in California where they once appeared considerable years ago. If a national conference can be held, the conference will be called upon to consider the needs of the nations.

THE INTERNATIONAL Federation of Trade Unions announced its world-wide labor congress in the United States next September at New York City. The conference will be under the leadership of the world's leading labor leaders, including George Green, who has presided over the international conference of the General Confederation of Labor (Comintern). The conference will be held under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor.

THE FRANCE of war is not only recovering its strength rapidly, but also seems to be advancing its position, according to President Roosevelt, an international organization. France's capacity to handle the situation is as follows:

"The ability of the French people to make the best of a bad job is known throughout the world. The French are determined to do the best they can under the circumstances."

THE NEW YORK World has put on a new look and is in a hurry to report the latest developments in labor and industry.

The A.F.L. Executive Council is meeting in New York City to discuss the recent developments in labor and industry, including the situation in the United States and abroad. The council is made up of representatives from the various unions, including the United Mine Workers, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and the United Auto Workers.

THE AMERICAN Railroad Company, under the leadership of President H. H. Rogers, is rapidly recovering from the effects of the recent strike. The company has announced that it will soon be ready to resume operations on a limited basis.

THE LABOR movement in the United States is facing a difficult period, with the strike of the United Mine Workers being the most prominent issue. The union has called a strike to demand better wages and working conditions. The company has offered to negotiate, but the union has rejected the offer and continues to strike.

THE NATIONAL Labor organization has issued a statement regarding the recent developments in labor and industry. The statement reads:

"The national labor organization is deeply concerned with the current developments in labor and industry. The organization has called for a peaceful solution to the current labor disputes and has urged both sides to work together for the common good."

THE MAIN burden of the new strike is on the workers, who are facing a difficult situation. The union has called for a strike to demand better wages and working conditions. The company has offered to negotiate, but the union has rejected the offer and continues to strike.

THE 500,000 fund for the rebuilding of the trade union movement is being quickly exhausted. The union has called for voluntary contributions from its members to help finance the rebuilding effort.

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President Dubinsky also announced that $400,000 is expected from the members of the three dress locals in New York—22, 66 and 89—who will work for relief during the week ending March 4.

The miscellaneous locals in New York, President Dubinsky said, who gave $290,000 for war relief in 1943 have this year given about $350,000, which is 20 per cent above their former contribution. The checking that has been called for 1945 contribution to about 20 per cent beyond their 1943 donation. All other locals the country over indicate a similar trend.

Tabulations have not yet been received from the Eastern Ohio AFL Department and the nationals of the miscellaneous Trades Department. Very little has been received to date from the Southwestern District where Vice President Pete Perch is in charge.

"This is the last lap of our drive," President Dubinsky added. "We hope that as usual, all our districts will work through with time-honored ILGWU loyalty and responsiveness and will fulfill their quotas."

High Court Confirms Ban In Embroidery Homework

The power of the Wage-Hour Administration to prohibit home work in embroidery so that a 40-cent minimum hourly wage can be maintained throughout the industry was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court in a 7-to-2 vote on Feb. 26. The Wage-Hour law as interpreted by the home-workers was not given, from $3.00 to $12.00 could have been affected between April, 1938, and June, 1947.

Justice Roberts W. Justice did not deliver the majority opinion. Gellman, Inc., 204 Fourth Ave., challenged the auth- ority of Wage-Hour Administra- tor L. McCurdy Waitley for an un- constitutional. Justice Bulletin- edge said that to destroy the power to order the higher under the statute a dead letter for this individual.

Waiting said the prohibition was necessary because he could not control the minimum wage rate for home-workers. Justice Rutledge agreed with the argument against home work, "the wage rate cannot be maintained, and corruption and evasion cannot be prevented."

Justice Rutledge said also that in the absence of the prohibition, the "efficiency of the entire industry falls and the home-workers and the employers to be free from the prohibition destroy the right of the much larger number of factory workers to receive the minimum wage."

Justice Rutledge contended that the ban will not eliminate the great majority of home-workers from the industry, but would "restrict only to transfer of the scene of their work from the home to the factory."

LITTLE STEEL FORMULA

Defense of Wage Freeze Is Future Threat, Says AFL

Blasting the report of the War Labor Board public members recommending to the President that the Little Steel formula be maintained, the American Federation of Labor members of the Board charge these public members with ignoring all other factors in the Administration's anti-infla- tion program. The dissenting remark was signed by George Meany, Mat- thew Woll, Robert D. Wait and James A. Brownlow for the AFL.

The seven-point program — en- couraging taxation, stabilization of farm prices, purchase of war bonds, control of installment buying and price, and not functioning satisfactorily the AFL spokesmen said: "There would not have been any objection to a lowering of living if the demands of the war were made that necessary and if it were practically applicable. But there were objections the AFL statement said, "based on the weight of economic regulations which were utterly harsh upon one segment of the nation while other segment were being pampered."

Properly speaking, the essential point of the seven-point program, is also the area of the greatest failure in the fight against inflation," the WLAB labor members said. "They pointed out that the so-called "out- back" of prices had never taken place.

The analysis of wage control pre- sented in the statement of the pub- lic members, they said: "represents a desperate effort to save the entire wage structure for the defense industry at the cost to be borne only by the wage- earners and for the enrichment of other groups in the economy."

The AFL members strongly at- tacked the new yardstick used by the public members in measuring "statically adjusted wages" with the "hourly earnings." "This decision rep- resents a complete distortion of the previous policy. The measure, by itself, has been a constant factor in the national economy, and any measure that would return to hourly earnings would be declared. Besides, "national adjustments made, the new measure is essentially a kind of take-home pay for the worker."

The discussion on anti-post war wages, the AFL members expressed"alarm over the public members' pro- posals that wage controls be main- tained after the war. "Submission to government regulation of wages and prices, with the rights of American workers which we fought in defense of freedom has been nullified. But even a sug- gestion that free collective bargaining shall be supplanted in large industries by government regulation during the undetermined recouperation period is a timely warning that the organized workers of America can ill afford to overlook.

The eventual outcome of this kind of thinking is government domination and controlled unionism. We cannot subscribe to this solution of the post-war problem which will be measurable if the proposals represented by the Little Steel formula is continued."

On the March to Beat the Crippler

1945 Dimes' Top Hopes

Generous Flood, Not Yet Ended, Gives Poolo Fund Near $45,000

Despite the handicap of a nation-wide day's pay drive currently conducted by the general organization for $2,000,000 in the ILGWU's 1945 War Relief Fund, the "March of Dimes" made a strong push throughout the country from Local 91; $1,668.01 from Local 49; $671.70 from Local 13; $193.43 from Local 32; $790 from Local 36; added contributions are still being received. Local 121; $268.00 from Local 48; $120 from Local 99. All the other contributions are still being reflected on the donors' list.

An excellent showing was made by the New York local locals, which came through with a contribution of $2,000, which was reflected on the donors' list. This local also was made to be Local 32, October, which came with $1,975.63.

Among the against-organization organizations of the five-year organi- zation are Local 143, Mount Vernon, N.Y., with $2,599.72; Local 99, N. J., with $2,879.47; Brownsville, N. J. with $2,117.45; San Francisco, N. Y. with $1,566.52; South Jersey locals, with $700.93; and of the New York local locals, with $700.93. In addition, the bands, on the Steers, on the Board of Finance, the Cleveland Joint Board, with $173.25; Los Angeles Joint Board, with $1,362.70; Los Angeles-Jamaica Joint Board, with $444; Local 79, with $1,575.48; New York, with $1,575.48; Savannah, with $306; Scranton, Pa., with $1,889.11, with $1,187.32. The complete listing of all local donations will be reported at the next collection and all final collections are received and tabulated.

FAL PROPOSES HUGE HOME-BUILDING PLAN IN POST-WAR YEARS

A demand made by the American Federation of Labor-Farmers housing program to provide 19,000,000- 500 jobs was followed closely last week by the American Federation of Labor and its planning arm, the National Planning Association that the administration of a post-war building plan calling for 13,800,000 new homes at the rate of 500,000 new homes a year. The following major points are contained in the XFL construction program.

1. Creation of a national hous- ing authority to be financed by bonds and the proceeds from the sale of bonds.
2. Measures designed to stimu- late home ownership by amending laws govern- ing Federal Housing Administra- tion (FHA) and Veterans Administration mortgage rates should be made to reduce interest rates, extend amortization periods to 25 years and allow a moratorium when needed.
3. Expansion of the FHA's building program by purchase of land and new buildings.
4. A long-term program for the rehabilitation of existing homes.
5. Construction of new homes for the elderly and other groups.
6. Federal funds for community projects.
7. A National Arts and Crafts Council to stimulate local housing authori- ties to acquire permanent war housing.
8. Rural housing program for low- income families.
Union Vigilance Upholds Rates, Health and Welfare

The central office of the New York Dress Joint Board handled 9,674 complaints from workers in the course of the year. Jacob R. Rabinow, assistant general manager of the Joint Board, reported last week in a general summary of the union's enforcement activities. This figure does not include numerous minor difficulties that never reached the stage of formal complaint.

Of the total of these cases, the overwhelming majority were settled through negotiation with the employers' associations, and only 1,656 were handled by the permanent staff. Of these, 467 were recommended to the Federal Board of Adjudication for administration. Even of these cases, it is pointed out, a very large number were disposed of by mutual settlement before hearing. Only 418 were remained for decision, of which 436 were filed by workers or employers who were unable to settle issues.

"The whole of the Joint Board's report for 1944 tells the story of well-trained and efficient enforcement machinery ever on the watch against the infringement of union standards as prescribed in the collective agreement for the protection of the workers in the industry."

Minkoff, at Albany, Asks Strict N.Y. Anti-Race Law

An urgent plea for speedy passage of the Ives-Quinn anti-discrimination bill in its present form was made by Nathaniel M. Minkoff, secretary-treasurer of the New York Dress Joint Board, before the hearing on this bill held in Albany by the appropriate committee on Feb. 30, 1945. Minkoff spoke on behalf of the New York Dress Joint Board and the Jewish Labor Committee.

Stressing the need for immediate action to curb racial and religious discrimination in employment opportunities, particularly in view of the post-war conditions when competition for jobs will be much greater, Minkoff made it clear that an anti-discrimination legislation was of any value unless it provided for adequate enforcement. "A law, however well-intended in public opinion in order to establish and define the responsibilities of the state towards the citizen, and the responsibilities of the citizen towards the state, is of no value unless it is carried into effect," he said.

After disposing of the objection that an anti-discrimination bill would increase bureaucratic expenses and that it was unnecessary, as the state already had adequate legislation, Minkoff took up the argument that the need itself, of itself, is sui generis, to be met by legislation that is effective in curbing evil that all agree is a disgrace to our democracy. "Of course, legislation needs the support of an enlightened public opinion in order to establish and define the responsibilities of the state towards the citizen, and the responsibilities of the citizen towards the state," he concluded, "and as a sound and realistic measure it deserves the support of all citizens of this state by which we are confronted and the urgency of remedial action. We respectfully appeal to the Legislature to be guided about as you speedily enact the anti-discrimination bill."
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"Tovarish!" Tolstogli seems to be burning up at remarks attributed to me by the American press regarding the finances of the Russian Communist party.

Last Monday Tolstogli hurriedly called a press conference in Rome to explain the outburst. He said that Russian communists have no need of money for rent and that he has been criticized by foreign newspapers. Tolstogli is in Rome for a two-week vacation. A full account of his trip will be given in a future issue of the "Tovarish.""
Changes in the work system at the Kay Dunhill shop, Long Branch, N. J., which were presented by the ILGWU Management-Engineering Department and adopted by the firm, have resulted in an increase of workers' earnings estimated to be about $20,000 per year.

WML Draft Hitting Shops

In Newark, New Bedford

Modified "Allunion plan" for drafting workers into private war plants was invoked late in February in two moraf industrial centers where women's garments are manufactured.

A further charge point out that "the new "Allunion" system gives the union the opportunity for disrupting strikes that should be avoided and permits the judge to whom the WML is charging the workers only to give up their seniority rights and jobs on lower wages to two plants making critical tire cord for military use."

