



Chicago Making War Garments

Employees of the Doctor Dress Co., Chicago, use Yeoman Bob Donovan as a model for the pneumonia jackets they are sewing for the Navy. Sisters Electa Simmons and Marie Bielik are members of the Chicago Local 100, ILGWU.

TABIN-PICKER ADMITS STRIKE TIES - UP \$900,000 IN ORDERS

With tight picket lines maintained despite freezing Chicago weather winning its daily victory on the industrial front, the union has scored two successes on the legal front on the Tabin-Picker dress strike now in its seventh week.

ILG RADIO CHORUS ADDS ZEST, COLOR TO "VICTORY HOUR"

On a coast-to-coast broadcast prepared by the Office of War Information and the National Broadcasting Company to show the role of women in the war effort, the ILGWU Chorus once again demonstrated its ability to enhance any program calling for musical background and decorations.

Heard on January 12 over more than 100 of the Blue network's stations the program, known as the "Victory Hour," featured such outstanding Broadway stars as Florence Eldridge and Ella Logan. Miss Logan introduced for the first time over the air a new opus by Harold J. ("Pins and Needles") Rome, called "The Lady's On the Job."

Also heard on the program were Fowler Harper of the War Manpower Commission; Raymond Gram Swing, noted commentator; and George V. Denny of Town Hall radio forum as MC.

The ILGWU Chorus which was under the direction of Simon Brady presented two numbers: "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" and "America, the Beautiful."

ILGWU GAINS \$10,000 BACK PAY FOR SIX

Six workers at the Kokomo, Indiana, plant of the Stirling Reliance Garment Corporation are sharing \$10,000 in back pay following a prolonged legal battle initiated by the ILGWU in 1937.

The decision was handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals a little over a year ago. The checks, establishing a record in the garment industry, were handed over late last month.

Actual payment of the cash is expected to have a stimulating effect on an organization drive being conducted by the ILGWU at a plant operated by the same company in Huntington, W. Va.

The names of the workers and the (Continued on Page 2)

WAACing the Union

Jewell Keasler, active member of Local 182, St. Louis, who joined the WAACS several months ago, has finished her training at the Des Moines Camp and is now an ambulance driver. Dorothy Wedinger, active member of Local 241, St. Louis, has joined and is waiting her call to report to camp.

Locals 89 and 66 Were Holiday Hosts At ILG "Canteen"

The ILGWU War Labor Stage Canteen rang the New Year in on January 2 with the third in a series of "Holiday" parties that set a new high for entertainment and good fellowship in the service men's haven's short history.

With the Women's Service Brigade furnishing hostesses and playing Santa Claus (serving kits for every service man) and the Cultural Division putting on top-notch entertainment against the green background of the Canteen's huge Christmas tree, service men, on their evenings, were free in their expressions of gratitude and admiration for the union's efforts to give them an enjoyable time.

On January 2, service men heard Carlo Di Filippo conduct the ILG (Continued on Page 13)

DAY'S WAGE FOR WAR RELIEF FUND VOTED BY GEN. EXECUTIVE BOARD

One day's wages for a national ILGWU War Relief Fund was voted by the special meeting of the General Executive Board of the union, summoned to act on this question by President David Dubinsky in accordance with a decision adopted at the last Quarterly meeting of the GEB in November, 1942, in Boston.

The meeting of the GEB was held on January 14, at the Council Room of the union's general office, 3 West 16th St., New York City.

The last War Victims Aid Fund was raised by the ILGWU in 1941, netting over \$200,000 and setting a mark for the entire labor movement in undertakings of this kind. Since then, a number of ILGWU locals in New York and in other localities, have made individual collections for various relief causes raising substantial sums in shops and contributing from local treasuries as well.

In anticipation of this decision, the GEB early last December addressed a letter to all locals and joint boards requesting them to refrain from initiating local relief drives for the time being, pending completion of plans for the national

wide relief campaign in 1943 by the General Executive Board.

The resolution calling for the raising of a 1943 War Relief Fund of the ILGWU follows:

From its earliest days, our union and its members have established a tradition of responsive and generous fraternity to every deserving call for aid and support coming from sister organizations and from communal agencies. During these years, our workers have raised literally millions of dollars and distributed it with a liberal hand and an open heart to American relief agencies and to worthy movements abroad.

The last War Victims Fund raised by our union in 1941 netted over \$200,000 and set a mark for the entire labor movement. This money was allocated by the General Executive Board on a fair and representative basis to all war relief agencies at home and abroad. We have given to the fullest of our ability to the American Red Cross, the USO, the Joint Distribution Committee, to Catholic, Jewish and Pro-

DUBINSKY FINDS MONTREAL ILGWU ALERT TO WAR STRESS AND STRAIN

A busy week-end, crammed with receptions, meetings and press interviews, greeted David Dubinsky, ILGWU president, upon arrival at Montreal on Friday morning, January 8. He was met at the station by a group of union members headed by Bernard Shane, ILGWU representative in the Quebec metropolis.

The visit of President Dubinsky to Montreal was partly in fulfillment of a promise made by him to the Montreal organization last Oc-

tober, and partly due to his own eagerness to learn first hand how the largest ILGWU group in Canada was bearing up under the strain of war after nearly three and a half years.

"I am sincerely glad I visited Montreal," said President Dubinsky upon his return to New York January 11. "I have surveyed the local situation fully and found that our people are carrying on in the face of ILGWU traditions, as citizens of Canada and as trade unionists." (Continued on Page 2)

Tresca, Victim Of Assassin, Is Mourned by GEB

Characterizing Carlo Tresca, assassinated in New York City, January 11, as a "militant humanitarian and uncompromising defender of freedom and liberty," the General Executive Board, January 14, passed the following resolution:

"The tragic death of Carlo Tresca, at the hand of a Swedish assassin, has filled us with grief and bereavement. Together with the general American community, with those who shared Carlo Tresca's philosophy of life as well as with those who disagreed with it, we are shocked at the wanton brutality of those who directly or indirectly were instrumental in the murder of this brilliant and tireless champion of the cause of the underprivileged." (Continued on Page 2)

"The Watch On The Potomac"



'COTTON' PACT WITH LOCAL 91 HANGING FIRE

Negotiations between the Cotton Apparel and Robe Producers' Association of U. S., Inc. and ILGWU Local 91 pertaining to the renewal of the agreement which expired on December 31, 1942, as yet have reached no fruitful results.

As was indicated in the columns of "Justice" several months ago, the union had placed before the em-

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DUBINSKY FIGHTS MONTREAL G.W.U. ALERT TO WAR STRESS AND STRAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

Their organization, despite the fact that the war-time needs of a thriving and they are doing their utmost to be helpful to the great cause of the United Nations for which their country together with ours is fighting, while at the same time endeavoring to preserve intact their work standards and their union."

Shortly after his arrival, Dubinsky, together with the leaders of the Montreal Joint Board, attended a luncheon at the Hotel Mount Royal, at which he was greeted by the leaders of the three employing associations covering respectively the coat and suit, the dress and the embroidery branches of the industry. The luncheon was largely in the nature of an exchange of views on conditions in the local garment trades mingled with expressions of satisfaction over the amicable relations between the union and the employers' groups. Isaacchar Greenberg, Montreal garment trades member, attended the luncheon.

Later in the day, at four in the afternoon, came the big meeting of Local 262, the French Dressmakers, at the Monument National Theatre.

More than 2,000 people jammed the big playhouse to the doors and listened to a stirring address by President Dubinsky in which he stressed love of country, devotion to the principles of democracy and the participation in the supreme efforts made by the workers in fighting the nation's world over to defeat the Nazi and Fascist barbarians in Europe, Asia and Africa. He also congratulated the dressmakers of Montreal upon their recent constructive achievement rolled up by them in the past four years despite the strain and stress of the war.

Present at the meeting were: M. J. Tobin, ILGWU organizer and labor representative to the Provincial Assembly, acted as co-chairman.

A more intimate gathering of active union workers and leaders met the next day, Saturday, January 8, at Victoria Hall, at a luncheon attended by about 500 officers, executive board members, shop chairmen and chairladies and price committees.

President Dubinsky remarked, when called upon to speak, "we would have been satisfied with as many members in the entire union as we have today. Leaders of active workers present here this afternoon.

We have indeed, come a pretty long way in ILGWU history in Montreal, and it has not been a wall street with flowers.

"As I look about this," President Dubinsky continued, "I see happier faces, better dressed persons, smiling people, people who impress me as being of a greater confidence in themselves, in their union and in their future. What a pleasant contrast with but a few years ago! I recall, on my visits in the days before we had organized a real union of dressmakers in Montreal, meeting with groups from shops in an effort to plan, to organize and to hope for the best. There were few smiles on people's faces those days, few expressions of confidence, few rays of true satisfaction. And this transformation is to me the best evidence, the truest measure of the unshakable achievement."

"I am glad I came here, I am glad to have been with you at your meetings and social gatherings. I am taking back with me the finest impression of a militant trade union organization conscious of its place in this disturbed world of ours and determined to do its utmost in discharging its duty and meeting its obligations."

The French Women's ILGWU chorus took part in the luncheon and rendered a number of songs in French, among these the U. S. Star Spangled Banner and the Dominion hymn Oh, Canada. The chorus received a warm ovation.

Moe Williams, New Business Agent

For the time being only one vacancy of the two created in the Montreal staff when Bill Brewer and Julius Street resigned.

In November, will be filled, the Joint Board announced.

The new agent is Brother Moe Williams, member of the Cutlers' Local since the earliest days of its formation. Brother Williams, always an active member, has belonged to the cutters' executive board most of the time and is very highly regarded by the membership of the entire Montreal organization.

BLOUSEMAKERS LAUD SHOP LEADERS; TALK OVER NEW DEMANDS

Chairladies of Local 25, Blouse and Waistmakers' Local, were honored at a dinner and dance given at the Commodore Hotel on December 2.

This is the annual testimonial given to these representatives of the union for their year of service in the shop.

Before the start of the festivities, the chairladies met with officers of the local to discuss problems involved in the renewal of the collective bargaining agreement.

The union pact in the blouse industry will expire at the end of January after having been in effect for one month to allow more time for negotiations.