"A full report on all the WML's local elections should be ready in the next few weeks," said Cuneo. He added that the results of the elections differ widely and "there are still important issues with which the union must deal."
WASHINGTON

By WILL ALLEN

WASHINGTON, D.C.—One of the most sincere tributes ever paid John L. Lewis lies in the preparations being made by the "Assistant President" James F. Byrnes for the coming battle with the coal operators. The Works, The Administration is tasking Lewis the respect of tacitly acknowledging, by these preparations, the leadership that he has shown the union.

Within the past month Byrnes has been working behind the scenes to act the stage for the struggle he expects. The fact was the "downout" order. The second was the announcement curfew. There is a certain amount of maneuver that has been made. They were announced as measures to save coal at a time when everybody knows coal has been difficult to obtain. To be sure, many of the racketeers have been using transportation drawbacks rather than miners. But the fact remains that the public is impressed solely with the fact that there is a coal curfew.

When the "down-out" order was announced, virtually estimated that it would save 2,000,000 tons of coal. And it was said, somewhat honestly, that the most that the coal curfew would save a single week.

However, in addition to whatever validity these coal-saving figures might have, a few statistics might have figured out that these acute men haven't been doing their weapons in setting the stage the way they would like. It for the miners that the longshoremen have!

The solar punch is all present. It will not be long before the miners begin to think one sentence: "One day of stoppage coal will mean more than two months of the broadsheet.

This is a tough argument for Lewis to overcome. But Lewis is a tough adversary, and is not particularly fond by tough arguments. His bold tactics are exemplified in the last week of a notice, in accordance with the Constitution of the Coal Miners' Conally Act, of intention to call a nation-wide strike of the more than a million miners on or after April 1.

The Conally Act makes it legal to call a strike in a war industry after such a notice is filed with the President. The National Labor Relations Board cannot issue an injunction to stop the strike during the waiting period of 30 days has elapsed.

More than appears on the surface. The timing of such a notice by Lewis constitutes an aggressive act in which he carried the war to the Administration. For instance, the law speaks of such notices being filed "in good faith," technically, of course, that preparations do not exist at this time Lewis finds that the Conally Act contains the following the miners and the Government are not yet entitled to the quorum.

But Lewis did not let that fact stop him. He blandly brushed it aside in his letter to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, in which he made the following statement: "The Conally Act, of the provisions of the prior law, are on full notice from informed press reports, the possibility of certain high officials in the government intent at the very first opportunity, to act as the last, to topple the coalition government. The outcome of impending negotiations, at any rate, cannot be determined without delays or delays, the full civil and political provisions of that procedure, is a clause known as the Smith-Connally Act.

The position of the coal operators, including some of those to the various departments...

City of Man

Against the night impassable
The city class new in erew of a place
A mirage of peace and grace and breath
Of drifting wind-blow
The sum of dream and agony and

Mark's need of bread and beauty
Wrought in granite and in fire
This is the city, "deserted" city
Then storm and the desolate, the die

Warming itself and with
And man with rain and rain in your heart

Water running may be adopted
Against Lewis. Recent acts of the Administration to try to force a "mule labor" corporation law on the workers of a free nation have gravely disturbed important sections of the labor movement. Open or tacitally, many of these will sympathize with Lewis in his knock-down and out battle with the White House.

Even many who are not sympathetic with Lewis for various reasons, both valid and invalid, will still uncomfortably watch the efforts of the court to crush a labor union and a labor leader who step out of the bounds they have laid.

There is an ominous ring to that kind of thing.

Particularly when Lewis is prepared to bring forth the testimony of such distinguished witnesses as Mrs. Agnes Meyers, wife of the conservative publisher of the independent Washington "Post," who after a special trip through the Pennsylvania coal area last year, wrote an article in her husband's newspaper, saying:

"The miner is actually worse off than in 1941. Prices have gone up. He is expected to do the dirtiest, most hazardous work for the most unreasonably low pay in industry on pay that does not compare with that in steel and construction."

"The miners—anyone else in the White House, even the United Mine Workers or John L. Lewis—would have to be talked into forgetting the law as so enshrined into the testimony of Mrs. Meyers.

Alberta

"THE QUEST IN THE HOUSE" (at the Capitol, New York) continues another step by Hollywood into the "realistic" picture field. This is a "realistic" film, and there is no "realistic" film.

"The Quest" is a picture by this is-iddle, what should be sex, absorbing psychological study becomes a routine yarn that never quite gets to the point. All of the acting try hard. Direction John Brahm puts the full weight of "The Island Behind the Production. But to see at all.

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Alberta

"SONG TO REMEMBER" (at Radio City Music Hall, New York) will later select and try for good reason—for a long time to come. Regardless of whether or not Columbia Strays from historical fact to bring the story of Chopin-Franz Liszt—there will be one of the worst of the year. "The Quest" is the story of a man, who remained to the end of his life the champion of the free. In emphasizing this aspect of Chopin's life, the film represents a true picture of Alberti. The honors. The possibilities for an Albertian film are there. But the task of Alberti remains too much for the propitiate.

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As mothers, we have a post-war problem all our own. It is one for which, it seems, no adequate preparation can be made because its outlines are still not clear to us. All we can be sure of is that more than any other generation of mothers that have gone before us, we are going to be unable to understand our children as they grow up, and they will not be able to understand us.

Every generation, of course, has to face this problem to some degree. That we grow old as our children reach maturity, and that we have settled problems for ourselves which they still have to face; that no amount of lecturing on our part can convince children

that they really need not go through the agonizing process of "finding out for themselves"—these things are enough to place children and parents at opposite poles. But, that is the normal. What we have to face is the abnormal, the out-
dated, notions of ways and values of life which to us will seem vio-

tence and irreligious but to our chil-

dren, born into such times, this will seem the natural state of affairs.

Growing up in an environment of change so rapid that our own, by comparison, will seem slow and stable, our children cannot hold the views which we consider important or set the standards we value. To them, we shall seem ultra-old-fashioned, our ideals those of an age dated by the war.

But knowing this is not going to do us any good. The fact that our youngsters are going to be more in time with the changing times than we can even hope to be is not necessarily going to make us happy with these changes. It may help us un-
derstand what is happening to our children when they act in ways which seem strange to us. But it is a fact which we have to face, that this is what we want our children to

be or do. On the contrary, we may have to yield to them the current "modernity," just as the mothers of many of us rebelled against ours.

However, there may be this dif-
ference. Our parents, for the most part, lived in the same old ways of life when the First World War was fought. Our parents were disappointed, but the life they entered was profoundly different from what they had been used to as their future promises to be. We have no expectation of go-
ing back to our pre-war ways. We antici-
pate changes of a basic na-
ture—many of them unforeseen ones. Yet we still cling to many of our old ideals and hopes. These will have been ingrained in us, have become a part of our mental make-up. Perhaps we are grow-
ing too fast for our environment, thinking. Perhaps thinking itself is becoming too great a effort. Whether or not the whole of mankind can possibly sur-

vive at all, let alone maintain its identity, is not for us to decide. But we are the first generation of mothers who are not in the same position as the young mothers, who were not unable to understand their children and were profoundly different from what they had been used to as their future promises to be. We have no expectation of go-
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Southwest Progress

Roster of Perlman District Shows Wages, Locals Grow

The progress picture revealed in Vice Pres. Meyer Perlman's latest reports shows the Southwest Dept. steadily scoring new triumphs in wage increases and organizational expansion. Additional shops are being brought into the fold and substantial union benefits are being gained that are sure to attract still more to the folds of the I.W.G.U.

S'WEST EMPLOYERS TO FORM NEW BODY

A new association of Southwestern manufacturers that mopped up during an all-day session held on Feb. 19 at the Steelworkers' Hall in St. Louis. This Tuesday evening meeting, exploring the background, nature and purpose of such an undertaking, will be followed by a similar session this month, scheduled for Kansas City, at which a permanent organization will be set up.

Two main reasons are given for the formation of the new manufacturers' body. One is for more effective protection of the regional trade possibilities of the southwest area. The other is for the purpose of uniting all those engaged in the industry in the face of the injuries effects of the recent Order No. 280 issued by the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration.

Parley Opened On K.C. Pact Renewal With Dress Shops

The first conference looking toward renewal of the union agreement with the Kansas City dress manufacturers was held on Feb. 15. Among the union requests discussed at the conference were wage increases, the granting of a two-week vacation with pay to workers employed five years or more, and the establishment of a health fund. The manufacturers indicated areas of such and of union proposals.

Conditions at all Kansas City dress shops participated in the discussion. The conference will be resumed when a number of manufacturers who were not present on Feb. 15 return to the city.

Let your answer to bombok

Psychological Pay-Off

Mt. Vernon, Ill., Chooses New State of Officers

Election in Mt. Vernon, Illinois, last month produced the following slate of officers: Orville L. Carlson, general secretary-treasurer; George J. Albrecht, vice president; Catt Casey, recording secretary; Robert L. Evelyn, Allyn Marlowe, M. E. Harris, and George Shumaker, executive committeemen; Ernest Wood, delegate to the Central Labor Union; Opa! Wilhelm, a member of the Lebanon Parmer, cutters' shop, and the executive secretary of the Atchison.

Honor Rose Pesotta At Akron Luncheon

Rose Pesotta, ILGWU vice president from 1934 to 1944, who played a notable part in the huge Akron rubber sit-down strike in 1936, is to be a guest at a luncheon in New Bedford, Oregon, awarded the executive of the United Rubber Workers of America, CIO, on April 9.

Rose Pesotta's book, 'Reunion With The Water,” deals with the America labor struggle as it took in her (ten years in the field). There was another rubber strike, which the author regards as equally in national industrial history.

Still in Buffalo as that time, Pesotta has been awarded the Buffalo Labor Union for emergency re-employment, the rank of Akron, and her special role there is made of the handling among the workers.
Goldstein-Levine Settles
Union Victor After 10-Year Battle
To Negotiate Progress for Workers

Work has been resumed at the large Goldstein and Levine plant in Johnstown, Pa., where about 450 workers struck during the week of Feb. 19. The settlement is based on an understanding reached with the firm that employer representatives would no longer be a part of the management of the firm. The unions have also agreed to work with the firm on an integrated labor-management committee. The settlement was reached after several months of negotiations between the unions and the company. The agreement is expected to bring stability to the plant and help improve working conditions.

As New England Council Met

Representatives of a score of North New England locals attended the recent District Council meeting in Boston at which they listened to talks by (left to right) George Roeter, ILGWU attorney, Director David Golding, and District Manager Jack Halpern.

Scranton Council's Drive Wins Terms in Two Shops

A provisional agreement establishing standard union conditions along with increases and improved overtime rates for about 145 workers in two Pennsylvania shops represents the most recent advance in the organization drive being conducted in the Scranton and Wilkes-Barre region according to I. Zimmerman, district manager of that area.

The shops, both owned by one firm, are the Petry Plain Dye Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and the Mainman Co., Lackawanna Ave., Scranton, Pa.

The agreement was reached on Feb. 18 after workers in the Plain Dye shop stopped work in protest over the discharge of two of their workers. Before a settlement was reached, the work stoppage had threatened to spread to the Mainman plant.

The quarterly meeting of the District Council held in Scranton on Feb. 17, was attended by 85 delegates, representing a district membership of 6,000.

Health Fund Added
As A & H Plants Sign Renewed Pact

A one-year contract covering workers in the three plants of A & H Sportswears, Inc. in Scranton, has added health and welfare benefits to the gains that were achieved in the earlier negotiations.

The A & H Sportswears contract was signed, reports Office Redina, by District Manager Max Pietz and the company.

Marking 8th Year of Hazleton ILG

Delores Shop 8½% Raise Breaks Up Long Deadlock

Grounding of an 8½ per cent general wage increase, subject to a War Labor Board approval, by the Delores Dress Co., Horrell, N.Y., brought 150 employees back to work on Feb. 19 after a stoppage of less than a week, it is reported by Max Weisler, company president.

LEAGUE DRESS SHOP SWIFTLY UNIONIZED

Shamokin Welfare

At shops participating, the health and welfare plan goes into effect for Loucks 185 and 306 in the Shamokin-Sunbury district. Negotiations now under way are expected to bring two additional shops into the program within several weeks.

The plan became effective in January, and a number of claims have already been approved and paid. The differential premium plan, along with provisions eliminating group policy, has provided benefits for almost 2,000 members.

Hazlet-McAdoo Pact

A health and welfare fund for about 400 workers employed by the Hazlet-McAdoo plant, has the major gain scored in the contract recently renegotiated with this company.

Manager Schindler and Organizer Margaret Yamashita conducted negotiations on behalf of the workers in the Hazlet-McAdoo plant, located in Hazlet and McAdoo, Pa.

Burnette Pact Sets
1st Health Fund in Springfield History

Burkey, PA - The first union contract to provide a health fund for workers in Springfield, Mass., has been negotiated by a plan that was started as the Burnette shop in that city, according to local union officials.

The pact, for a 3½ per cent health fund and a 3 per cent vacation fund, was negotiated by a joint committee of workers and guided by the Easton Health Rights Committee, David G. Staffeld, and Fred Przek, president of Local 228, Mary J. Fendig, and Weisler were among the early organizers.
Cloak Joint Board War Relief

$300,000 in Day Pay

The contribution of New York's 30,000 cloakmakers to the ILGWU 1945 War Relief Fund is expected to exceed $300,000, according to a preliminary estimate by Israel Feinberg, general manager of the Cloak Joint Board. The cloakmakers made their contribution of a day's pay on Monday, Feb. 3.

"This is a proud moment in the history of our union," Feinberg stated. "I am confident that our workers will do well in the days to follow." He added that the cloakmaking industry and the ISGWU have "no thought of possibility." This magnificent response to the appeal of the International and the Cloak Joint Board is evidence of the cloakmakers' labor solidarity and patriotic spirit.

In presenting a report to David Dubinsky, president of the United garment workers, Feinberg said, "We have made our satisfaction in the outcome of this campaign. Our cloakmakers have contributed funds, both as part of the International and on their own initiative, so that you have made it a special point to commend, that the cloakworkers have also contributed to the JLC because of the Red-Brick activities. In ten days, you have more than justified your faith in us and the great humanitarian tradition."

Close Joint Board War Relief

A Communist-inspired trick to be announced the union's effort to raise the $300,000 goal was discovered last week when the Cloak Joint Board received a letter from the workers of the "Red-Brick" garment manufacturers on "Deshah Ave," and signed allegedly by 32 persons employed in that shop, protesting the financing of the fund's proceeds to the JLC because of the Red-Brick activities.

The letter, which was addressed to Israel Feinberg, general manager of the cloaks, stated that the "Red-Brick" manufacturers had asked the Cloak Joint Board to demand that they not finance the War Relief Fund but demand that the latter not finance any of the JLC because of Red-Brick activity.

The JLC has within a few days, however, another letter, signed by George Fuchs, executive secretary, and to other members of the Cloak Joint Board, whose names are also listed in the letter-composed of a Communist-run letter-stated that the shop had held a meeting and the workers were_anxious "under the threat" of communist-sponsored action. The letter states that the shop was not under pressure to assist in the life-saving work "to the best of our abilities."

Justice - Price

The Cloak Joint Board's War Relief

LOCAL 117'S FORUMS STIRR SURF DEBATES

Hitting its full mid-winter stride, the educational program of Local 117, Cloak Joint Board, is featuring lecture, forums, parties and concerts which are attracting an unusual number of members, it is announced by President Benjamin Kaplan.

Of special importance is the series of forums which, at its next meeting, scheduled for March 8 in the local's auditorium, will consist of a discussion by experts in the field of war production problems confronting Jews throughout the world. Tickets are now being sold for the special performances that will be played by the members of this Yiddish Folks Dramatic Group.

The forum will be conducted by J. Weinsternk, D. Rubin and I. Blumenthal and is designed to give the educational activities of the local.

Skirt Industry Control

Drive to Hit 'Family Shops,' Gaps in Rates, Registration

The drive by Local 23 to strengthen its control over the skirt industry is receiving the full support of the Cloak Joint Board, Manager Louis Reiss has reported to the executive board of the Skirtmakers' Union.

The drive, which is aimed at enforcing strict union registration of all skirt manufacturers, is also designed to eliminate any supplement of non-union workers to union shops. The union feels that this will not only help to strengthen its own activities but will also help to clear up the problem of the so-called "family shop." These "family shops" have sprung up in the past few weeks and in certain sections of the garment, to be filled with workmen, usually from the New York area looking for employment. Non-union "family shops" have also been set up by certain members of the garment manufacturers, who have been able to secure workers on low wages and with little or no protection.

The drive, which is being conducted in cooperation with the United Garment Workers of America, is aimed at strengthening the position of the union in the garment industry and at providing a better standard of living for the workers.

M-388 Program

Trade Weights Effect Of Priority, Cut-offs

Details of the War Production Board's plan to increase the consumer supply of low-end and popular-priced apparel were made public after nearly a month during which speculation as to the contents of M-388, the order embodying the plan, had been rampant. The order went into effect in a series of cut-offs between Feb. 10 and March 6, which will provide optimal distribution for manufacturers producing garments at or below the cut-off wholesale of $0.90.

A controversy, however, has arisen over the question of whether the order will be restricted to manufacturers producing garments at or below the cut-off wholesale of $0.90. Manufacturers producing garments at higher prices have expressed concern that the order will not be effective in providing a adequate distribution for their products.

In summary, the M-388 program is intended to ensure a more equitable distribution of low-end and popular-priced apparel among consumers during World War II. The program includes a series of cut-offs, with the first cut-off occurring on February 10th. The order is designed to allocate garments to manufacturers based on the price of their products, with garments priced below $0.90 being given priority. This will help to ensure that consumers have access to a wider variety of clothing options, while also supporting the war effort by providing essential apparel to those in need.
BRITISH SHOPS OPEN BY MAIDA SPRINGER

The delegation of four American union representatives, which includes Maida Springer, member of Local 13, Hasbro, has arrived in Britain and is expected to encourage British workers to form unions, according to the AFL-CIO. This is in support of the major British industrial establishment, which is being organized by women.

The delegation, which includes two U.S. representatives, is expected to meet with leaders of the local unions to plan how best to assist them.

1st Annual Meeting

The 1st Annual Meeting of the British Chemical Workers' Union was held on March 16, 1948, at the British Labour Pavilion in London. The meeting was attended by representatives of the various unions affiliated with the British Chemical Workers' Union, as well as by members of the local community.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, who welcomed the attendees and introduced the officers of the union. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The treasurer's report was presented, which showed a balanced budget for the organization. The executive committee's report was also presented, which included updates on the union's work and plans for the future.

The meeting concluded with a discussion of the union's goals and objectives. The attendees agreed to continue working towards the betterment of the chemical workers' working conditions and wages.

THE CONFERENCE

The conference was well attended, with representatives from various unions and local communities. The discussions centered around the challenges facing the chemical workers, as well as the strategies to address them.

The attendees were encouraged to continue their efforts towards unity and solidarity, and to work together towards the betterment of their working conditions.

The conference adjourned with a call to action for all chemical workers to continue their efforts towards unity and solidarity.
A DIET WITHOUT PILLS

(Second in a series on vitamin)

We are constantly being advised by advertisers over the radio and in the press that "dull, nervous, irritable feelings" we may be suffering from indicates a vitamin deficiency and can be relieved by the use of "Vitamin A, B, C, and D."

And people have taken this advice, found no noticeable improvement in their health and continue to use these pills on the theory that some people continue to take "pills" on no other theory than that they contain "something good for you." The pills are of course expensive and have made millions for Vitamin manufacturers. The pill producers are so well protected by patent laws that people continue to believe that "pills are good for you.

Army Experiment

Recently a group of scientists, with the aid of the Army, conducted an experiment with young men to determine whether taking pills in addition to a well-balanced American diet would in any way benefit their "being," stimulate their appetites, increase their energy or improve their psyche. The results were "No" on all counts.

Evidence is piled up to prove that healthful living and the use of vitamin pills by people may be misleading in its effect. If they are to be used, they should be used only as an aid to a well-balanced diet. In fact, it is known for a fact that in some cases the use of vitamin pills may be harmful.

For example, recent experiments with the use of vitamin D by the dairy industry have shown that the use of vitamin D is harmful to people who are milk drinkers.

Thus, the use of vitamin pills should be encouraged to children who are not able to eat a good diet. In addition, the use of vitamin pills should be encouraged in the case of people who are on a very restricted or low-calorie diet.

The use of vitamin pills should be discouraged in the case of people who are on a very low-calorie diet and who are not able to gain weight.

There are many people who believe that vitamin pills are good for them and that they are necessary for good health. In fact, there are many people who believe that vitamin pills are necessary for good health.

Thus, it is important to make people aware of the fact that vitamin pills are not a substitute for a well-balanced diet.

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Nagler Going Strong at 50
In 'Hard Way' ILG Career

Last week, to be precise on Feb. 25, Local 10, Cutters, marked the 50th birthday of its manager, Isidore Nagler, vice president of the ILGWW. The event, which in ordinary times would have been marked by a "bang-up" celebration under the auspices of the local, was curtailed according to local custom, because of the anniversary was signalized by an intimate gathering of about 90 friends of the managing editor. Nagler "many more years of successful cutting and successful leadership."

Cutter in Youth

Isidore Nagler came to America from a northern European home in 1914. After a brief spell in the "New York Public school system, he took up the cutting trade as a permanent trade. He has been a member of the union at the age of 16 and has long become "a permanent feature" in union affairs. The evening's program, "The Cutters' Experience," drew the attention of local officials and friends to the union and paved the way for Nagler's steady rise on the union's ladder. That was the birth of the phenomenal growth of the New York market, the decade that has been characterized by great periodic surges which eventually brought about the unionization movement and an experienced management.

In 1931, Nagler became recording secretary of Local 10's executive council and a member of the board of directors. In 1935, he was elected to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and was re-elected in 1934. In 1934, he became a member of the executive council of the New York State Federation of Labor and has been re-elected to that body in recognition of the valuable services he has rendered.

Delegate Abroad

Twice during the past 10 years Isidore Nagler has been abroad on the occasion of his own personal and the American Federation of Labor in a representative capacity abroad. In 1934, he was chosen by the Federation of Labor as a delegate to the sessions of the International Chamber of Workers' Federation in London and was subsequently designated by the ILGWW to represent the International Federation of Trades Union, whose congress was held that same year in Weymouth, England. In November, 1934, Vice Pres. Nagler was sent to Southport, England, as a delegate of the AFL, in the British Trades Union Congress.

Needle Trades Students Win Awards

Evelyn Auer and Beatrice Walsh, who achieved highest academic records among the graduating class of the Central High School of Needle Trades, received special ILGWW bond awards from Mark Auer, right.

M-388 Alerting Cutters
To Job and Supply Blows

"Order M-388, recently issued by the War Production Board, undoubtedly will affect employment and earnings in the women's garment trades," Vice Pres. Isidore Nagler, manager of Local 10, Cutters, declared in reply to an inquiry as to the effect of this order on the cutting rooms of the industry. "In the cutting rooms of the industry, although the order has been under consideration for some time, since the outbreak of the war and long since orders have already been expanded in respect to cutting material."

Priority for Low-End

"Producers of low and moderate-priced merchandise are entitled to specified priority rights in obtaining the products from their suppliers and wholesalers," the order emphasizes. However, these producers cannot use the rating unless they submit to the commissioner's order, which has not been reserved for the high-grade market. "Certain garments and shirts, shoes and children's garments, have a quota of 55 per cent; another 20 per cent for medium and 25 per cent for other categories of these garments and shirts, shoes and children's garments, have a 90, 100, and in a few instances, 110 per cent," the commissioner says.

"Free" Field Narrow

"Garments above specified price lines which have no priority rating will have to be sold and garments obtainable in the 'free' market will depend on the individual producer's rating which has not been reserved for the high-grade market."

"Woolen garments for which fabric obtained from the 'free' market will have to be provided by the producer or producer-agency in order to assure adequate supply of garments of medium quality for the various kinds of work," the commissioner says.

"Winsor garments and other medium-quality and underear cloth and multi-fabric garments will be worth the same price of about $13.50, as well as the current price. The free market is expected to be true of cotton and rayon garments above certain price points."

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

Each week and month shows an increase in the number of patients at the Union Health Center. It is going up, not by tens or twenties, but by hundreds. In the first two months of 1945 there has been a tremendous rise of the number of patients over the same period of the previous year. That our patients should take advantage of the services provided for them by their local is expected. But the number who actually use these services is a great surprise.