Tresca, Victim Of Assassin, Is Mourned by GEB

(Continued from Page 1)

marks the work of Carlo Tresca, throughout his long and turbulent life, was a fighter who hit hard at the enemies of liberty and oppressors of mankind and he was an unflinching hater of every totalitarian dogma and practice. Carlo Tresca has therefore gained a great many enemies in the camps of the oppressors just as he gained countless friends and admirers among the workers in this country and in his native Italy.

"We stand with bowed heads and heavy hearts at the bier of this outstanding fighter for the cause of human liberty. To our great membership, especially, Carlo Tresca endeared himself because of the genuine affection he had held for our workers and for our union whose growth and progress he watched with keen interest through its entire life. We shall forever treasure the memory of Carlo Tresca, militant humanitarian and uncompromising defender of freedom and liberty. We shall endeavor to avenge his brutal death by redoubling our efforts to win final victory over the forces of barbarity and dictatorship in the fight against which Carlo Tresca lost his own life."

"To Your Happiness, Hannah!"



The popular and able secretary to President David Dubinsky and Vice President Charles Kreindler have announced their engagement with the ceremony to be performed January 16. They entertained the members of the general office staff and visiting guests at a party in the ILGWU auditorium, January 7. A group at the party is shown above. Brother Kreindler is flanked by Samuel Markowitz of the union's legal staff. President Dubinsky and Emil Schlesinger, union attorney, flank Hannah.

DAY'S WAGE FOR WAR RELIEF VOTED BY GEN. EXECUTIVE BD.

(Continued from Page 1)

testant charities and community services. We have never stopped to ask the color, the language or the religion of those who needed our help.

The relief fund which we raised in 1941 is exhausted now and as we observe our enormously increased obligations as an integral sector of the great American community and as a national union with a membership scattered over hundreds of cities all over the country, we realize that the time has come for the ILGWU to raise another relief fund to meet the needs of this year and of next year.

To this end the General Executive Board has voted today to call upon the membership of our union throughout the country to contribute a day's work toward the raising of such a national War Relief Fund. We have further decided that this fund be raised during the current work season in our industry, to begin in February, 1943, and that each local union and joint board in the various branches of our industry and in the various markets be given the discretion to select the work day for such contributions.

It was further decided that each local union and joint board be allotted a percentage of the money raised for the general fund to meet local community chest demands and needs of local relief drives.

Members of the ILGWU: We

know that these are trying days which call for sacrifices and contributions of every material and spiritual kind from every citizen and every worker. But we know, too, that as compared with the tremendous sacrifices in tears, blood and toil made by the workers in the countries of our allies, of our comrades-in-arms in the United Nations, our own sacrifices and our contributions and our self-denials have been small.

Today we live in a world consumed by agony and martyrdom. As stark in this great struggle are our freedom, our future happiness and our very lives. This is no time for figuring out how much we can give, or how much we can afford. This is the time in the history of our beloved America when we must give to the utmost, give until it hurts, give from the very last. The money raised by this fund will go to relieve the tears, to strengthen the hopes and to lessen the agony of thousands who look to us, and to us only, for such help.

Out of this fund will come the money that our union will allocate to the American Red Cross, to the USO, to Army and Navy relief, for relief of war sufferers in Britain, Russia, China and in Poland, to help the martyred populations in Greece, Yugoslavia, Holland and for underground activity in Nazi-dominated lands. Out of this fund will come contributions to community chests in the various cities where our members reside

Six Indiana Workers Split \$10,000 Back Pay



Something of a record was established when the ILGWU won close to \$10,000 in back pay for six workers discriminated against by the Kokomo, Ind., plant of the Sterling Reliance Corporation. Mrs. Alida Cunningham, staff organizer, is shown lower left. The rest of the group holding their checks consist of Ida Tobin, Raymond West, Gladys Rosalot, Jennie Broadiey Cornwell, Wade Harvey and Irma Harris Walker.

CO-OPERATIVE PACT HANGING FIRE

(Continued from Page 1)

plays a number of modifications, among which were the following:

1. An increase of 15 per cent in all workers.
2. A reduction in hours from 48 to 37 1/2.
3. An increase in all minimum wage scales.
4. A provision calling for all work to be made in union shops only.
5. Examination of books.

To date, the employers have failed to make any reasonable reply to the demands of the union.

In a final effort to bring about a peaceful conclusion, after having pursued the entire question at meetings with its members, the union suggested to the association it submit all matters it could not reach an agreement on either to arbitration or to the War Labor Board and, furthermore, that both parties obligate themselves to comply with whatever decision may be rendered by an arbitrator or the War Labor Board.

The membership of Local 91, at a very recent meeting, empowered the union's executive board to bring about as speedily as possible a peaceful settlement or, in case the employers continue to be obstinate, to call a strike.

Meanwhile, Local 91 is still awaiting action by the War Labor Board on the request that it increase wages for the children's dressmakers submitted to it jointly by the union and the Industrial Association of Juvenile Apparel Manufacturers, Inc.

and for gift packages to our own boys in the armed forces of our country, here and abroad.

Members of the ILGWU: We feel confident that we can rely upon your wholehearted support in this great relief drive by 600,000 union workers. With your aid we shall proceed to carry out this decision with the thoroughness, the dispatch and the success with which we have undertaken and carried out such measures in the past.

\$10,000 BACK PAY WON BY ILGWU FOR 6 INDIANA WORKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

amounts paid follow: Ida Harvey, \$1,372; Ida Tobin, \$1,250; Raymond West, \$1,062; Irma Harris, \$1,825; Jennie Broadiey, \$1,266; Gladys Rosalot, \$1,832; Tobin and Wade Harvey by a legal quip received their totals in two checks each because they had been fired twice in violation of NLRB regulations against union discrimination.

Involved in the entire case was the firm's sponsorship of a company union as a method of discouraging membership in the ILGWU.

The size of the back pay checks is arousing considerable discussion in labor circles and Kokomo itself is buzzing with the news.

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TABIN-PICKER STRIKE BASED ON \$900,000 ORDERS

(Continued from Page 1)
there has been no violence, the court simply confirmed an existing condition. As to the picketing, Judge Miner refused to grant the company its demand that picketing be eliminated. Officially Judge Miner refused even to grant limited picketing, but asked that the union limit itself to a reasonable amount. When the actual injunction was read and analyzed by our members they started chanting, "They got what they didn't want."
During the 10 days of the circuit court hearings the company attorneys tried their hardest to get what they wanted on the basis of "testimony" resting on affidavits. Judge Miner ruled that the company would have to prove every charge before a master in Chancery and to produce the actual people whose affidavits they were using.

What the attorneys were unable to get in open court they tried to get by way of wording the order of the court on violence. A number of contracting shops who formerly worked for Tabin-Picker have refused to handle the company's work since the strike. Under the order as proposed by the company's attorneys this would have been in violation of the injunction. The union's attorneys immediately insisted on a clarification of the language so that contracting shops can and will continue to refuse the company's work until the strike is over.

Quoting from the company's petition for the injunction became a favorite pastime for the strikers. Bowing to each other one striker would open with: "The strike has caused an increasingly serious grave disruption and interference with production of garments. . . Irreparable damage and injury to the plaintiff has resulted."
Striker number two would then bow and quote: "Plaintiff has on hand orders for merchandise to be manufactured and delivered aggregating \$800,000 and which must be delivered on specified dates in the next weeks and months."

"This by-play in the presence of the other strikers made it quite clear that the strike was successful and that the company in its application for an injunction had been forced to admit it."

One question from the injunction application speaks for itself: "Plaintiff (Tabin-Picker) has suffered and will continue to suffer great and irreparable losses, increasing daily, by reason of the strike. . . frequent interruption of employment. . . has disorganized and will disorganize the business of the plaintiff, and has caused and will cause unusual expense and damage, including time lost and expenses incurred in teaching new employees their respective duties, the marring and spoiling of materials in the process of breaking in new employees, inability to deliver merchandise ordered from the plaintiff under time contracts now in existence."

The general comment of the strikers on hearing this read to them was that no one could have said it better than the company's attorneys. A motion was made to thank them for having said it so well that everyone could know exactly how the strike stood.

The strike now in its seventh week is proving more effective each day and there is little doubt in the minds of observers that a settlement will come in good time.

The record of company activities is illuminating.
At first the firm contended itself with laughingly stating that there were only 40 strikers. Then they admitted that there were 47 strikers. On hiring a lawyer, their lawyer admitted that there were 100 "odd" strikers. Speaking to his foreladies etc. Tabin then admitted that perhaps there were 200 strikers. Now in open court the company admits that its production is seriously crippled and that it cannot afford to continue taking the losses that it has been taking as a result of the strike. This was extremely interesting news to the strikers whose the foreladies have been calling and telling that the strike was "all over with."
Since the firm hired the well-known injunction lawyer, Louis Jacobson, the picket line has become more alive than ever. To this legal light any strike is illegal and therefore, singing "Holy Night" on the picket line became a subject worthy of phonographic records to produce in court as an argument for the injunction.

The picket has been reached where the company has completely run out of its supply of threats, flag waving and denunciations. Even its foreladies are balking and advising the company that it is no longer of any use to go visiting the strikers. The strikers are now a solid wall of determination and will not budge. Even the five dollars promised to the foreladies for each worker they bring back is no longer an inducement. As one of the strikers put it, "the foreladies are at last getting a taste of what it means to work piece work for Tabin and they don't like it." Foreladies, too, get tired at the end of a day's work, particularly when it is done under the tension of a strike, and a number of them are absolutely refusing to run anti-strike errands for the company.

On December 22 Vice President Bialis addressed the strikers and was himself inspired by the solidarity and keen fighting spirit that he found among them. He brought to them the greetings of the International and pledged them the support of the General Executive Board and the President of the ILOUW, David Dubinsky. As an indication of their fighting spirit, they presented a concert of their own making, and a surprising amount of talent was unearthed among the strikers themselves.

The strike is under the supervision of Vice President Bialis and is being directed by General Organizer A. Piskin. In addition, Brother Bialis has assigned a staff headed by Hy Fish, Helen Narut and Barbara Burrus to conduct the strike.