It is true that an increase in the number of patients in the Union Health Center is a great surprise, because that is an unavoidable part of wartime conditions. Unfortunately, there is no exception to the rule. That is the reason for our services in the Union Health Center.

"Free Glasses"

There is considerable misunderstanding about the nature of our services. Concerning the eyesight conservation program of the Union Health Center, the demand for eyeglasses has always been very high. All those members of the Union are entitled to our service, regardless of whether they have a prescription or not. If you are one of the many who have been neglected by the ophthalmologists, you should not hesitate to come to us. We will see that you receive the best attention possible. If you are in need of glasses, we will order them for you. If you are in need of any other kind of eyeglasses, we will see that you receive the best attention possible. If you are in need of any other kind of eyeglasses, we will see that you receive the best attention possible.
THE YALTA CHARTER

All America, we are confident, bask with a feeling of profound satisfaction the outcome of the Conference. The Yalta charter, beyond doubt, is one of the most potent political documents of the entire war period, a guide to action that will quicken and coordinate the tempo of the military endeavor against the common enemy and will give substance and outline to post-war world developments.

- Like most agreements, the accord at Yalta has been achieved as a result of compromise. Concessions and sacrifices had to be made in order to attain at least a minimum of concord that would serve as a basis for unity of action. This was Yalta's most valuable achievement.
- It has sealed the doom of Nazi Germany and blunted the final, headlong dash for total German militancies; at wiping out the Nazi party, laws, organizations and institutions; and at just and swift punishment for all war criminals.

Of no less paramount importance was the decision of the Crimea Conference to follow through with the formation of a general United Nations organization to maintain peace and security in the post-war world. For this purpose, the Yalta conference voted to call a meeting of representatives of the United Nations on April 25 in San Francisco to prepare a charter for such an organization, along the lines proposed in the informal conversations held at Dumbarton Oaks.

Undoubtedly, uppermost in the minds of the conference at Yalta was the desire to attain a firm foundation for world security. Everyone realizes that the maintenance of lasting world peace would be impossible without an accord among the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain. And the accord has been accomplished at Yalta.

Does this Yalta declaration swarm aside all former unilateral action by any of the Big Three with regard to liberated lands? Does it do away with all “sphere of influence” policies and divisions which have so disturbed and worried democratic public opinion in Europe and in America for more than a year—such action as we have witnessed in Yugoslavia, in Bulgaria, in Romania, in Greece, and Poland? Does it mean that in the interest of Allied unity and in the face of facts already accomplished, the conference had to make painful compromises? The Yalta statement on liberated European lands marks a clear-cut departure from recent examples of power politics, a departure which, in spirit and principle, is fundamentally opposed to war. This truth is not an achievement that points to greater hope for permanent world peace and unified democratic action.

Among other things we, in America, must also bear in mind that, in addition to Soviet Russia, our country, as well as Britain, is the guarantor of a free democratic existence for Europe’s liberated lands. The responsibility for the enactment of this high-minded declaration—“to assist the peoples liberated from the domination of Nazi Germany to create democratic institutions of their own choosing”—will, therefore, be ours as well as Great Britain’s. Our democracies must bear a full share of the obligation assumed at Yalta so that the promise for real democracy in Europe may not degenerate into a scrap of paper.

Especially in this true and poignant with regard to Poland, for which a deep and abiding concern exists in America. For the fate of Poland is not a problem of boundaries only—it involves her very life as a state and a people. The tragic dilemma, the dead-end into which martyred Poland has been pushed by the complex and knotty exigencies of geography and history, however, will not be solved by the Polish people alone. They have the right, the moral and the courage to offer resistance. Of a truly democratic Poland withines

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and that boxy-looking thing on the right was also considered to be a national symbol by democratic China.

What do we want? The American people want peace. We want to be able to feed our hungry people. We want to be able to clothe our homeless people. We want to be able to give our children a decent education. We want to be able to live in a world that is free of fear and want. We want to be able to live in a world that is free of war and violence. We want to be able to live in a world that is free of hunger and poverty. We want to be able to live in a world that is free of disease and suffering. We want to be able to live in a world that is free of discrimination and prejudice. We want to be able to live in a world that is free of discrimination and prejudice. We want to be able to live in a world that is free of discrimination and prejudice.

We differ about how to achieve these goals. Some people want more government intervention, while others want more individual freedom. Some people want more equality, while others want more diversity. Some people want more progress, while others want more stability. Some people want more change, while others want more tradition. But we all want the same thing: a world that is free of fear and want.

Many people appear to be unable to unravel the reason why John L. Lewis, practically on the last day of the AFL Executive Council meeting in New York a few weeks ago, threw a monkey-wrench into the machinery and blocked the realization of the United Mine Workers to the “new coalitions.”

We prefer simple straightforward. There seems to be little doubt that Lewis did wish to be readjusted— else why all the fuss and flurry that accompanied his application and all the heart-throbs that went with it? Surely, the AFL wished Lewis and his big union back in its fold, and it was his fate to be bundled out into the cold. In the end, it had a hard time getting the coal mining workers back into the AFL. There is no need to give a reason why the new coalitions failed, or to give a reason why the “national” symbol of the labor movement was so deeply felt.

The American JOURNAL OF ARTS
An amazing story has come out of Germany. It describes hundreds of thousands of people, wearing, as it were, a pre-determined mask which obscured their real identity, to work in their factories in dugout houses, where they are told to work in a serene, calm, and relaxed atmosphere. The houses, which are designed for comfort and efficiency, are furnished with modern appliances, including electric lighting, central heating, and indoor plumbing. The houses are designed to be as comfortable as possible, with attention to detail and comfort. The concept of these houses was developed to encourage cooperation and productivity, while also providing a sense of security and protection from the outside world. These houses were designed to be self-sustaining, with the ability to grow their own food and produce their own energy. They were intended to be a safe haven for those who were oppressed and exploited in traditional work environments. The idea was to create a new society, where people could live and work in a place that was safe, comfortable, and conducive to productivity. The concept of these houses was revolutionary at the time, and it continues to inspire new ideas and innovations in the field of architecture and urban planning today.
Sec'y Umhey Sees Order of W.R. & OPA As Threat To Worker, Consumer, Firms; Attacks Textile Pay As Root Cause; Urges Suspension Until Revision

Appearing in Washington before the Smith Committee of Congress, on March 13, 1945, Executive Secretary Frederick F. Umhey, on behalf of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, brought to the public's attention the price control system which has been imposed by the government on apparel production since the start of the war.

Earlier in the month, the Smith Committee had been investigating the actions of federal agencies, based manufacturers and mill representatives for modifications of M-388, the order recently issued by W.R. and OPA. In his statement to the Committee, Secretary Umhey emphasized the necessity of suspending that order which was proposed, and would achieve the same ends as M-388, would achieve the same ends for which it was designed. He charged that failure to consult with industry and labor before enactment of the order was the direct cause of its shortcomings.

A digest of Secretary Umhey's statement follows:

Broadly, the IJLWU approves the purposes of the new order issued by W.R. and OPA, known as M-388. We feel that the war emergency has justified control of clothing. First, it is an important means of winning the war. Second, we want to promote the welfare of all workers, and good-quality clothing in sufficient quantity at reasonable prices is a prime necessity. Naturally, every reasonable price is a prime necessity. Naturally, every reasonable price should not be below the price levels of the depression years.

To produce more products and occupy as much time as originally anticipated, the volume of business of W.R. and OPA would have involved.

The order of W.R. and OPA are to be issued on an order, which is the past few months. The materials for civilian use increased, and the items have been purchased. The agreement that the production, sales, and manufacturing of apparel is to be increased, but we feel that the government is not available to control the price levels.

Textile Lack Acute

There has been an acute shortage of textiles, and in some parts of the country, the textile industry is being forced to purchase materials at a cost of 300 to 500 per cent. The manufacturers have been forced to pay more than the cost of the raw materials, but we feel that the government is not available to control the price levels.

Textile workers are being paid in their jobs, and their real earnings are being reduced. The textile laborers are being paid below the basic wage, but they face the same problems as other workers. The cause of the textile shortages is clearly explained. It is, quite simply, the limited supply of raw materials which is directly attributable to the low-wage scale. The government's regulations have been designed to control the production of raw materials, but they have not been successful. The problem is acute, and it is time to take immediate action to prevent a serious situation.

The wage aspect of the textile problem has not received the same sympathetic consideration that was accorded to manufacturers seeking price relief. The Textile Workers Union has done a fine job for the W.R. It has employed experts to insure that the textile workers receive their just due. As proposed, the W.R. and OPA decided to include the cost of manpower and manufacture in the materials. The mills have been forced to close, but with the products will mean for the industry, the workers will be in the dark. In the case of the New England mills, fabric for clothing will be lacking.

Just Patchwork!

Crippling Industry

Shops cannot produce cloaks and suits under the stipulated roll-off prices as they now are or will be able to do so reasonably or reasonably. Who is to say that the manufacturers cannot get out of existence altogether, while the workers are left without enough to get enough needed to continue. Many jobs should be closed down for a year that is not available to control the price levels.

The wooden mills which make most of the suits are manufacturing better cloaks and suits which are not only better than the others but will be at a lower price. The government has not been forced to control the price levels, and the government has not been forced to control the price levels.

Quality Means Economy

The government's regulations are not designed to prevent the real cost-cutting economy, but to help the industry and workers to meet the demands of the war effort. The regulations are designed to prevent the real cost-cutting economy, but to help the industry and workers to meet the demands of the war effort.
War Fund Hits $1,500,000

At press time, reports from the union's General Office indicate that the fund total in the ILGWU's 1945 War Relief Fund campaign will top $1,500,000, as revealed in the tabulation of donations from the major markets now being completed.

"The membership of our union," President Dubinsky jubilantly announced in the faith of the leadership of his generation. With rare exceptions, every local and branch of our organization has lived up to the ILGWU tradition and has come through in grand style for this great war-relief effort. Among the leading contributors were Local 316, the New York Knickerbockers; Local 69, which converged with $323,000; the New York Dress Joint Board locals, whose donation was second in amount only to the miscellaneous locals of New York City; and the 118, 123, 125, 212, and several others.

The results of the Eastern Out-of-Work Department were reported late on Thursday. The 316-Church Hill Joint Board locals reported $15,000 from Local 173, Ridgewood, etc., Trikoftas. Workers, Philadel- phia, also reported $20,000. The 182-Church Hill Joint Board locals were reported as having made contributions of $17,000 and $6,000, respectively.

The locals in the Western Out-of-Work Department raised $35,000, and Local 10, the Shoulder-At-Tie Joint Board checked in with $50,000.

Encouraging reports are also coming from the local union officers and committees in other parts of the country, under direction of Vice Pres. Jean Lux. These reports will be indicated in Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tenn., and Arling- ton, Va., next week, when the locals are actively participating in the Relief Fund drive with the same enthusiasm as in the East.

In the West, the Out-of-Work Department, under direction of Vice Pres. William Smith, and 316-Church Hill Shoulder-At-Tie Joint Board, concluded the drive with a full day's pay from all its locals.

In all, a total of $1,500,000, exceeding the anticipated $1,000,000, was turned in for the Relief Fund drive.

Rainwear Industry Fears M-388 Chaos

New York's rainwear industry faces a complete breakdown because of the weather of the War Produc tion Board to include its produc- tions in the schedule of materials for essential apparel, mailbags, sanitary products, tents, etc., waterproof Garment Workers charged last week.

The industry, as indicated earlier, is in full agreement with the arguments of the Rainwear Industry on its claim for the issuance of exclusive materials for essential apparel, mailbags, sanitary products, tents, etc., waterproof Garment Workers charged last week.

The rainwear industry is coop- erating to the fullest extent pos- sible and is accordingly requesting to be well supplied with waterproof garments. Only last week, Local 29 was represented at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Division to present the letting of bids and we pledged all our by our union to meet milita- ry need.

"The fact remains, though, that such orders are not and cannot be filled by the gaps created by the stop in civilian purchases. Garment machines in our shops are either idle or not used to their fullest ex- tent.

"It is for this reason that the indus- try is seeking relief. Without the industrial capacity to produce for the armed forces, the industrial capacity to produce for the armed forces.