Tabin-Picker Strikers in Show



The solidarity of the strikers was symbolically portrayed in a recent show when representatives of 22 nations on the picket lines donned national costumes.



New Officer
MOE WILLIAMS, new business agent in the Montreal, Canada, dress organization.

TORONTO DRESS TRADE ACTIVE- UNION VIGILANT

"The dress shops of Toronto have work in abundance," writes Samuel Kraisman, supervisor of the Dressmakers' Local 72 of Toronto, to "Justice," and a shortage of labor is being felt in the finishing and operating crafts. "Some of our cutter boys have gone into the services, and the simplification of styles, the reduction of number of styles and the heavier cutting boys are making it possible for the firms to continue operations with less cutters," Kraisman continues.

"In spite of the increased volume of business which has benefited almost everyone, the dress cutters have found it difficult to keep pace with the other crafts. They have very little overtime, as compared with former seasons, and they are, therefore, badly in need of a wage improvement. We have taken up this matter with the employers and expect to make a joint application to the Regional War Labor Board to obtain legal ratification."

War Efforts Committee

The Toronto ILOUW War Efforts Committee. Kraisman further writes, has got into stride and is doing an excellent job. During Christmas week, ILOUW members in the armed service received from this committee nice gifts. The com-

"Our Faith Is Eternal..."

FDR's Concluding Words in Message To 78th Congress, January 7, 1943

I do not prophesy when this war will end.
But I do believe that this year of 1943 will give the United Nations a very substantial advance along the roads that lead to Berlin and Rome and Tokyo. . . A tremendous, costly, long-enduring task in peace as well as in war is still ahead of us.
But, as we face that continuing task, we may know that the state of this nation is good—the heart of this nation is sound—the spirit of this nation is strong—the faith of this nation is eternal.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT



From Dixie to New York
Jean Bennett (left) and Kathleen Dyer, members of the staff in the Southwestern territory, looked over the New York organization early this month. They visited the International general office and many locals throughout the city.

mittee also arranged to have hundreds of dresses made up by the union factories for the Red Cross to be sent to British war victims. Each dress shop was assigned a quota of dresses which were promptly made up.

Right now the committee is mobilizing a large group of blood donors. Posters have been placed in every shop and members are signing up rapidly. Used clothing is also being collected to be shipped to Russia, while magazines and books are being gathered to be sent to reading rooms in army camps.

Pres. Dubinsky's Visit

"The visit which President Dubinsky paid us in October with the ILOUW delegation to the AFL convention," Kraisman writes, "has had a deep effect on our membership. His timely reminder that the ILOUW is a body of labor that is governed by fixed rules of trade union conduct and would not tolerate mischievous making in its midst, has left a salutary impression."

"The members are still talking about the highlights of the president's stay in Toronto. The ceremony when a Canadian flag was presented to the ILOUW from the Toronto locals is still vivid in their memories. We certainly exploited the presence of the ILOUW leaders while they were with us to the utmost, making up for our entertainment deficiencies with the warmth of spirit and heart which we hope was felt by them and appreciated."

Union-sponsored groups of blood donors are helping to meet the Army and Navy quotas throughout the United States in cooperation with the American Red Cross.

Churches in Norway will receive no fuel this winter, the Norwegian Embassy in Washington has announced. The move is interpreted as an attempt to discourage the holding of church services.

High Spots From Maryland-Va. Dist.

More than 300 workers at the York Suit Co., York, Pa., members of Local 316, have shown that when it comes to bond purchases, they don't believe that the minimum should be the maximum.

Recently awarded the U. S. Treasury certificate for 100 per cent participation in the 10 per cent payroll allotment plan, their current purchases are now 11.3 per cent of gross pay.

The award received favorable notice in the local press as did also the successful dance and turkey dinner recently given for the soldiers at the Army Induction Center. In charge of the affair was a committee headed by Bertha Loss and including Joan Zeitrich, Harriet Robinson, Emma Rooney, Mary Masters, Miriam Schaeberle and Pauline Rooney. . .

Among other activities in the Maryland-Virginia District as reported by Angela Bambace, district manager, was the formation of a new "Consumers' Council" group to work through the Maryland office of the OPA on a special price-checking project.

The results of the project will be made the basis for the extension of such work to other war-work centers. It is expected.

Local 344 members in Haverock, Md., staged a party and dance at their headquarters on January 8 which was well attended by employees of the Jacobs Brothers Co. The campaign to get a union contract with this firm continues in spite of the company's adamant attitude.

Let your answer to bombs be bonds.

Inside Facts Garment Industry Wartime Trends

Series of six talks
On Monday evenings

by WILLIAM GOMBERG, Director
ILOUW Management
Engineering Department

STARTS
6 P.M., January 18
Auditorium
13 West 18th Street, N.Y.C.

"Little International"

THE COMING YEAR.

Union to Face New and Difficult Problems in Coming Year — All Wage Gains Must Have WLB Approval

By HARRY WANDER, V.P.

General Manager, Eastern Out-of-Town Department

THE CLACK EOT DISTRICT

By GEORGE RUBIN, V.P. Bonus Given

Workers of the D. R. Clothing Co., Passaic, N. J., Local 158, received a bonus of one week's salary for Christmas. Checks were distributed in the shop on Thursday, December 23, 1942. Vice President George Rubin and Business Agent Wallace negotiated the bonus for these workers on August 16, 1942, during a stoppage of the shop. An agreement was reached with the firm at that time to give the presers a weekly increase of \$2, one week's bonus in the entire shop for Christmas, and further bonuses to be given the workers quarterly. After the first bonus was received, the workers were dissatisfied with the arrangements and stopped working without union authorization. The New Jersey State Mediation Board stepped in to straighten out the situation. After lengthy conferences, an agreement was reached that all workers in the shop receive a \$3 per week increase. This must be approved by the War Labor Board and, if approved, will go into effect as of the date that application was filed.

Coat Corp. of America

Some differences in this shop arose because of the change in supervision and in production of the work. The workers' earnings were decreased even though they continued on the same operations and garments as heretofore. We have asked John R. Steelman, director of the United States Conciliation Service, to intervene in the matter and straighten it out before any serious action is taken by the workers. At this time want to call on our workers who are working in shops on government orders not to make any stoppages without the sanction of the union. We must see to it that production in our shops for the United States armed forces is uninterrupted. Any difficulty occurring in the shops will be taken up by the union. We must see to it that production in our shops for the United States armed forces is uninterrupted. Any difficulty occurring in the shops will be taken up by the union. We must see to it that production in our shops for the United States armed forces is uninterrupted. Any difficulty occurring in the shops will be taken up by the union.

Mannah Suite

In the last issue of "Justice," we reported that a drive on the "mannish suit" shops in Newark, N. J., and the surrounding area, will soon be launched.

On Monday January 4, we were successful in stopping seven shops employing about 450 workers, who were employed on a "mannish" suit suit.

At the time of our investigations we were told that these shops are non-union, but, just as soon as we succeeded in stopping these shops, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers put in a claim that the workers in these shops were members of their union. They also stated that these firms were under contract with them. Under these circumstances we have been experiencing a good deal of trouble. Nevertheless, at the present writing most of these workers have signed with the ILGWU and we are certain that, with a little more effort, this type of woman's garment will be made in ILGWU shops and in ILGWU members.

Freehold, N. J., Locals Give Soldier Send-Off

Executive board members of Locals 130 and 135 gathered in Freehold, N. J., on December 17 to wish God speed to their fellow member, Bernard Friedman, on the eve of his induction into the army.

Brother Friedman and his family listened to the good wishes of the board as expressed by S. Abraham, V. Hutkoosy Anna Conover, B. Marakowich, R. Bruno and Business Agent I. Kaufman.

Union Honors Troy Chairladies



Ed Spritzer, ILGWU representative in the Troy area, with some union members at a recent gathering in honor of the local's chairman and chairladies.

EOT RENEWS AGREEMENT WITH 3 FIRMS; OBTAINS NEW GAINS

Renewal of agreements with three firms in the past fortnight brought new gains to all workers affected, the Eastern Out-of-Town Department has announced.

The firms are Sepco Inc., Jackson Heights, L. I.; Mead Park Mig., Corona, L. I. and Siegel Brothers, South River, N. J.

Wage increases were negotiated with a number of additional firms, but these were filed with the War Labor Board for approval. Under the new government ruling, no wage increases can be made effective until the War Labor Board has passed on them and found them justified.

EOT-ORGANIZER SAYS ARMY IS OK, DESPITE "40 BELOW" CLIMATE

William Lattanzio, formerly an Eastern Out-of-Town Organizer in Kingston, New York, finds army life cold but pleasant. In a letter to EOT General Manager Harry Wander, Lattanzio said that he could not reveal his whereabouts but that there was a good deal of snow, and that the temperature usually hovered around forty degrees below zero. On one day, he said, it was fifty-four below.

Lattanzio wrote to thank the Eastern Out-of-Town Department for a gift package it had sent to him. He said that he was sorry he had not written sooner, but that he did not have "much time" since army life was a pretty absorbing business.

From a less glacial climate, in Camp Breckinridge, Ky., I. Gose, formerly a business agent with the cloak division of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department has sent another account of army life. "We are really working very hard," Gose relates, "to make soldiers out of rookies in three months. This means that we have to put in ten to twelve hours a day. After a day's training we usually are very tired, but it doesn't hurt one."

"Infantry training is very interesting. The young men take to it like ducks to water. I like it myself. I never used a rifle in my life, but I am not bad with a rifle now."

Gose entered the army recently. Lattanzio entered shortly after the conscription law was passed.

Buy bonds till it hurts—the enemy.

As a union we shall have to face many new problems in the coming year. Some of them are going to be complicated and difficult and they may be expected to cause a certain amount of hardship. For the most part, these problems have been created by the war and wartime conditions. There is no point in complaining about them. Our job will be to work out satisfactory solutions.

One of our major concerns will be the new procedure for obtaining wage increases. Formerly, when the Eastern Out-of-Town Department felt that workers in a specific shop or group of shops were entitled to a higher wage rate, it simply negotiated for them with the employers. In the event of a disagreement, the matter was referred to an impartial chairman. Or, when an employer refused to negotiate or arbitrate, there was a strike.