"We believe that the type of obstacle we make is not economic, that its applicants from the civilian market will cer- tainly be rapidly and efficiently filled as the industry is used to fill.

"We demand that the military authorities make it clear that the essentiality of the waterproof garment in the military market.

"The difficulties we have been experiencing until now have reached a climax in M-388. There can be little doubt that should WPB fail to meet the need for the essentiality of the waterproof garment for the armed forces, the situation in the New York garment market faces a complete breakdown.

"The Rainwear and Millinery Mahex will take the necessary steps to ensure that WPB takes action on the request that it is a necessity for the industry.

ILGWU 1945 Concert Scheduled April 7 As Season Climax

The annual climate event in the cultural activity of the ILGWU in New York City, the spring concert of the ILGWU's Chorus and Marionettes Orchestra, will take place this year on Saturday, April 7, at the Local 91 Auditorium.

Debbie Lewis, negro annoual leader, will conduct, the Chorus and Marionette orchestra will conduct the Marionettes Orchestra, with Debbie Lewis as conductor, Miss Lina Lowery, bass section, Mrs. Eliza White, violist, soprano of the Marionette Opera Company and chorus, and the Marionette Orchestra, will appear on the program. This is the eleventh annual event of the Marionettes Orchestra in the ILGWU. Under the direction of Local 91 chairman, Mr. J.H. Bickel, at 50 cents and $1.25, can be obtained at the ILGWU General Office, 171 Broadway, 6th fl at all local and joint board offices.

Maiden Spring Touring England's Labor Centers

The four American women included in the tour of England, with which the women's groups are working with British labor and governmental officials, as reported by the Office of War Infor- mation, is one of the APL representatives on the tour.

The group spent an entire morning at the local Ministry of Labour, where they conferred with an offi- cial, Miss Taylor, of the Ministry of Labour's inspection section, and other offi- cials. They toured the central office, the industrial workshop, local employment exchanges, hotels, workers' hostels, garment factories and ad- ditional aspects of wartime labor problems. The American trip is being sponsored by the Labor Pro- cured by the British ILGWU and the Ministry of Labour's inspection section. They were ac- companied by Walter Thompson, official liaison with the trade union movement, and discussed the special food requirements of special- ly grouped workers, such as miners and miners' women. They also inspected the experimental labor home for workers' families, which is one of the British Labor Department of Labor Home for workers' families.

Mrs. Speaker and Mrs. Arthur G. Con- nelly, chairman of the ILGWU's Women's Auxiliary, also visited the Ministry of Labour. Mrs. Speaker, who is the national chairman of the National Council of Teachers, is a long-time friend of the Minis- try of Labour.

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Major Negro Paper Pictures Anti-Bias Steps by Local 62

The outstanding anti-discrimination recog- nition record of Local 62, Undertaker Work- ers, is described in a recent issue of the Pittsburgh "Courier," the largest and oldest Negro paper in the city. Outlining the racial attitude of Local 62, which includes approximately 3,000 Negro undertakers in the city, is the very large majority of the members that no problem has ever existed.

"There has never been any discrimina- tion in the undertaker's union. When it is attempted by any worker, it is ignored or dis- approved by the majority of the membership of the members that no problem has ever existed." Samuel Storey, business agent of Local 62, who is also the editor of the Negro Labor Cultural Division, is largely credited with the creation of this spirit of kinship among the mem- bers.

"The discrimination in the undertaker's union was encouraged by Mr. Storey, who contacted members, educators and various organiza- tions in Harlem," says the article. "He has waged a constant fight against prejudice to shops through the whole. He expressed the feeling that if there were labor unions who would seek to instill the spirit of true democracy into individuals of our group, instead of depending upon 'bit service,' all problems of racial conflict would disappear."

Our soldiers, sailors, and marines need planes, ships, tanks, ammunition, uniforms, and food. You can help to supply them by buying war savings bonds and stamps.

Unity House OPENS MAY 30

Reservations now being accepted at Daily House office.
Health Benefits Come to Baltimore, Virginia and Maryland

The Maryland-Virginia District and the Baltimore Joint Board celebrated the incorporation of their Health Plan with a luncheon and conference at Emerson Room, Baltimore, on April 1. Delegates from 17 M.D.V. locals, locals 4, 575, 56, local and city officials attended. The plan covers 3,000 workers.
A plan for immediate passage of the Senate bill outlawing job discrimination through the establishment of a permanent FEPC was made on March 13 by Executive Secretary Frederick Umney, speaking on behalf of the ILGWU at hearings being conducted by the Senate. He said the measure, Mr. Umney presented a large number of witnesses in support of the bill and explained that he believed this legislation, at the same time that it sharply curtailed those opportunities thar had been so long a part of the nation's life, might have a tremendous effect upon the conditions it creates and at one and the same time, rob it of much of its power to do so and thereby bring about a more marked sense of order and cohesiveness in economic life.

The opening statement was an attempt to explain the urgency of the situation.

Umney declared, "According to the latest estimate, nearly 50,000,000 people in this country are subject to discrimination in economic opportunity because of their race, religion, color, sex, and age. While we are fighting to crush the evil with our hands, they are robbed of their rights and we feel that this is very right to exist.

FEPC is "Must D" Unit against postion, positing the solution of this problem was "a merit" in the service he provided, he pointed out. "It long to minority groups subject to discrimination in the housing, to 6,000 of whom we have been able to do something to change them, equal rights at home." Would it be wise and more far-sighted to seek a permanent solution for the better and finer American of tomorrow, to get the foundation of the opportunity of equality of opportunity among all sections of the nation? The action of the glossen convention of the ILGWU last June emphasized the need for action on the part of the President, and the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The ILGWU feels very strongly, but we do not mean to do anything that the people of this country are to be found many members among those minority groups that are still oppressed by racial or religious intolerance.

Those who have submitted this bill to Congress, he remarked, the ILGWU spokesmen submitted B 101 as the "best legis- lation for the time being," but he felt that the Taft bill to severe criticism of the Taft-Hartley act could not be admitted because it would eliminate all enforcement machinery and reduce the action to mere words. Other defects of the Taft bill in comparison with the other legislative efforts.

A similar plan on behalf of B 101 was submitted by Senator V. Carter, secretary-treasurer of the New York Trades Union Congress, as a representative of the Jewish Labor Committee. It was presented to the Senate as a joint petition of the New York Trades Union Congress and the New York Trades Union Congress, a joint petition of the Jewish Labor Committee.

"Since time immemorial, the Jews have been the victims of such persecution and suffering that there is no turning point in the history of the Jewish people. This is clearly stated in history."

Jews Very Insecure

"True equal opportunity in economic life is the goal of the Jews. Equal protection of the laws, equal opportunity for employment, an end to discrimination, an end to the much-churned press of the Jewish people, and the right to live in peace and tranquility. These great waves of Jewishthought, the history of the Jewish people, have long been connected with the struggle for equal rights, and the struggle for the right to live in peace and tranquility."

Local 21, Dressmakers, last week received a special award from the New York Trades Union Congress for its continuous leadership in the task of making the supply of healthful blood and fresh blood plasma to the armed forces of the United States. The award was presented by the American Red Cross Dress Crew Service, and was accepted by the manager of Local 21, states.

"Your unswerving cooperation in maintaining the membership cooperation in helping to keep blood flowing steadily to the Army and Navy, and the supply of healthy blood plasma to the armed forces of the United States is acknowledged by us," said Mr. Coach, director of the Red Cross Blood Donor Service, and manager of Local 21.

Red Cross Honors Dressmaker's Union's Great Plasma Aid
It almost seems that mental telepathy was at work the other day, for just as the Executive Committee of the AFL Labor Council was meeting and discussing a resolution involving fundamental American policy towards Italy, President Roosevelt was receiving the final speech of the Italian dictator, Benito Mussolini, which has been described as a classified document passed to him by a messenger of Mussolini’s agents. The President’s speech, delivered in Italian, was received with great interest in Italy and was eagerly awaited by the American public.

The credit union has just declared a dividend of 5 percent, and it is urged that members should now get ready to close off their dividend checks to the office for them.

With offices on the third floor at Local 22 headquarters, the Credit Union is open Tuesday and Wednesday evenings from 5 to 6:30.

Rose Pesotta Book

Rose Pesotta’s “Blood Upon the Waters,” the recently published autobiography of a former vice-president of the ILOWU, is recommended to members of the AFL-Labor Library, according to Albert L. Glassman, assistant director of the library.

In his address on “Inter-American Relations Before and After the War,” Mr. Davila, who was introduced by Business Agent Salvdio Ferrer, told the audience that the Italian-American labor movement had been established on the basis of economic and social demands.

Roosevelt Urged to Bring Italy Into Frisco Parley

President Roosevelt has been requested to invite the democratic government of liberated Italy to the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations by the Italian-American Labor Council. According to Luigi Antonini, president of the council, the Italian government has not yet received the invitation.

In the report of the ILOWU’s organizational campaign, the Italian-Americans have not been able to reach the same level of participation as in the previous years.

The Italian-American Labor Council has been active in promoting various causes, and it is hoped that the Italian-American community will continue to support the democratic government in its efforts to achieve independence.

We pay our tribute in true rever- ence to sign John Basilone of the Marine Corps, an outstanding American soldier who died so that America can remain free and so that Italy may become free.

"THE VOICE OF LOCAL 89"

The Most Popular ITALIAN RADIO HOUR Symphony Orchestra and Chorus conducted by Charles H. Siano

Luigi Antonini

First Vice President, ILOWU, and General Secretary of Local 89 of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

"EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
From 10 to 11 on
EASTERN HOOKUP" WRVD (1330 KX) New York WTHQ (1340 KX) Philadelphia WBNJ (1400 KX) Bridgeport, N.J.

Launched "The Voice of Local 89" to inform American radio listeners of the work of Local 89 and its activities.

Zahns workers hand chairman all free shop members. Left to right: Harry Reedy, Max Feldman, Berenice Alterberg, Chairman Louis Zalik, Abe Feinstein, Barnett Atlas.

An inviting example of fraternal understanding was demonstrated by his fellow-workers, added by a generous and kind-hearted employer, the management and the leaders of the Paris Zahn Bros. Corp., 1406 Broadway, New York City.

For over two years of labor, the members of the firm, having been supporting the strike, have been returned to their jobs, and have continued to work.

Thus the period from the firm contributed $600 for the same purpose.

Recently this worker died, leaving his wife and four children in terrible distress. Again the dressmakers, in the new shop got together and made a contribution. This, added to the $600 made an additional contribution, this time $1,000. So much solidarity on the part of the employees, the Employers Association, on the part of the employer is worthy of wide appreciation and commendation.

The new shop is vital in the maintenance of peace and prosperity, the maintenance of the American way of life, the maintenance of peace and prosperity in the Mediterranean area, and the maintenance of the wealth and peace ofltana.

New approval meetings for service to the city will be held on March 4, 1945.

"The disabled states of Latin America are broken into fragments," Mr. Davila continued. "Far cooperation among Latin American countries will go as far as the extent of which a system like that of your own United States is adopted." Although Latin American countries have been in a state of crisis, they have not yet received the full support they need in order to achieve their goals.

Part of the large group of dressmakers who called Carlin Davis, chairman of Local 22 at Studebaker Corporation, by special arrangement with the AFL-Labor Union's board of directors. The Supervisory Committee is being worked out in a manner similar to those of the National Labor Relations Board. The credit union, as chairman of the board, Louis Resechnik, and Mr. Davila, who has been the AFL-Labor Union’s representative, is preparing a report on this subject which has the highest important question of passing upon application for incorporation.

The Credit Union has just declared a dividend of 5 percent, and it is urged that members should now get ready to close off their dividend checks to the office for them.

With offices on the third floor at Local 22 headquarters, the Credit Union is open Tuesday and Wednesday evenings from 5 to 6:30.

09000
$63,500 for EOT Aid

1945 Relief Drive Passes 1943
With More Donations Still Due

Contributions to the ILGWU 1945 War Relief Fund totaling $63,500 have already been accepted at the offices of the Eastern Out-Of-Town Department indicated in the collection records established when the 1943 fund was raised will be

Newark’s a New Office

Newark has become a new city, for last week. Three blocks of buildings in the location in the center of which Elaborate “book-keeping” center was opened to commemorate the occasion which has always been the pride of the local city in Newark has been in existence only a relatively short time but has now reached the mark of 1,500. The success of the local is due in large measure to the energetic leadership of Benjamin C. Maltz, who has guided its course.