Now all that is changed. Even when employers agree with the union that a wage increase is justified and desirable, the increase cannot be granted until the War Labor Board has approved. As most of our members already know, this is one of the measures designed to prevent inflation.

Unfortunately, getting the War Labor Board's approval is not a simple thing to do. We must supply, first of all, a good deal of statistical data, some of which is difficult to obtain because employers' records at times are incomplete. We

must supply also reasons for its proposed increase, and the reasons must satisfy the War Labor Board, which has the right to reject them. We have before the Board now a number of requests for wage increases based on the recent sharp rises in living costs. We of course are asking that wage rates be adjusted to conform to higher living costs. Briefs have been filed with the Board, and we are awaiting a decision.

A number of other large problems confront us, but I shall not discuss them all at this time. One, however, must be mentioned and emphasized. Organized labor must expect and prepare to meet a concerted attack by reactionary forces that is now taking shape. One has only to read the newspapers to know that the country faces an attempt by people in and out of Congress to wipe out the New Deal and the labor measures which are a vital part of it. Many of labor's most fundamental gains, among them the 40-hour week are now in peril. Every man and woman who works for a living must be alert and prepared to resist, in an intelligent and organized fashion, any effort to restore in this country some of the injustices and evils which our country is now fighting to abolish in other sections of the world.

So far as further organization in the Eastern Out-of-Town area is concerned, the coming year will bring certain increased responsibilities. Non-union employers, using the war and war regulations as an excuse, will try to impose unfair and, in some instances, shameful conditions on their unorganized workers. The war, for many protection, has made union protection even more important and essential than it was in peace time. No individual worker or unorganized worker can hope to keep his wages in line with rising living costs. It requires the vast resources of a union like our own to deal successfully with Washington agencies.

New Jersey Garment Co. Agreement Shows Gains

With the cooperation of Israel Horowitz of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, the agreement with the New Jersey Garment Co. has been renewed. The Cotton Garment Department announces.

The new agreement features a vacation with pay fund and a five per cent wage increase for which WLB approval is being sought.

The firm operates two plants; the one in New Brunswick is under Eastern Out-of-Town jurisdiction and the other plant is controlled by the Cotton Garment Department.

Orange, N. J., Plant Dedicates Service Flag for 24



Dedicating a service flag at the Nite Craft plant in Orange, N. J., where 24 ILGWU members here left for the army. (Left to right) Ernest, ILGWU representative; Peter Delfesman, manager of the union's Elizabeth local; Morris in Orange; Samuel Olesky, president of Nite Craft, and Nathan Chasin, chairman of the local.

NEWS OF THE DRESS JOINT BOARD AND AFFILIATED LOCALS

LOCAL 22 GIVES 700,000 SMOKES TO SERVICE MEN

Thirty-five thousand packs of cigarettes have been contributed by Dressmakers' Union Local 22 for distribution among men in the service of the United States by the United Nations Relief, an AFL agency, Vice President Zimmerman, manager of the local, announced last week.

In this as in other ways, he said, the dressmakers hoped to show their deep appreciation of what the men in uniform were doing for their country and for the cause of democracy.

In each pack a little slip was enclosed reading on one side: "Smoke Bud? This pack is on the union members of Dressmakers' Union Local 22, ILGWU-AFL, distributed by United Nations Relief, American Federation of Labor."

The other side was in the form of a post card, half-dedicated to the address of Local 22. It is hoped Brother Zimmerman said, that many service men will return this slip to Local 22 and thus establish contact with the union.

Funds for Relief Raised at Scores of Shop Parties

Scores of New York dress shops took advantage of parties held during the holidays to raise special contributions for Allied war relief, according to reports submitted by shop committees.

The workers of M. Swaybill, dress manufacturers at 1775 Broadway, declined to make use of the \$60 contributed by the firm towards a New Year's celebration for that purpose and instead voted unanimously to send the full amount to the "Ice of the union with the request that it be donated to the American Red Cross. "This instead of making merry," reports the committee consisting of shop Chairman Abraham Yakoda, Sam Rubin, John Lopez and Sam Wurke, "the workers decided to turn over this substantial sum of money to America's outstanding agency of aid and support to our fighting forces."

At Cohen and Walowitz, 307 West 36th Street, the workers collected \$10 for a party during the holidays. Instead of running a party however, they turned the money over to the Russian War Relief. The committee consisted of Shop Chairman William Feldman, Sol Kleiman, Abe Ackerman, M. Frank and Abe Zuckerman.

At a party given by the firm, Merchants Dress, 462 Seventh Avenue, it was suggested that a collection be made for the Red Cross. The first donation was \$50 by the employer, and then the workers collected \$80, making a total of \$130 for the American Red Cross. The committee was Chairman Dominic Maletto, Gussie Price and Hannah Balsah. A great deal of help was given by Mr. Alexander, the foreman, during the party.

During a party at E-Z-On Dress Co., 501 Seventh Avenue, an appeal was made for our Russian allies. Despite the fact that only a short time before a rather substantial sum had been raised for Russian relief, \$10 more was collected and turned over to Local 22 for that purpose.

Take the offensive against the enemy every day. Buy U. S. war bonds and stamps regularly.

Brushing Up on Latest Steps



Renee Dulburg, member of Local 22, giving a group of Service Brigades the low down on the latest dance steps. Beginners classes are held Wednesday, 6:30 to 8:30 P.M., and advanced classes, Fridays at the same hour at Labor Stage, 106 West 39th Street, New York City.

FRENCH WORKERS BOO LAVAL RECRUITERS FOR NAZI LABOR

(From La Marseillaise, Fighting French paper in London)

December 14, 1942. This morning when I arrived at the factory, I saw a large poster at the gate announcing a meeting on the subject of recruiting French workers to Germany (La Releve). These Vichy gentlemen are generous: we would receive salary for a half hour of work in return for our presence at the meeting. It was to be held the same afternoon in the shop next to our factory. The Deputy of Propaganda, who was calling the meeting, would be accompanied by prisoners of war released under the terms of the exchange agreement, according to the announcement.

Small groups formed in front of the poster; they made no secret of their reaction to it.

During the morning there was a feeling of unrest in the factory. The management sent emissaries to persuade us to change our minds. We received strict orders: The Prefect not only had to send a good report to the propagandists at Vichy, but also had to assure them of the largest attendance possible. After some conferences which got nowhere, the management posted in all the shops an announcement which made attendance compulsory at the risk of immediate dismissal.

At 3:30 the Vichy delegates entered the shop. They took their places behind the table on which a superb Cross of Lorraine (de Gaulle symbol) next to a Tricolor immediately caught their eyes. All the workers were ordered to the back of the shop. The Vichy delegate asked them to come forward and received a reception which left him at a loss. He felt, with the Director there, that he ought to do something to make the workers come forward, closer to the recruiting agents. His speech began in the midst of various noises, which drowned out his voice; the whirring of wheels, the clatter of machinery, tools falling on the cement floor. His speech was a pitiful and feeble effort, but he had appeared in the press. All the passages relating to Germany and

Laval were greeted with catcalls and whistles. His speech was hardly over when a worker came forward and asked, "Are you in favor of the transfer of workers to Germany?"

"Yes," replied the Delegate. "Well, then what's keeping you from leaving Germany?"

This was received with applause and cheers by all present. Then the worker who was introduced as a prisoner of war who had been released two months ago (and this was true) refuted point by point the arguments of the Vichy traitor.

Noticing the agitation and growing hostility of the workers, the other delegate of Vichy, who until then had said nothing, rose to begin his speech. His first words were, "Look, comrades, I myself, a wounded war veteran, a former militiaman, unionist..." At the moment the indignation reached its height. A wounded veteran of the

HOCHMAN AT WASHINGTON ASKS RELIEF FOR SOME CREATORS

Vice President Julius Hochman, general manager of the New York Dress Joint Board, appeared before OPA officials in Washington, December 29, to present a plea that the new restrictions embodied in MPR 287 be lifted in so far as they affected the fashion-creating group in the New York market.

The group is the small but very important element which produces the highest priced dresses and has a decided influence in creating styles and fashions.

Vice President Hochman made a strong appeal for easing the recently announced OPA regulations on this branch of the industry. He pointed out that the restrictions in the new order would make it impossible for these manufacturers to operate. Forcing the fashion group manufacturers out of business, he warned, would be an irreparable blow to the entire industry, which draws heavily on this small group for fashion and style ideas.

Representatives of the dress industry from New York and other centers attended this hearing and asked for a 60-day extension of MPR 287, elimination of the 10 per cent margin against, as well as relief for the fashion creating group. Dr. Henry Bond, representing the New York Dress Institute, presented the factual case and advanced a three-point program aimed at immediate modifications of the regulations.

A ruling from the OPA on the general brief submitted by the dress industry as well as on the special appeal made by Brother Hochman for the fashion-creating group is expected very soon. It was said in Washington.

war of 1914 shouted above the tumult: "Traitor! You yourself ought to be in Germany! France for the French!" His cry was taken up by all the workers.

In the face of this unanimous demonstration, the delegates beat an ignominious retreat. They disappeared through the emergency exit to the accompaniment of boos and whistles.

"Under the terms of Hitler's exchange agreement with the Vichy government, one prisoner of war was to be released for each French worker sent to Germany. The ratio was later changed to one prisoner for three workers, and most recently to one prisoner for three applic-

Leaders Laud Gross At Luncheon As He Leaves for Service

A moving tribute of affection by the staff and membership of ILGWU Local 22, 60, 89 and 15 was accorded Murray Gross, Joint Board Chairman and Price Settlement Department manager, at a farewell luncheon, Saturday, January 9, at the Hotel McAlpin on the occasion of his departure for the U. S. Army.

Over 250 friends and associates in the labor movement attended the luncheon. Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of Dressmakers' Union, Local 22, and closely associated with Murray Gross for over ten years, expressed the feelings of all present when he observed that Murray Gross had helped considerably to place our union in the front ranks of the labor movement.