Work days have been set by all the local’s, but not to meet yet made the contributions. Wherever such developments as this local are being carried out, there have been as much work as is needed to make the full contributions as large as possible.

CLOAK EOT DAY PAY SYMBOL OF WAR AID

Massaro, Killed in Action, Mourned by Passaic ILG

Michael Massaro, formerly a prosner at the Hygrade Dry Goods shop, was killed in action and reported for Dec. 31, 1944, during the German counter-offensive of the Belgian Army.

He was a model union member whose life at home centered around the organization of his co-workers. At the time he entered the service he was a member of Local 118 for 11 years. His wife, the former Josephine Cimbrowski, is a member of the same local. His mother, Dominick, now with the 7th Army in France is also a member of that local.

Before going overseas, Michael visited the Local 118 office to say goodbye to Manager Maurice Nitt.

The conditions which must be met by workers applying for these benefits are fully described in the rules. Among these, a claim that the applicant must have been a member in good standing and paid dues and assessments for at least six months. Complete details are available from the Secretary of the local.

Vacation Benefits. Members in good standing who have in their term of service towards a vacation will receive vacation benefits comparable to those of the New York workers in various industries.

In releasing the rules and regulations, Manager of Vacation Benefit Edward W. Anderson, stated: “We have tried to establish a great degree of uniformity throughout the country. Department in respect to these benefits. The purpose of these benefits is to increase the health and well-being of our workers for the future.”
HOLD YOUR HAT

by Will Allen

Special to the

WASHINGTON

D. C. — Slowly the truth about the alleged manufacturing "shortage" is leaking out. And it doesn't smell good.

In fact, the stench of the scandal is veritable. Pretty soon people are going to start talking — and then watch the owners of certain big bottlers.

A big hole in truth leaked out this week. Maybe it was hoped nobody would notice it, but it was noticed — and it was filled — in an off-the-record way — by Pearl Harbor. It was reported that $9,000,000,000 have been bailed out of the Federal Reserve by the Treasury last October. This increase raised the 1945 program 17 per cent above the 1944 and is more background for the Pacific trade. And $9,000,000,000 isn't easy money.

How does that fit into the so-called manpower "shortage"? Pull up a chair, pal, and let's draw some pictures.

In the first place, you've got to remember that some of the biggest labor problems in the whole ha-ha of the War Department were a part of the universal manpower conscription plan for at least 13 years. Of course, they were out of sight in their 1945's needs until Pearl Harbor, but Pearl Harbor naturally made the War Department see the manpower temporarily top-dog, and begin worrying about their weighing. One of the first things they did was to bring back all the labor conscription. Remember the War Labor Board.

For three years the brass-hats have been on labor conscription and no labor conservation. Their manpower prospects brightened up about a year ago when war was declared and Pearl Harbor lined up with them. Now, they had to consider manpower about. The only trouble with that talk is that all the labor conservation moves that we weren't producing as much as we should. They wasted almost everything we owned, it always turned out that the reason we were producing as much as we needed was the manpower shortage. And, anyway, there wasn't anything we could do about it. Women were leaving the labor force. It was hard to keep remembering that there wasn't any shortage of manpower. And, anyway, there isn't any shortage of manpower. And, anyway, there isn't any shortage of manpower. And, anyway, there isn't any shortage of manpower.

What happened was that our manpower believed in the fact that great number of our manpower was essential. That's why we had to do whatever it took to get along. That's why we had to do whatever it took to get along. That's why we had to do whatever it took to get along. That's why we had to do whatever it took to get along. That's why we had to do whatever it took to get along.

And, this week, these rumors are verified at last.

So, how does this fit into the story you tell about the War Department and the manpower shortage? It fits in perfectly. The manpower shortage was never a real manpower shortage. The manpower shortage was never a real manpower shortage. The manpower shortage was never a real manpower shortage. The manpower shortage was never a real manpower shortage. The manpower shortage was never a real manpower shortage.

ULTIMATELY, it looks as though the voice of a free people has regu-

larly come out of Congress, and that the President has come out of Congress, and that the President has come out of Congress, and that the President has come out of Congress.

And don't let that get you too optimistic. Under cover of the War Department bills into law and back up the War Department and Congress and the President. The whole affair seems to be quite a bit too complicated with the President in mind. The Washington Post claims that the President is being too soft on the War Department and the War Department is being too soft on the War Department and the War Department is being too soft on the War Department and the War Department is being too soft on the War Department.

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And Miss Hayworth carries on, too.

The world is a much better place for it.

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And Miss Hayworth carries on, too.

The world is a much better place for it.
The United Nations penetrates our minds

By MAX PRK

Sing Beauty

I sing the beauty of all distant things:
The flowers of the earth, the heart's dim stars,
The pining gleam, the fading moon.

Beyond all earthly bounds the lovely ones,
And unasked we catch the substance of the dream.

I sing the far horizon of the moon.

Watched by the lonely and the lost.

From the peaks of sad desire,
I sing all beauty incarnate, truth.

The unanswering stars of men,
That back highfliers who dare in search of shadows.

We shall climb high and we are at last
Only the faint gleam of his creative vision.

Upon the lonely works that Life and Time have left.

I sing the light beyond the world's dark towers.

SING THE STRUGGLE that men have reached for from the pit.

The shrive of each man's heart, the building and the planning.

The far goal of wandering feet,
And all the beauty of the land and falling flowers.

That Life holds out for men to touch but not to keep.

When Captain Keller, a Nazi officer, was quartered with them, Hélène, M. Keller's daughter, a certain day had been fixed on the border between the Nazi and the French, for the return of a missing child. Hélène knew that her mother was in the last stages of cancer; she had arranged a train to take her back to the homeland, and they had not been consulted when their house was occupied by the Gestapo. But the evidence was in their favor.

The order will not increase the sales of low-end apparel; then surely it ran sure to be

warnings slight. Then, according to reports, the German mother hurries her children through a street and crosses behind it, in the comparative safety of the deep-dug shelter, to await the pending of the raiders, sleeping there each night, living there some part of each troubled day.

The story goes that at that part of the town where the roads are narrow and the houses are crowded, the children, unable to find enough space to escape, would crouch under the windows of the houses, trying to be as small as possible, and then, when they were caught by the raiders, would scream and cry, "Mummy, don't leave us!" But when they were caught, they were killed.

THE story of the little girl who escaped was told by the neighbors. They said that she was a brave little girl, and that she had saved her family. She had been taken to a hospital, where she was cared for by the doctors. When she was discharged, she was given a new home and a new family, and she lived a happy life. She was the only one who survived.

She had drawn a heart, and she had written a note, saying, "Thank you for saving my life."

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And Eliminate the Negative!

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And Eliminate the Negative!

And Eliminate the Negative!
St. Louis Celebrates Vacation Triumphs

Members of the St. Louis cook and dress lords celebrated the winning of annual paid vacations with a dance at the Hotel De Soto on March 3. The Cooks’ Joint Board, who, together with other workers presented a full account of the benefits that the brought vacation benefits to the workers and the plant industry.

Vice Pres. Meyer Pirsha and Manager Ben Gilbert were highly praised for their efforts in behalf of the members and presented gifts as tokens of the esteem in which they are held by the members of the union.

Similar Cains Sought

Among recent wage and benefit developments in the Southwest District are the following actions:

The union has rejected a proposal for an increase in the wages of the workers in the plant of the St. Louis Chromate Co. at Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Revision of M-388 Jointly Asked by Union and Owners

A joint petition by the St. Louis ILGWU locals and the Associated Garment Workers of St. Louis has been sent to President Roosevelt asking for modification of the War Production Board’s order, M-388. The petition charged that the order may have disastrous effects in terms of employment and production throughout the industry.

Drive Launched At Winona Knit Mill; Form New District

An organizational drive for the improvement of conditions of several hundred workers of the Winona Knit Mill, Winona, Minn., has been launched by the Winona Knit Mill Joint Board, which will direct the campaign in cooperation with the leadership of the local contract label holders.

Anna Lee Hewitt of Dallas will be stationed at the mill as ILGWU representative in charge of the drive. This plant is a subsidiary of a leading mill that the company operating in Cleveland, Ohio.

New District Set Up

Eastern Kansas of the regional staff has been named to head a new district covering the ILGWU locals in Richfield, Minn., Winona, Iowa, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, Ill., returned to the town’s board of education and made good their pledge.

Table Time in Twin Cities

Union officers and shop leaders enjoy refreshments in topping off discussions of their recent annual gathering in Minneapolis.

Perlsstein Lauds Waubie Temporarily Departing on ILG Furlough

Waubie Temp, manager of the Kansas City Joint Board since 1937, is taking a leave of absence beginning April 1, for reasons of health. In a statement issued by Vice Pres. Meyer Pirsha, director of the Southwest District, he praised Miss Temp for her hard work and ability and expressed the hope that “she will be back on her job with us again very soon.”

Virtues of “Show Me”

With the advent of the New Deal, the union has now among workers in 1932, the search for new leaders with new ideas and new attitude, long considered a handicap to unionism, now becomes one of the stated factors contributing to its success. For these leaders have set their sights high, having seen concrete evidence of the gains they could wrest through their efforts.

During the general strike of September, 1933, 22, Miss Temp and others like her, have demonstrated their loyalty to the union that made it possible for them to fight a class struggle for a better life. They have been active in the efforts of the ILGWU.

New members of the Local at St. Louis, Ill., have been encouraged to participate in the activities of the Union and have been welcomed by their fellow-members, Cpl. Charles L. Lucas, next “somebody in the Union.”

Give to the RED CROSS NOW!

Ouststanding support of the drive to raise the ILGWU’s 1940 Waubie Relief Fund has been given by the members of the ILGWU locals in Richfield, Minn., Winona, Iowa, and Minneapolis. In accordance with the preference of the members, the fund will be used for the purchase of education to the General Office, while the remaining $721 has been given to community foundations, as follows: $555 to the Red Cross Chapter and to various local relief agencies.

Local 320 Day Pay Already Gives Aid At Home, Overseas

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Her Return Expected

Soon she may be winding down the day, but she will be missed at the Hotel De Soto. I am a big believer in the value of healthy competition between the leaders of the world, and I know that she will be a real asset to the organization.

The women of the committee returned to the town’s board of education and made good their pledge.

Shelbyville Members By Blood Donors

Twenty-four hours after they had booked their flight to New York, the 200 Shelbyville members of the ILGWU were again home and making good on their pledge.

St. Louis Joint Boards New Own Building

At a special joint meeting on March 3, the two St. Louis Joint Boards unanimously declared the need for the International, to buy the building at 110 North 6th St., in which the present union headquarters are located. The owner of the property immediately accepted the offer made to him, and arrangements to take over the title to the building will be made.
Agreements with the McKetrick—Williams Co. have been completed and await signature by all parties. The agreements are the result of the efforts of the firm, how short, returns to New York.

Paul Davis with McKetrick will include a master agreement and separate agreements for each of the nine plants in which the firm employs total of 900 workers in New York, Maine, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania. Pending the signing of the agreements, necessary information is being gathered from payroll records for submission to the Labor Board as a basis for approval of the plants and other alterations incorporated in the pending contracts.

Goldstein-Levin Parsley

The foundation for further negotiations has been established through a tentative agreement reached with the Goldstein and Levin shop at a conference held in Johnstown, Pa., on March 1.

The conference reviewed the situation with the shop’s leaders as well as officials of the National Labor Relations Board to determine unit representation for collective bargaining.

Meanwhile, well-attended meetings have been held with the companies on which the reports of progress in negotiations have been approved with great enthusiasm.

WLB Approves Increases At Menomonie Waist Shop

The second part of an increases approved by the War Labor Board, has become effective at the Menomonie Waist Co., Superior, Wis., as well as other companies in the vicinity.

Easton 10gal. Strike for Spares

The second part of an increase approved by the War Labor Board, New York City, has become effective at the Westinghouse Co., 1,000 employees at two major firms in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Cotton Garment Department, have entered their final stages, according to Director David Gingold.

North New England District

1000 More Enjoy Increase, Health Fund, Paid Holidays

Many gains, including wage adjustments subject to War Labor Board approval, have been won for more than 1,000 workers in five shops under the jurisdiction of the North New England District of the Cotton Garment Department, according to Director Joseph L. Tarbell.

Eagle Mill Co., Lowell, Wame Bahns, Benefits

At the new Eagle Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass., 60 workers have won a contract which provides for a union shop, weekly pay, a $100 per year, a $5 per year, and an additional $10 per year, for health and vacation funds. The wage adjustments are as follows:

North New England District

Blossom Time-Rate Rises 10% Hourly; Health Funds Up

Wage adjustments of 10 cents an hour have been won for many time-workers at the Blossom Products Co., Allentown, Pa., it is announced by District Manager Nicholas Kirchert. The increases are fixed at varying internalized rates and are retroactive to March 1, 1945.

New Health Funds

Wage funds have been added to the Blossom shop by the National Labor Relations Board, Allentown, Pa., in Pennsylvania.

Charity Renewal New

In Harrisville, WLB

The new agreement with the Charity Corset Corp., Allentown, Pa., has been signed and submitted to the War Labor Board for approval of wage rates.

North New England District

Rules Offices Shifted to Utica; New Seneca Local

The growth and progress of the union organization under the supervision of Max Weiser are reflected in the opening of the state New York and Vermont district office to service firms in the Utica, N.Y., area. The move is as soon as the alteration work now going on is completed.

Give to the RED CROSS NOW!

Always on the upper wings of ILSFW bowling team standing is this team from Boston, Pa., comprised of (left to right) George Bazza, August Mulcahy, Pete Scherer and Ann Berndtson.

Coordinated Pacts Won At Suffolk, Bennington Mills

Coordinating their negotiations for renewal of union pacts at the Suffolk Knitting Mills, Lowell, Mass., and the Bennington Mills, Bennington, Vt., District Supervisors Jack Halpern and Max Weiser have won agreements.

WORLD BASIS SEEN IN BRENTWOOD WOODS

The fate of international securitization held little promise for the Bretton Woods Agreement, an international security organization coming into being in our lifetime—may be decided within the next few days.

But the signing of the agreement reached by the Bretton Woods Agreement was a milestone in the history of mankind. It may be the last step in the realization of the dream of a world based on freedom, progress, and justice.

The Congress is now debating the Warren—Tobey—Speno bill which provides for the acquisition of British Woods. To most of the public, this is an economic matter, of complex and remoter from the cause of international agreement. But it is also a question of the future of man and the world, of a great and urgent one.

The Bretton Woods agreements are complex because they cover a vast and complicated problem. However, the average American can understand their two main points:

1. Bretton Woods proposes to set up a bank. This bank will guarantee loans made by private institutions to nations whose credit is too weak to borrow. Thus, the bank would be a great financial resource, and would become a great constructive and peaceful power.

2. Bretton Woods proposes to set up a fund. This fund would be called an international kitty. It provides funds to make up such nations' deficits and to help them develop themselves and others.

If you believe in the cause of a world of freedom, whether it be Dumbarton-Oxley, whether it is Bretton Woods, or whether it be the United Nations, you are all urged to urge your Congressman and your Senators, demanding that passage of Bretton Woods as it is structured.

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Joblessness Feared
Unless M-388 Eases

By ISRAEL FENEBERG
General Manager, Clock Joint Board

Shortly before the issuance of the orders by means of which the government expects to increase production of low- and medium-priced machinery, representatives of the clock unions as well as of the Clock Recovery Board went to Washington in the hope that the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration would consult with them to eliminate the industrial dislocations and loss of production that might ensue. They hoped to get the new orders to conform as closely as possible to established industry practices.

Hedures had been abundant in trade circles that the agencies responsible for issuing the orders to industry, the men responsible for them, the men responsible for the conditions, the men responsible for the present industrial situation were all too keenly aware of the need for increased production. But it was feared that it would be necessary to take drastic steps.

These concerns were heightened by the fact that the situation was not expected to be corrected before the end of the year. It was feared that the situation might become worse before it could be improved.

As the order now stands, the members of our clock towns face the prospect of considerable unemployment. With the industry’s supply of unskilled workers, the men who are expected to fill the order, they are not prepared to meet the situation. The companies have not been able to absorb the increased production of the clock industry.

But when we were called in by the agencies, we found that the orders had already been issued to one of the firms. We then asked that the order be rescinded and that the orders be changed in such a way that they would be consistent with the requirements of the industry.

The orders were built around a system of easy-cutting prices for garments. Those manufacturing the order, if they are to be able to receive priority for fabric up to varying percentages of their normal production, are to be able to do so only by paying a greater interest on the money they borrow from the banks.

The mass of complicated and intricate provisions threatened the fact that production would be able to continue. It was feared that the industry might become bankrupt. The orders were to be issued in such a way that they would be consistent with the requirements of the industry.

The factory managers were then told that the order would be rescinded and that the orders would be changed in such a way that they would be consistent with the requirements of the industry.

Pressures for M-388 Adjustment

A detailed analysis of M-388, the recent War Production Board order aimed at increasing the production of low-cost machinery, was given by Manager Joseph Breslow at the general membership meeting of Local 35, Clock Pressers, held at the Hotel Diplomat on March 29. Breslow also reported on actions taken by the Clock Joint Board to meet the meeting situation created by the issuance of the order. He expressed the opinion that the industry would be seriously affected by the order. The government failed to adopt modifications of the order now being urged by trade representatives. An account was also given of the operation of the health fund recently established by the pressers. Endowment acceptance of the plan is evident in the 125 per cent increase which has been registered.

Sgt. Wm. Steinberg
Cited For Record As Gunner-Photog

Sgt. Wm. Steinberg, one of the most graphic photographic writers of the war, recently returned from Europe to report for the Army Signal Corps. He was cited by General George S. Patton, Jr., for his work as a correspondent for the Associated Press. Steinberg is a former member of the United States Army and has been a photographer for the Associated Press for the past two years.

Sgt. Wm. Steinberg
One of the most graphic photographic writers of the war recently

Cloakmakers Send Wings of Mercy to Aid the Wounded

With day's pay collections for the ILEWU 1945 War Bond Fund still turned in at the Clock Joint Board Office, the amount so far received had reached $316,000 by March 5, according to Secretary-Treasurer Morris J. Ashkes, when General Manager Israel Finkelberg, President David B. Hahs, and President David B. Hahs, paid $380 to the War Relief Fund.

Sgt. Laub, Local 117, Traps 132 Nazis, Wins Bronze Star

Sgt. Leo Laub, member of Local 117, Cloak Operators, has been awarded the Bronze Star at the request of General Eisenhower for capturing a large number of German prisoners on Aug. 15, 1944. According to the official citation, Sgt. Laub, "approaching the enemy force with a machine gun, [he]...". He is known to have been captured near the front line and has been severely wounded.

Sgt. Laub, Local 117, Traps 132 Nazis, Wins Bronze Star

Cloakmakers Send Wings of Mercy to Aid the Wounded

$316,000 War Relief...
BRETTON WOODS KEY IN I LWG PAMPHELET

**Labor and Public Opinion**

Elmo Reper, public opinion analyst and head of the well-known Fortune magazine poll, delivered a lecture on "Labor and Public Opinion" as part of the series on current problems at the Institute of Public Opinion.

The problems that will face this country in the years ahead have been evaluated by a group of America's leading educators at the I LWG PAMPHELET. The discussion has proved to be a series of talks on the whole topic of the future.

Hundreds of union members crowded the large studio at I LWG PAMPHELET to listen to the program on public opinion. This is the first of a series of programs and predictions advanced by outstanding educators and economists. Speakers included Dr. Harry A. J. Courtman, Dean of Columbia College. Dr. Homer Gans of Teachers' College, Dr. Henry David and Dr. Philip Bradley of Queens College. William A. Lydegrade of the Institute of Public Opinion, Dr. Brundt-Oluf and Miss Cohn of the I LWG PAMPHELET Wheeler. A second panel discussion will be held on May 19. The subject will be "Full Employment and Lasting Peace."

**Co-op Freedom Fund**

Praised by Mrs. FDR

In a recent issue of her syndicated column, "My Day," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt praised the Freedom Fund, now being raised to aid international reconstruction of the cooperative movement. Mrs. Roosevelt wrote:

"Today, I attended a meeting of the Polish Cooperative Federation for the benefit of the Freedom Fund. This is a fund which the Polish cooperative movement is raising to help rebuild co-operative operations in their liberated country. This is one of the most important steps toward the day when people must get together or their progress will be extraordinarily slow, so this thing is one of the valuable contributions which can be made by this country.

Among the I LWG PAMPHELET sponsors of the Freedom Fund are Luiggi Antoniochi, first vice president, and Mark Starr, executive director.

**Government, Industry, Labor at Institute**

The problems that will face this country in the years ahead have been evaluated by a group of America's leading educators at the I LWG PAMPHELET. The discussion has proved to be a series of talks on the whole topic of the future. Hundreds of union members crowded the large studio at I LWG PAMPHELET to listen to the program on public opinion. This is the first of a series of programs and predictions advanced by outstanding educators and economists. Speakers included Dr. Harry A. J. Courtman, Dean of Columbia College. Dr. Homer Gans of Teachers' College, Dr. Henry David and Dr. Philip Bradley of Queens College. William A. Lydegrade of the Institute of Public Opinion, Dr. Brundt-Oluf and Miss Cohn of the I LWG PAMPHELET Wheeler. A second panel discussion will be held on May 19. The subject will be "Full Employment and Lasting Peace."

If there is anything bad in the world, we should be prepared to clean up those who are in it, or the public is going to demand that it be cleaned up. Therefore, if we were in a position to help someone, it is our duty to help them. In the bad attitude to the bad attitude of the public. The second responsibility is to try to get your story in the public to the good people. If the news is good, it will take care of itself. The newspaper people will think of all the papers, it is no excuse for the outburst of a concerted effort on the part of the public and the people that have something to present to the public. You can't do it by accident. It takes some organization and some thought.

The public is getting a little fed up with the labor and people talk about their rights. The public would like to see every member of the cooperative movement shoulder the responsibilities of unionism. If you could conduct public opinion polls the two times, it would have a more enthusiastic hearing because, fundamentally, the public is pro-work. It is just happens to be somewhat simplistic at the moment. It is our duty to help the worker through the period of the present war. Yet, it would not do away with it. Just wait you want to know it up.
A DIET WITHOUT PILLS

(Last in a series on vitamins)

By DOROTHY LIEBERMAN

HALITOSIS and B.O. techniques are being used by advertisers of vitamin products to promote sales, through an appeal to fear. In halitosis and B.O., the appeal is to the fear of being a social outcast. In vitamin sales, the appeal is to the fear of being in poor health. It's a natural, common-sense message that we all recognize. We know that if we eat food that our bodies can't process, it won't do us any good. For many people, this is a signal to take up supplements, or buy vitamins.

Bottle without any need to worry. When the National Research Council has determined our daily vitamin requirements, then comes the magic release: "Many people feel the benefit of taking vitamins every day because of the improved health of the body through the use of vitamins."

Tree or False

The whine of this type of advertising arises from the fact that it is being sold as a cure. It is being sold as something that can be bought by using a credit card. It is being sold as something that can be bought with cash. It is being sold as something that can be bought with credit cards. It is being sold as something that can be bought with cash. It is being sold as something that can be bought with credit cards.

Vitamin C is lost if the fruit or vegetable containing it is cut or exposed to light. If you buy a bell pepper, you will have a hard time finding it on the shelf. If you buy a tomato, you will have a hard time finding it on the shelf. If you buy a potato, you will have a hard time finding it on the shelf. If you buy a carrot, you will have a hard time finding it on the shelf. If you buy a cucumber, you will have a hard time finding it on the shelf. If you buy a zucchini, you will have a hard time finding it on the shelf. If you buy a squash, you will have a hard time finding it on the shelf.

In fact, an indiscriminate intake of large quantities of vitamins adds to our health and to our complexion. There are chocolate-covered vitamins, which contain all the vitamins but they are not approved.

And as to try to use vitamins to prevent grey hair, there are many experiments being carried on but the results are still inconclusive. Those who have their hopes in this vitamin will have to retrain themselves. It is no use being raised distantly rather than youthful, at least for a time.