Nathaniel M. Minhoff, secretary-treasurer of the Dress Joint Board and a close co-worker of Brother Gross, expressed his deep admiration for his long association with him. He said that Murray Gross was an excellent representative of our union and ambassador of good will and he will be missed, not only by us, but by the many friends he has made in the American Labor Party and the Union for Democratic Action.

Leigh Antonini, secretary-manager of Local 89, promised Brother Gross as large an ever large celebration upon his homecoming at the close of this war, and Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dress Joint Board, spoke of the grim duty which rests on every man and woman in their trying days of stress and struggle.

Brief talks were also made by Vice President Max Cohen, manager of Local 60; Louis Stultberg, assistant-manager of Local 16; Nathan Margolis, on behalf of the staff of Local 22; Minnie Babenstein, for the executive board of Local 22; Emil Schlesinger, attorney for the union; Elias Heisterberg, vice president of the ILGWU and manager of the Cotton Garment Department; and Michael Levinstein, on behalf of the 4th A.D. Bronx, American Labor Party, in which district Murray Gross recently conducted a forceful campaign as candidate for the assembly.

Perceptibly overcome by all these expressions of good wishes and esteem, Brother Gross, who called upon to speak, told simply and movingly of his arrival into this country 20 years ago on January 12, 1922, coincidentally ending, now the very day of his induction. Twenty years in America have borne little in material riches but have produced a wealth of good friends.

"As far as friends are concerned," Brother Gross explained, "I feel as if I am the richest and most fortunate man in the world. I hope I prove myself worthy of your faith and kind wishes. I am ready and eager to do my share for that democracy which sheltered me for so many years. In spite of my many interests in various other activities and movements, my home is with the union and it is to that home that I wish to return when this war is over."

Betty J. Frosch

BUY War Bonds—Stamps

Murray Gross Off to Army



Local 22 honored Murray Gross, director of the Dress Joint Board, upon his induction and a veteran unionist, at a luncheon January 9, upon his induction into the armed forces of the United States. (See story.)

FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

By LUIGI ANTONINI
General Secretary, Local 89

The 78th Congress of the United States was inaugurated on Wednesday, January 6, in a rather defiant mood. On Thursday, January 7, President Roosevelt delivered his message in person. His theme was that America must work and fight, not only in the direction of winning the war, but also in the direction of winning the peace as well. He pleaded for (1) duty and understanding of the sacrifices everyone is asked to make. He practically endorsed the Beveridge plan for social security from the speech to the grave and Wallace's speech about employment for everybody. He warned that an incomplete peace would be a tragedy for America and for the whole world.

It seems that a great number of Congressmen are not interested in the real solution of the problems of the peace problems or in maintaining our social achievements at home. Equally great seems the number of Congressmen who show more interest and earnestness in fighting the American workers and their progressive friends than in fighting our Nazi and Fascist war enemies.

It is too early to foresee what the 78th Congress will do against our labor laws. Certainly these laws will be attacked as never before in our Congress. It is also to be expected that the most dangerous of these attacks will be defeated by President Roosevelt's veto. But labor must be aware of the great dangers ahead and must raise its ranks to resist intelligently.

The supreme danger is that an anti-labor offensive in Congress would demoralize our workers, weaken our national unity, and endanger our war production.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, who sounded the right note recently when he pointed out that labor, which he hoped to make possible a fourfold increase in production in 1943-44 were "not hampered by economy and restrictive legislation." And Green spoke for all of us when he asked Congress "not to discourage the patriotic spirit shown by American workers by imposing their standards or by depriving them of their basic freedoms."

In the last few weeks we have heard a lot of noise about the case of Otto of Hapsburg and his so-called Austrian Legion.

The original information which started the trouble was that the State Department had given Archduke Otto the official mandate to organize and lead an Austrian Legion to fight against the Axis.

To build up the pretender of the former Austro-Fascist Empire means at the same time to weaken all the sympathies for America and the United Nations which are being promoted among Italians and Hun-

garians, and it means also to lose the friendship of our Czechoslovakian and Yugoslavian allies.

New a voice has come from Washington to clear up the mess. President Roosevelt, at his press conference of Tuesday, January 5, denounced Otto's pretensions that he is in full charge of the Austrian Legion. The President said that any reputable committee of Americans has the same opportunity to assist in the enlistment of their countrymen in the American army. The intensive campaign carried on by the Hapsburg committee was responsible for a widespread impression that Otto was the man, the only man, to lead all Austrians willing to fight against the Axis.

The statement of President Roosevelt is most welcome, but we are still convinced that there are too many promoters of Otto's ambitions in Washington.

The smaller the support given to Otto of Hapsburg, the greater will be the prestige of American democracy among all the peoples of Europe.

The speech delivered by Vice President Wallace on the occasion of Woodrow Wilson's birthday was the best message of hope which could reach the peoples of the world on the eve of the New Year. This much I saw in a recent broadcast short-wave to Italy by the Office of War Information.

"Social Security from the cradle to the grave" for all the peoples of the world, that's the kind of language that can find enthusiastic followers everywhere.

America, through its Vice President, has issued a call to spread all over the world Roosevelt's New Deal ideal.

When men of Wallace's caliber speak, not only as what they say, but also what they refrain from saying. Wallace spoke about Germany and Japan as our enemies, but he did not mention Italy at all. The significance of this silence is that Italy is considered an occupied country—just as we have told the American people since the start of this world conflagration.

Vice President Wallace offered in his great speech his own American principle, the federal system, to be extended all over the world. We are glad to point out that Italian labor anti-fascists fighting inside Italy have already adopted the principle of federalism.

Should the main ideas of Wallace's speech triumph in 1943, this year will then be the beginning of the greatest new era of the world.

'89' Brigade Meets

Local 89 members of the Women's Service Brigade will meet on January 18 to elect a captain and transport other important business.

The meeting will be held at union headquarters, 232 West 49th Street, in the Council Room. It will start at 8 P.M. and prompt attendance is requested by Vanni B. Montana, educational director.



Presser Marine
JAMES AVERSANO, presser, formerly at Morris Lithuan Dress Co., member of Local 89, now in the Marine Corps. James is the son of Brother Santo Aversano, Italian Dressmaker business agent.

KNITGOODS UNION NOTES AND NEWS

A meeting of all shop chairmen of the Knitgoods Workers' Union was held on Thursday evening, January 14, 1943, at the Brooklyn Union Headquarters. Manager Nelson presented at that meeting a report on the industrial situation and union problems.

Brothers Louis Nelson and Manny Teitz were designated by the executive board to attend a conference called by the American Representatives of the General Jewish Workers' Union of Poland.

This conference was also attended by representatives of various labor parties of Europe who are carrying on the underground struggle against Hitler.

The two new executive board members of the Textile Fabric workers, are Herman Robertson and Al Epstein, and they take the place of Brother Harry Pinkelstein and Brother Walter O'Donnell.

The former is away in a defense plant while Brother O'Donnell volunteered for the army.

More Blood Donors

The union announced that the fourth blood donor group will be organized on Saturday, January 16, in view of the fact that the armed struggle is constantly extending its scope, the need for blood donors has become even more important and the union has pledged to cooperate more fully in this campaign.

The following members became blood donors with the December group: Louis Aiol, Rose Aiol, Kurt Bender, Kerry Burner, Pearl Feinstein, Sylvia Gith, Naomi Goldenberg, Florence Gordon, Fannie Heitzer, Henrietta Kar, Bill Koles, Ida Kuran, Nat Lerman, Ethel Levine, Louis Nelson, Sam Neri, Pearl Puffer, Herman Robertson, William Schaffer, Ethel Slass, Ida

Labor Accepts Beveridge

Bridging Gaps in Existing Wage System

By HERBERT TRACY
British Trade Union Congress

Second thoughts on the Beveridge Plan for Social Security have not altered the attitude of the British Trade Unions, but have tended rather to confirm their original conviction that the proposals would carry the trade unions a long way on the road they have been treading for many generations.

Attention was naturally concentrated in the first place upon the scheme for setting up a single all-embracing system of social insurance providing, in return for a small weekly payment, a comprehensive scale of benefits covering loss of earnings or interruption of earning power. Wider aspects of the social problems with which the Beveridge Plan is designed to deal now engage the attention of trade unionists.

Unifying the Defense
Loss of earnings, or interruption of power to earn as the Beveridge Report recognizes, can, be due to many causes. Unemployment, sickness, accidents, disease and old age are the main ones. These are contingencies against which the Beveridge Report proposes to establish the defense of a unified, amplified, and coordinated State insurance system. It will combine, if the Beveridge Report is implemented, the state system of Unemployment Insurance and National Health Insurance, and the Old Age, Widows' and Orphans' Pension scheme, with

Tammenham, Paul Tuber, Anna Tucker, Sylvia Weiner, Also Florence Cohen, Irving Hasher, Bill Kleinman, Jack Levine, Ethel Talinsky, Charles Westhead and Meyer Arstark.

*Blood donors for the second time.

Service Men's Fund

The establishment of a Service Men's Fund has met with widespread enthusiastic response from individual members as well as entire shops. This fund will be used to send periodically packages and gifts to members in the armed services. The contributions to this fund are entirely voluntary. Many shops have already on their own initiative, pledged an hour's pay each month to this fund.

Thus far contributions have been received from the members of the following shops: Feiner Fabrics, Inc.; Expert Rayon Corp.; Duro Textile, Inc.; Apex Knitted Fabrics, Inc.; G. & O. Textile, Inc.; White Star Mills; Atlantic & Pacific Knitting Mills; Tomax Knitwear.

Honor Rebecca Thomas

A gift watch, presented by the workers in recognition of her faithful union services, was given to Rebecca Thomas, chairlady of the David Dress shop, 328 West 38th Street. The committee included Cassie Weinbaum (Local 21), Mary Cault (Local 89) and Max Curman (Local 60).

Thirty-five thousand miles of pipe and tubing will be needed for the 23,000,000 tons of merchant shipping to be produced in 1943-4. The 10,500-ton Liberty Ship requires more than 15 miles of it.

workers' compensation allowances, and also insurances for funeral expenses, are provided in many instances by commercial insurances companies, friendly societies and trade unions.

But trade unionists recognize that the state system of insurance for the unemployed is a very important part—though a very important part—of the scheme framed by Sir William Beveridge as an attack upon the causes of poverty. From three-fourths to five-eighths of the poverty which affects a section of Britain's population is admittedly due to loss or interruption of earning power by the family breadwinners. There is, however, a rising of poverty which is due to inability to relate income to the size of the family.

Industrial Hazards

To meet this family need the Beveridge Report suggests the institution of a system of children's allowances. This interlocks with other provisions of the state insurance scheme by which maternity benefits for mothers and allowances are provided. The children's allowances start apart from the state insurance scheme in the sense that they would be non-contributory and would be paid for out of the Beveridge Insurance Fund but directly from the National Exchequer. But the whole series of proposals in the Beveridge Report suggests the institution of a system of children's allowances. This interlocks with other provisions of the state insurance scheme by which maternity benefits for mothers and allowances are provided. The children's allowances start apart from the state insurance scheme in the sense that they would be non-contributory and would be paid for out of the Beveridge Insurance Fund but directly from the National Exchequer. But the whole series of proposals in the Beveridge Report suggests the institution of a system of children's allowances. This interlocks with other provisions of the state insurance scheme by which maternity benefits for mothers and allowances are provided. The children's allowances start apart from the state insurance scheme in the sense that they would be non-contributory and would be paid for out of the Beveridge Insurance Fund but directly from the National Exchequer.

It is becoming more fully understood that the Beveridge plan rests in the first place upon recognition of the fact that no trade unionism system alone does not afford a stable foundation for the family permanent security. The report points out that a minimum subsistence for families of every size cannot in practice be secured by a wage system, which is based on the product of a man's labor and not on the size of his family. Neither can the family's security be assured when the flow of breadwinners' earnings into the household is liable to be stopped by unemployment, sickness, accidents or disease, old age or death, and death. The Beveridge Report is based, from this standpoint, as a method of meeting the gap in the existing wage system.

It regards the position of the working class family in fact, from exactly the same standpoint as the trade unions themselves. For generations the workers' trade unions have striven to protect the family by precisely such methods. The unions instituted very early in their history the protection of an insurance system providing against the hazards of industrial life by a series of trade and friendly benefits. The union has expended millions of money in cash benefits to their members in unemployment, sickness, bereavement and old age. It is that system which the Beveridge plan proposes to enlarge and fortify.

Shop Leaders Honored At Meadowbrook Junior

Workers of the Meadowbrook Junior shop at 463 Seventh Avenue expressed their appreciation for 104 year-round services of their Chairman Sam Kaplan and Committee-man Morris Faberman with a presentation of war bonds.

The shop committee, comprising S. Shook, J. Moravetz, P. Novner, H. Ledeznick, A. Brooks, S. Friedberg, Shulman, Pogor, D. Burstein and S. Ackerman also thanked Business Agent Jack Chodofsky and B. Broder of the "Max Wiesen" shop for their efforts on behalf of the shop.

"THE VOICE OF LOCAL 89"

The Most Popular ITALIAN RADIO HOUR
Symphony Orchestra and Opera Singers of International Fame

Luigi Antonini

First Vice President, ILGWU, and General Secretary of Local 89 in his weekly comments on labor and political events.

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
From 10 to 11
on EASTERN HOOKUP

WEVU (1530 Kc.) New York
WJLA (980 Kc.) New Haven
WFDZ (950 Kc.) Philadelphia

Blousemakers Discuss Changes in Agreement



Some of the Local 25 chairladies who met at the Hotel Commodore January 2 to discuss changes in contract now expiring.

In the Cloak Joint Board

NEWS OF THE N.Y. CLOAK UNIONS

Operators Launch New Educational Program



Scene at Webster Hall last month as Local 117 members turned out for initial meeting that launched the new season in educational activities.

FINISHERS WARNED ON OVERTIME; EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM EXPANDED

Louis Hyman, manager of the cloak finishers' union, Local 9, cautioned members last week to abide by overtime regulations.

Brother Hyman laid particular stress upon rules prohibiting workers from working overtime in shops in which they themselves are not employed. "Special permission" to work overtime given to shops does not include workers not regularly employed in these shops," the Local 9 manager said. He warned members that violators would be brought before the union's grievance committee.

Brother Hyman announced that the educational committee, enlarging its activities in attempts to interest the entire membership, is making it possible for every shop to be represented in the union's educational work. The educational committee is canvassing the entire industry selecting shop representatives for this purpose.

It was also announced that the Local 9 service club, which has been sending gifts to members in the armed forces, is in continuous communication with its members and with the sons of members in the services. Letters from the soldiers indicate their gratitude for the gifts sent them.

Jobless Pressers Register; Plans Made for Relief

Unemployed members of Local 35 have registered with the unemployment committee of that local on January 8. The committee conducting the unemployment benefits consists of H. Belker, M. Cooperman, I. Ehrlich, W. Gershtein, S. Kaufman, J. Morgenstein, A. Rudin, H. Rones, Chas. Orutsky, H. Slutsky.

Brother Belker stated that members' records would be examined during the week and a final list of unemployment enrollments completed within that time.

Manager Joseph Breslav declared that although the season shows considerable activity, the unemployment benefits will be available to those not attached to shops. Last season several thousand day jobs were given jobless pressers, in addition to cash payments.

According to the regulations governing the unemployment department, which is now supervised by Brothers O. Stein and M. Yagodnik, unemployed pressers are guaranteed 12 days of work or \$120 in cash.

Urges Activity



BENJAMIN KAPLAN, manager, Local 117, operators, urging the membership to take full advantage of the local's educational program at the meeting that launched the new season's activities last month.

Operators Flock To Sunday Talks

The "Round-the-City Lectures" sponsored by the educational committee of Local 117 are attracting large audiences in the various districts where they are held. Brothers living in the Bronx, Westville, East New York and other Brooklyn districts have been following a series of talks given Sunday.

Among outstanding talks to be presented in the near future are addresses by S. Belzer, labor editor of the "Forward," January 17, at 1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx, and by Dr. L. Popelman, January 24, at 1530 Pitkin Avenue. Manager Benj. Kaplan stated that addresses already scheduled include talks by General Manager Israel Peinberg, Judge Jacob Panken, Jr., Louis Herdin and himself. A large variety of trade and social questions are to be discussed.

It is expected that a speaker from the ILOUGH Research Department will enlighten the membership on recent changes in unemployment insurance benefits at the next Local 117 membership meeting which will be held shortly.

Joint Board Occupies New Brooklyn Office

The Brooklyn office of the Joint Board has set up new and larger quarters, having moved to 815 Broadway (corner Elery Street), on January 8.

In a letter to the shop chairmen, Supervisor Anthony Cotroneo stated that officers would be able to serve the Brooklyn membership with even greater satisfaction from their new suite of offices and invited members to drop in and visit them.

CLOAKMAKERS MOURN TWO ACTIVE MEMBERS

The Joint Board and the cloak unions mourn the passing of two outstanding members this week, Louis Biegel of Local 38 and A. Abramson of Local 117.

Several hundred officers and members of Local 35 and friends, as well as officers of the other local, attended the funeral of Brother Biegel. A price adjuster at the time of his death, he was formerly chairman of Local 35 for many years and active on various Joint Board committees.

A large body of Local 117 officers and members attended Brother Abramson's funeral January 7. An official delegation represented the Joint Board. Brother Abramson was formerly vice president of the cloak operators' union.

Pressers Donate Life-Saving Blood



A group of 28 Local 35 members made a substantial deposit in the Red Cross blood bank January 2. Samuel Sank, one of the group, is shown going through the preliminary tests.

FEINBERG SEES GOOD SEASON SPEEDING PRICE SETTLEMENTS

Prospects for the coming cloak and suit season are lively, with an active buyers' market already in view, General Manager Israel Feinberg told the delegates at the January 6, meeting of the Joint Board.

Many buyers have come to town recently, the General Manager said, and present indications are that coats and suit samples are being bought in large stocks, forecasting a good reorder trade.

JT. BD. BLASTS DRIVE AGAINST LABOR'S GAINS

Mindful of potential jeopardy to the body of social legislation, as indicated by conservative and reactionary elements in the House of Congress, the Joint Board has sent a resolution on the subject to all New York Congressmen and both U. S. Senators from this state.

The resolution scores the disquieting effect upon labor of the contemplated drive to undermine labor's standards and labor's rights, emphasizing that such a drive, instituted in war time, would nullify the achievements of the last decade.

The resolution declares that if such legislation is enacted it would hinder labor's mobilization in the war effort and states that the reports themselves of such contemplated action are a menace to national unity in the war effort.

Advising the Congressmen that this action would be a hindrance to the progress of the war, the Joint Board's resolution urges them to safeguard the achievements of the last ten years and to maintain national morale.

PRESSER CLUB GIVES BLOOD TO RED CROSS

A group of young cloak pressers, members of Local 35's Youth-for-Victory Corps, gave blood donations to the American Red Cross Saturday, January 2.

Murray Beleslein, chairman of the corps, announced that the organization, which sponsors social functions and donates all proceeds to various patriotic agencies, expected to organize similar blood-donation groups in the future.

Fitting into this picture, according to Brother Feinberg, is the process of settling prices on spring garments. "A large volume of settlements has already been completed and the remaining settlements are proceeding smoothly," he said.

The General Manager also declared that the organization already has its eye upon the new collective agreements to be negotiated this June. With the present contracts expiring June 1, the office is collecting materials necessary in negotiating new agreements.

"It shall be our endeavor to secure improvements in accordance with the times in the new contracts," said Brother Feinberg. He also told the delegates that the defense fund drive, now virtually completed, was a huge success, guaranteeing the organization a treasury chest that will enable it to face all eventualities.

Feinberg attributed the success of the drive to the cooperation of the Joint Board and local officers, as well as to that of the shop chairmen of the industry.

UNION PAYS TRIBUTE TO LEADING FIGURES IN LIBERAL CIRCLES

Delegations from the Joint Board are attending several testimonial dinners of distinction this month. On January 24, a group will represent the organization at the dinner being given Dr. Algonquin Lee, President of the Rand School of Social Science, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday.