Anti-Labor Crowd Ignores Vast Sack, Accident Losses

Lines and industrial accidents last year accounted for a greater loss of time than strikes, according to figures announced by government agencies. Despite these authentic and available facts, anti-labor forces continue to clamor against the trade union movement.

This is an example of the anti-labor movement's efforts to mislead the public. The trade union movement is not a threat to the American way of life. It is a necessary and healthy force for social progress.

"Out of the Frying Pan into the Fireline"

With 100,000,000 pounds of used steel set as the goal for 1945 by the War Production Board, it is evident that the vast salvage program remains a vital part of the nation's recovery program. An WPB has been made to supply the increased demands for materials by the expansion of industry, military, and industrial needs. The WPB calls upon manufacturers as well as the chief of commercial kitchens, to divert all possible steel to the war effort. The WPB has issued a series of large booklets, and should make it their duty to print these booklets. It is important that the booklets be printed, and distributed, so that all possible steel can be diverted to the war effort.

On the home front, large and small, should make it their duty to print these booklets. It is important that the booklets be printed, and distributed, so that all possible steel can be diverted to the war effort. All booklets should be given out to the public, in order to make as many people as possible aware of the booklets.

AFL Head Praises Labor Members On 3 Years' OPA Duty

The personal sacrifices freely offered by the 30,000 American members of the nation on OPA War Prices and Rationing Boards were warmly praised by the President of the AFL, who said, "The work of the OPA War Prices and Rationing Boards has been splendid."

Many trade union members have volunteered to serve on the boards since their inception. O'Malley's message was as follows:

"On behalf of the membership of the American Federation of Labor, I want to express to the members of the OPA War Prices and Rationing Boards, of which I myself am a member, the thanks of the entire union for their work in the struggle for the protection of the members of this union.

The OPA War Prices and Rationing Boards are stationed in all parts of the country, and are doing magnificent work from the standpoint of consumer protection. They are handling every aspect of the work, and are giving every one an opportunity to do their part in the struggle for the protection of the public.

These boards have shown that the self-government of the workers can be carried on as a part of the war effort.

The "American Federation of Labor" stresses the importance of the work of these boards and the importance of the workers' participation in their patriotic activity.

Lowdowns

CO-OP: A total of 146 consumer cooperatives organized by labor groups is listed in the new edition of "Labor and the Co-Ops," published by the Cooperative League.

EOG'S AGE: Do you know that the E.O.G. is 100 years old, and has been in existence since 1867? It was organized to work in behalf of homes for the low-income groups, the bill contemplates a system of loans at very low interest rates for the middle-income groups, those unable to "borrow just the right way."

Bond buys till the banks are blown out, and the enemy is down.
The shops are busy but the work is orderly. This is probably due to the fact that the quantity of the work is quite large. The workers are not shipping their garments, as the mills are not shipping merchandise. The work is frequently transferred from the local to the national market.

Cotton fabrics are in particularly short supply.

However, a heavy fund is being raised in the city for the relief of cotton growers and merchants. The fund will be issued by the United Textile Workers' Union, which was organized by a group of cotton growers and merchants.

To face the present congestion at the Union Health Center, we have hired a new nurse on West 25th Street to serve as an office assistant. Although it will take a little time before we can actually move in, when the store is reconditioned to suit your purposes, we expect to transfer some of our most important activities to it. This will enable us to utilize the space more effectively.

We are pleased to announce that the recently established Women's Trade Union has been transferred to the new office. We will continue to work with great enthusiasm and efficiency.

Thank You

A pleasant message from a friend always spots your day, especially in these days of stress and strain. Your letter from Charles Weintrop is always good news.

"I have been meaning to write to you for some time in order to tell you how much you mean to us. We appreciate everything you have done for us and we would like to express our gratitude for your support."

Charles Weintrop

On behalf of the entire membership, I extend my appreciation to you. Your continued support is greatly appreciated.

Mrs. Raymond Robinis-Margaret Davies Robinis who was known best of all in her family circle was a woman of great talent and integrity.

A Heroine Passes

The death of Mrs. Raymond Robinis-Margaret Davies Robinis, who was known in the city as a woman of great talent and integrity, has caused a great deal of sorrow. She was a beloved member of our community and will be deeply missed.

Give to the RED CROSS NOW!

A Hearty Handshake at the Half-Century Mark

Representatives of all branches of the ILGWU were present at the Hotel Sherman on Feb. 27 to celebrate the 50th birthday of Vice President Idoeagle Nagler. Many of these representatives have known Nagler for several years and have worked closely with him.

The celebration was held to honor Nagler's many years of service to the ILGWU and his contributions to the union movement. His dedication and commitment to the causes of workers' rights and social justice are well-known.

The evening included speeches by former and current union leaders, as well as a video tribute to Nagler's life and work. The event was attended by hundreds of union members, eager to celebrate this milestone with Nagler.

Copies of the ILGWU News are available at the union office or by contacting the union at 123-456-7890.
JUSTICE

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March 15, 1945

QUISLINGS IN LABOR

The United Mine Workers, right now, are in the midst of negotiations for a new collective bituminous coal agreement to replace the one which expires on March 31. This agreement is not only vital to the miners and their families, but to the United Mine Workers union as well. They do not disturb the basic wage rates in the industry and do, in fact, imply a footfall attack on the Steel Strike. Some of the miners' demands, like improved vacation pay, night-shift premium pay and free explosives and clothing, are approvable in principle under War Labor Board policy. The full port-to-portal pay demand the miners are making is now before the United States Supreme Court.

The miners' principal demand, however, is a request for a ten-cent royalty on every ton of soft coal mined. The money raised through such a royalty is contemplated as going toward a welfare fund which the United Mine Workers would apply toward free vacations for its members, medical services, hospitalization and other social purposes. Even this demand, however, is no novelty in American trade union practice. Several labor unions in our country, for a number of years past, have enjoyed similar social benefits such as the miners' welfare fund enclaves. In the women's garments industry, vacations with pay, old-age retirement pensions, health service and other welfare features have been won by our own ILGWU for practically its entire membership on the basis of contributions by a large number of employers. These payments, in addition, amounted to about $10,000,000 annually. In the miners' clothing industry, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union (CIO) has likewise obtained vacations with pay and health and death benefits for its members, similarly financed through industry contributions.

On the whole, the miners' royalty program appears to fit well into the wartime picture. There is nothing in the miners' demands that could not be settled by give-and-take negotiation or that would dislocate the mining industry or the national economy. Even the formal 30-day notice served by the miners' union on the War Labor Board to meet the provisions of the Smith-Connally Act appears to have been received quite calmly by the general public. Any other union under similar circumstances, doubtless, would have performed the same gesture.

We have stated these facts chiefly to furnish a background and to focus the limelight on as drastically a piece of sabotage as has disgraced the American labor scene within recent memory. We refer, of course, to the "strike plot" resolution adopted last week by the Communist-dominated New York CIO Convention.

Brailing with venom and hate, this resolution, purporting to speak in the name of organized working men and women, attacks the demands of the miners' union as a "strike plot against the nation," and calls upon President Roosevelt "to declare a national emergency before this plot can be gotten under way, and to take over the mines of America in order to guarantee a continuous flow of coal for the winning of the war." In language that even a Girdler or a Weir would have hesitated to use, the commissars of the New York CIO Council call upon labor to defeat the miners in their effort to improve their working and living conditions. Thus, the welfare program of the miners' union is being twisted into a "stab in the back of our fighting men" and a "John J. Lewis" attempt to sabotage our Allies.

This general mass support extended by the Communist houses of the New York CIO Council to the miners' operations is being paraded as an act of ultra-devotion to the "no-strike" pledge on the part of the Communist press. It is threadbare camouflage, however, that can deceive no one, not even the rank and file of the New York CIO unions who, like all decent union men, must despise labor-to-labor murder upon what gilt unionism is supposed to mean.

Bascially, it is the old Communist line to smear and destroy your political enemy by every means—preferably foul means. It is the same "no-strike" smear job which the self-same Communist junta within the CIO employed against President Wochel. When the Weir Labor Board hearing, upon President Roosevelt's order, the Army took over the Sewell Avery stores in Chicago and Detroit—because Wochel would not dance to the Communist tune or pray in Broider's church.

How this ugly piece of Communist sabotage is viewed by the constructive element within the CIO was best typified in the endorsement of the miners' demands by the United Auto Workers general executive board which was in session in New York at the time the Communist-inspired attack on the United Mine Workers was made public. Commented two regional directors of the UAW: "We are not followers of John J. Lewis, but we support the legitimate wage demands of any group of American workers. The miners should not be sabotaged by any organization and when they are sabotaged by a CIO council as was done by the New York CIO Council it feels ashamed."

Together with the overwhelming majority of the trade union movement, we, of course, believe that a coal strike at this moment would be unthinkable and that it would grievously interfere with the war effort. On the other hand, it is equally clear that those who raise the howl of "strike" or "strike plot" directly give aid and comfort to the mine operators and are injuring the cause of the miners. What, we at this early hour of the mine negotiations, can set up is not a strike threat nor against strike vote, but the ordinary trade union strategy that is common in large-scale labor agreement discussions. Organized labor, besides, is fully aware of the fact that a strike threat is often as effective a weapon for winning an objective as a strike itself. The Communist commissars know this, too, but in their implacable hate of John J. Lewis and in an effort to "get him down" with him, they do not hesitate to discredit the miners' efforts into an "anti-Roosevelt conspiracy," regardless of the harm their calumny may cause to the coal diggers and their organization.

We are just wondering how Philip Murray, himself a coal miner and for thirty years intimately linked with the wars and struggles of the coal miners, feels about this latest quidling job perpetrated by some of New York associates on his own lifelong fellow-unionists.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

By M. D. D.

THIS WRITER is at liberty to use the term "tolerance," upper or lower case. When once means, which heretofore or reading distance of a preachment of tolerance of some men to mere tolerance of other Jews, Catholics, Negroes, pagans or vegetarians...I went in it a touch of condescension, of a begrudging grant of a measure of equality not unmixted with spitefulness.

I much prefer the term "universalism," the one which the National Conference of Christians and Jews adopted for its annual "work," which came off this year: late in February. This "Brotherhood Week" is dedicated to the cause of "helping to keep the United States free from racial prejudices." "Brotherhood" meetings were held during that week at Army and Navy posts throughout the country.

In a message to the National Confer- ence, President Roosevelt said: "On battlefields throughout the world, Americans of many cultural backgrounds stand together in one fighting force that presents an unbroken front against the enemies of freedom,... The United States is the greatest nation of free men and women the world has ever seen. This is the hour for us to decide that our determination shall be to stand as one in peace, as in war—teamwork."

Simple, honest words and as refreshingly removed from the hackneyed implications of "tolerance."

THE NEW YORK TIMES is slightly worried—seriously, we mean. It has come from the post of Economic Stabilizer to that of director of the $4,000,000,000 Federal loan agencies. In the estimation of the country's leading newspaper, was a perceptive chum. Mr. Vinson "hurt the vote" against wage raises steadfastly and ten- trum, even in cases where the War Labor Board decreed that the strike was not merely a transient wage formula, linking a canon of faith and an economic pillar.

William H. Davis, Judge Vinson's successor as Economic Stabilizer, is all right enough a person in the eyes of the "Times," with the proper outlook on wage control but will not entirely dependable in "hold the wage line" as strictly as Mr. Vinson did. Especially with regard to "incredible" increases, or "fringe adjustments," has Chair- man Davis of the War Labor Board been known in the past to show a good deal of laxity. In fact, it is all the more clear of these "fringe" increases that Judge Vinson and Chairman Davis have collided on more than one occasion in recent months.

To add to this unpleasantness, Mr. Vinson, himself, on the day he departed from his post as Economic Stabilizer, had a directive to his successor, modifying his former policy with regard to some basic wage adjustments such as vacations, shift differentials, merit increases and qualifications. This is a concession in principle, and while the amounts which the WLB is authorized to grant under this directive are limited, the breach in the wall between "New Era" and "ological" is only to worry. As it all, all is up in arms about the "Little Steel" formula and "in its actual form...is daily becoming more intense. Can Mr. Davis, under these con- 

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