General Manager Israel Feinberg and Treasurer Morris J. Ashboe, who are heading the union's delegation, warmly praised Dr. Lee's career. "His life and his works have been an inspiration to the entire labor movement and his counsel has been of great assistance," Brother Feinberg said.

A table has been reserved for the Joint Board at the dinner, sponsored by the ORT, honoring former Governor Herbert H. Lehman. This affair, to be held January 31, at the Hotel Commodore, will be a gathering of numerous celebrities in philanthropic and union circles. It will give the labor movement its opportunity to pay homage to the retiring governor for his decade of splendid work in the fields of social and labor legislation.

The Joint Board and locals were represented at a dinner given by the labor division of the New York and Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, January 13, at the Hotel New Yorker. The occasion celebrated the 25th anniversary of the New York Federation and had Joseph Bakin as guest of honor and former Governor Chas. Poletti as principal speaker.

Joseph Breslav, manager of Local 35, was chairman of the trade union committee that sponsored the event.

You Help Someone You Know

When You Give to the USO

Washington

By J. C. ALLEN
Special to "Justice"

WASHINGTON—You have never seen so many strange bed-fellows as there are today in the Republican Party. The sight of so many anti-Roosevelts huddled together in the opposition bed, all scrambling for political bed-clothes with which to cover themselves is quite a sight. They disagree among each other almost as much as they disagree with the New Deal. Yet, so far they have been successfully stage-managed into presenting a tolerably united front.

The Republican leadership varies in political complexion all the way from liberals like Governor Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota and Wendell Wilkie to extreme reactionaries like Representative Clare Hoffman of Michigan. Wilkie and Representative Hoffman, for instance, haven't a single solid principle on which they could agree, either on domestic or on foreign policy. Governor Stassen and Senator Wayland C. Brooks of Illinois, for another instance, present the same wide divergence in views. There are a hundred more instances of the same kind. Yet they are all in the same party and more or less pulling together to embarrass the New Deal.

The Republicans in Congress are being skillfully maneuvered by clever and personable men like Senator McNary of Oregon and Representative Joe Martin of Massachusetts, both of whom are midway between the Republican left and right wings. A very significant fact is, however, that the Republican Party leadership in Congress is probably, even if somewhat secretly, isolationist, despite what its spokesmen might now say publicly. The firm of *Warren, Sturgeon, and Pyle*, is a well-known business at the same old stand, and is handling "the same articles it did in 1935 and 1940."

Joe Martin is known by his inclination to believe privately that President Roosevelt got us into the war, and that as soon as it is won, the United States should withdraw into its shell and let the rest of the world give its problems a good try. It sees fit. The Martin philosophy distrusts Britain, feels superior to China, and hates Russia.

Most of the Republicans in both House and Senate feel the same way, despite lip service to unity and post-war cooperation with the rest of the world. There is a considerable number of new Republicans who are completely unnumbered, and are too junior to make their influence felt.

Even the domestic front the Republican leaders are reactionary, hate the New Deal and all its works, fear the strength of organized labor, and want to return to the old laissez-faire system of capitalism uncurbed. They don't say that, of course. They talk vaguely of unleashing the full productive power of the nation through public and private enterprise, and assuring every man a job in a dynamic economy, unhindered by government red tape. That sounds good, but means very little. No Republican can sit down and tell you exactly what he means by that. Least of all Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, who put this new Republican economic theory into words in his inaugural address.

What the Republican Party's legislative program really consists of is:

- (1) Amend the Wagner Labor Act to destroy the power of the NLRB and outlaw union security.
- (2) Eliminate the National Youth Administration, and all other agencies which help to cushion youth and old-age groups against economic dislocations;
- (3) Eliminate the National Resources Planning Board, which is steering out New Dealish methods of preventing economic chaos at the end of the war;
- (4) Eliminate the Wage-Hour Act,

Homecoming Transport

By MAX PRESS
Out of the gray of morning mist she comes,
New she catches the first gleam of the sun,
Battered and grimy but in her's despite—
Her task accomplished and her mission done.

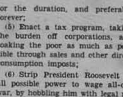
Freed, like a wounded Queen, she moves to port,
The beauty of Freedom upon her seas—
From the black nights she comes to dawning day,
Carrier of the free in Freedom's wars.

carried along on the crest of a great food of party unity and loyalty, which will be described as essential for a Republican Party victory in 1944. And the men at the controls of the Republican Party today are the same men who have been at the controls since 1920.

It is possible, of course, that Wilkie and Stassen and Baldwin and others of the same persuasion will succeed in taking the Republican Party away from the reactionaries, and set the Party on a liberal line. Everything is possible. But most political observers deem it unlikely, and are betting against such a development. Certainly in Congress, the Republican Party seems slated to follow a fundamentally reactionary policy.

The Democratic Party presents what looks on the surface like a fairly similar picture. The Democrats, too, have their liberal and their reactionary wing. Certainly Representatives Cox from Georgia and Smith of Virginia are as reactionary as the most reactionary Republicans and have a completely different policy of government from Vice President Henry Wallace.

It is also true that the reactionary Democrats of the type of Senator Byrd and Representative Smith are as isolationist in foreign policy as the Republican Party leadership. Nevertheless the essential difference is the fact that the liberal wing of the Democratic Party is actually in control of the government and party machinery. It is the dominant group, just as the reactionaries are dominant in the Republican Party. The Democrats have their black reactionaries, but they are kept as far away from the (Continued on Page 15)



for the duration, and preferably forever;

(5) Enact a tax program, taking the burden off corporations, and seeking the poor as much as possible through sales and other direct consumption impacts;

(6) Strip President Roosevelt of all possible power to wage all-out war, by lobbying him with legal restrictions requiring congressional approval for every military, diplomatic, economic, and political move he proposes to make;

(7) Prevent the Administration from entering any foreign or domestic commitments, looking to a post-war world in which economic and social justice shall prevail, since this implies an abandonment of economic laissez-faire;

(8) Remove all the teeth from price-control legislation, so as to give the chisel, the hammer, and the prod a Roman holiday.

Obviously this program, when presented, will not be presented that badly. It will have a lot of polite, plausible window-dressing, and gainishment, like the parsley and lettuce around a tuna fish salad. But the tuna fish will be there all the same. It also goes without saying that a great many liberal Republicans will oppose this program. But they will get nowhere. They will be

NEEDLES & PINS

by Yomen



"Well, so long boss—I don't think it'll be any tougher than it was here. . ."

At the MOVIES

with ALLEN SAUNDERS

"THE COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN" (at the Criterion, New York), takes several reels to get under way, but when it does, the action comes fast and furiously. You have never pictured on the screen a graphic, blow-by-blow account of rough, tough Commandos taking their German enemies for a death-dealing ride—and doing it in scenes that will keep you on the edge of your seat and thrill with excitement.

Lester Cowan produced this saga of Norwegian revolt against Nazi tyranny with John Parrow, borrowed from the British Navy, directing Paul Muni and a large cast. Excellent.



tenant-Commander Farrow wielded his directorial megaphone deftly in the stirring Commandos raid scenes. But was a little heavy-handed and somewhat lethargic in his approach to Norwegian village life. In an attempt to characterize Mrs. Farrow through Mr. Muni and his supporting cast to play through their roles with a solidity that may have meant Norwegian understatement but did make for several slow-moving reels early in the picture.

Muni is a Norwegian weather forecaster whose life is wrapped up in his work, his motherless daughter and his unspoken love for a British admiral's daughter. When the Nazis invade Norway, Muni is horrified by Teutonic brutalities and urges his fellow-citizens to rebel against them. He kills down the Nazi colonel and is forced to flee. He escapes with several friends to England and there leads a Commando raid against a Nazi secret base. He is killed.

That, roughly, is the story. Muni's characterization seems heavy and uncertain and only takes on a strong attitude in the later scenes when it is roused by his hatred for Nazi brutality. Little Gladys Amanda Lee, Sir Cedric Hardwicke are among the others in the cast. The Commandos, recruited from Canadian and Norwegian men on Camp Little Norway in Toronto, play themselves and prove better actors, most of the time, than the professional players.

"THE SHADOW OF A DOUBT" (at the Rivoli, New York), indicates that Alfred Hitchcock is trying desperately to stick to the so-called "Hitchcock tradition," and beyond the shadow of a doubt he is not doing so well. Methinks that Carol Reed, his successor in England, and several others here are taking the laurels away from the old master. The master of suspense does well at creating a mood but he duhs his play by stretching the long arm of coincidence to its point where it begins to crack, while you writhe in pain.

Mr. Hitchcock reverts to old-fashioned technique in most of the film. He uses a kind of action, but while most of the talk is interesting, there still is too much that is boring. And then you become conscious that Hitchcock has fallen, utterly dropped music as a background and the talk becomes even more obtrusive. Insofar as acting is concerned, John Cottoon, as

THE OPA AND PRODUCERS

Facing Makers' Squares
OPA and Producers
Losses By

With a buyers' spree and the major garment makers and representatives were asking for a truce for late summer and early representatives of the industry, labor and manufacturing factors, asked for measures of relief from OPA's latest garment industry edict, MPF 287.

Caught between the heavy pressure of goods at their store outlets and the frightening prospect of not being able to get garments on time and in sufficient quantities, buyers were making the most liberal allowances in a decade for delays, deliveries and style modifications which may be forced on manufacturers by the new regulations. Meanwhile many manufacturers, lost in the maze of the new regulations, were throwing up their hands, withdrawing lines and postponing showings in the hope that relief would not come too late.

In a statement designed to clarify the reasons for MPF 287, the Office of Price Administration announced that in a study of a sampling of selling price lines it had found that 12 per cent of these were made at margins in excess of the 10 per cent maximum. It also pointed out that the movement on the part of manufacturers to get into higher price lines had resulted in greater profits during the past 18 months, and while sufficient variety remained, almost every pocketbook that goes to market, the movement upset and the disposition of retail prices has left low-income consumers behind dry by wiping out many garments at the low end of the price scale.

The need for precise information concerning the true financial status of the garment maker is nowhere more apparent than in the contradictory claims of the OPA and the industry representatives. Opposite conclusions are being drawn from apparently the same set of available facts.

Thus, while the producers claim that no inflationary trend in garment production has occurred as a result of the war, that all interests which did occur had been due to material sources and labor, OPA states, on the basis of its sampling, that the ratio of net income to net sales rose in the last three years (1939 to 1941) from 2 per cent to 1.9 per cent to 2.5 per cent to 6 per cent in the first seven months of 1942.

From the fact of low capitalization in the women's garment industry, it draws the conclusion that these profits are excessive. Manufacturers, on the other hand, point to the same fact as the reason for trying to make profits that will cover pre-season losses and the cost of burying designers' "dogs."

The government agency admits that "quality goods are not easily susceptible of measurement" but seeks to freeze quality and price at the same level. Producers claim that cost factors have changed, but are lowering quality to maintain price or raising price to stabilize quality and going out of business.

While agreeing that the experience shows no correlation need exist between the value of a garment and the soft-spoken stranger, as Teresa Wright as his nemesis had to her rules most effectively.

But I'm afraid that "The Shadow of a Doubt" is a little more becoming most repetitious, technically and directionally.

—TENNENBERG INNON (at the Astor, New York). It is the distortion, historically, that made it the focal point of protest by shop and labor groups.

LETTERS

MARKET

Buyers Turn Liberal—
Agree—Can Style
Ignored?

Manufacturers' squeeze hitting same time, department store buyers could get, even merchant sales, while in Washington

value of its material, the OPA nevertheless, the damper styling with its 10 per cent cut profits from, which styling out-

The entire matter of price regulation is of extreme importance as is the industry's workers are concerned, for they have learned that as the industry goes so goes their pay envelopes. Already the limitation and fear and delays brought on by MPR 287 have resulted in idle machines and the consequent distress has led union members to take sides with the manufacturers in asking for relief.

But beyond the most readily discernible issues of pricing, there is in this controversy the still undecided question of the role of style women's clothes during wartime. It seems to some that the OPA is making a delaying action in the belief that the war will be over before more far-reaching steps will be taken. Only in this way can a program be explained as one based on good will toward the industry rather than on ignorance of production methods.

How else can one explain an over-strict profit limitation imposed on the "luxurious" group, below \$475 but over \$75 per garment, and leaving those exceeding anything

from 20 to 600 workers? How else can one excuse the complete disregard of the nation's capital raising program, and the modifications which require consideration of the question of whether style in wartime is history. Washington has tried to be clear of the stringent regulations which now govern garment production in England. At the same time every regulation that has come out of the nation's capital raising program's clothing has brought us closer and closer to the stand that must be abandoned for utilitarian purposes much longer. Healthier approaches to this problem rather than the oblique one by which we are fast traveling toward the same end.

Government spokesmen have told us that women in districts can not be made which will compensate for what the OPA has taken off from profits. They realize that the nation's American fashion will continue in their belief beautiful clothes need not be the casualties of the war.

There is still the possibility that



HOSTAGES

By Stefan Heym
(G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$2.50)

Down the long corridors of time the cry of the slaughtered innocents echoes the sob of those who lie today in the darkness of Fascist dungeons. It has remained for us, in the twentieth century, to witness the nadir of human depravity, as well as the glorious heights attainable by the those



whose spiritual bondage and sublime faith is bound only by the limits of physical endurance.

Out of this war there is emerging a bulk of human experience unlike any which ever before challenged the literary imagination. The obligation rests upon workers with words to set these experiences down in imperishable patterns so that those who come after us may never forget the crucifixions suffered by mankind in our time.

Yet among those who have attempted this task, success has been meagre. They floundered before the challenging mass, puzzled as to where to begin, blunting instruments unsuited for the task, lacking the vision that sees the finished statue in the unshaped granite block. In "Hostages" for instance, which for some time ranked as a "best seller," Stefan Heym has undertaken to deal with the sad plight of Nazi victims in Prague.

A Nazi officer disappears from a cafe. The Heydrich men say he has been murdered and some twenty hostages. These are thrown into prison to await execution. Meanwhile Czech patriots discover that the alleged murder was really a suicide and prepare to broadcast this information in order to reveal the ruthless blood-lust of the conquerors.

In one of the cells are a Nazi-loving industrialist whose liquidation will put his holdings into the hands of those whom he recently called his friends, a psychologist, a journalist, an actor, and a patriotic and heroic Czech underground

manufacturers forced to cut down on the number of models shown will disregard the most compensations mentioned above and, instead, turn rather, to more carefully considered and designed numbers in their sample rooms. Only in this way will they help American women preserve the attitude which finds repugnant in expressions such as the following from Masa-aki Yasuoka, an eminent Japanese philosopher: "The idea of clothes as an expression of personality, which a casual glance at a fashion journal would suggest is a very important one to Western people, is unknown to us."

I Wanna Be A WAAC

by MIRIAM TANE

New that winter's apex and that beats my fat. Bitterly stinging as tacks. I think I'll join the WAACS! Me for Daytona Beach, Florida, where the climate's much torrid!

I want to be stationed where southern's not rationed. Or sent far away from the north. For the South I want to go forth! Like the bird who is hepped, in warmth I wish to be kept.

Uncle, please make me a WAAC now that cruel winter's back! Where the sun gives out mellow as fat, red and yellow. Ah, please ship me by bomber, or broken down llama!

As the wind makes with the howls, I give and the yowls, The ripe and summer clime, the land of limerid and lime, O, to shed my tired old moose, O, to put a bathing suit on!

And should I give up my slacks for a uniform in the WAACS, should I change my class, to join the other lassies, they'll probably ship me to Alaska instead of to the beach to bask!

worker who feigns simple-mindedness as a cloak for his activities. Before they meet death, the author intertwines their lives in a manner that makes the combinations and permutations of "Grand Hotel" look like simple arithmetic.

There are also pages in which the "police" view of the Nazis is described. Even for the reader with a minimum of imagination, accounts of terror and violence, of intrigue and ratiocination are always moving and "Hostages" is not lacking in excitement. But we are less dealing with characters whose lives are now the fulcrum of history. They mark the point of contact between two systems in conflict.

Does Stefan Heym portray for us the profound changes of character we feel such victims must be experiencing? Is his pseudo-psychology capable of revealing the raging and passionate transformations that make vengeful assassins out of peaceful citizens? Does he establish the validity of the "debates" in which his Nazi inquirer engages as a prelude to the executions?

The answers must be given in the narrative. Opportunities to do these things are passed up, for example, in the cases of Milada and Breda, and some of the underground workers. In feeling paragraphs.

Instead we get a "rops and robbers" story which uses conquered Prague as a backdrop. We've had enough of that kind of story. And anyhow, Elery Queen does it better.



Some months ago we denied that the "woman's question" even existed. Today we wonder if we were not a trifle harsh because, listening to the statements and analyzing the schemes of pressure groups, we have to admit that

ing the Women's Rights Amendment, they have organized the most effective lobby in Washington today to make sure that it passes into law during the present session of Congress.

To counter this sort of move and to prove that it is not the fault of labor that a large number of women are kept out of industry, some unions have proposed that owners of defense plants where women are employed shall be forced by law to establish nurseries right in the plant. The State, according to the proposals of the unions, should supervise them, but the companies should fund and finance them. Married women then would be able to bring their children to work with them.

Whatever the unions may intend by this, the final result will be to make it possible when the war is over and the competition for jobs commences, for manufacturers to employ cheap female labor while the men hunt futilely for jobs.

It might be argued that this is true of any form of working action, even those conducted by the State. But kindergartens established by the authorities to enable women to work in a profession would have no reason for continuing, in most cases, when the war is over. Kindergartens set up inside factories would have every reason to continue. They would make cheap labor very easy to obtain.

We are appalled when we recall that a part of the labor movement can be so misguided as to want to found nurseries only in order to get the women into the factories and as a means of giving our children the finest possible care and upbringing. We do not believe that we have to create a nation of soundings in order to prove that we love our country.

Both the national women's movements who are now supporting the Women's Equal Amendment, and others urging such laws, are losing sight of one fact: that a lot of laws passed during the war emergency are going to hang on when peace comes and many of them are going to be beneficial. . . . but a lot of them are not, and among these are such as the means of giving our children the finest possible care and upbringing. We do not believe that we have to create a nation of soundings in order to prove that we love our country.

"I Have Met the Enemy . . ."



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"I Have Met the Enemy . . ."

We do not believe that wartime hardships retrograde need take place. Hunger and shortages and hardships and suffering are inevitable. But progressive legislation is easily passed, and there is nothing to prevent proper safeguards for women being preserved while we are at war, and planned afterwards for the children being developed out of the emergency. Do that, we have to consider every proposed piece of legislation as much in terms of its long range effects as of its effects upon the war effort. We have to remember that we are not merely American women. For the children, women and that laws passed today may affect our whole future. Apparently nobody is going to do this for us. The national women's movements have dropped us. We, then, have to be doubly vigilant.

Words won't win the war—but money is louder than words! Buy U. S. war bonds and stamps! 2,550978

IN THE SOUTHWEST

1943--PROBLEM YEAR
 Labor Unions Must Play Constructive Role As Year of Victory Approaches and Presents Problems Associated with Peace and Reconstruction

By MEYER PERLSTEIN, V.P.
 Southwest Regional Director

SPOT NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE

A wide variety of activities ranging through exhibits, aid to sick members, professional association with the war victory drive and industrial matters is reported from all parts of the territory.

It is a sign of the basic strength and health of the union that in this turbulent period the organization keeps clicking on all six.

President's Ball
 Ben Gilber, Nick Hummel, Electa Brantzer and Ann Rathner represented the St. Louis ILOUW membership at the first meeting to plan the annual President's Ball to be staged on January 30, at the Municipal Auditorium. It was held with representatives of all factors in the community December 25.

Aid to Sick
 At the regular meeting of Local 118, cotton dressmakers, Kansas City, it was unanimously voted to send a gift to Elizabeth Parrish, a member of the local, now at a Colorado sanitarium.

New Gift
 Members in the St. Louis and Yamballa plants of the Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company have received checks equivalent to two weeks wages as Christmas gifts. Over \$16,000 in war bonds has been purchased by Vandalla Local 338.

Labor Legislation
 A meeting to consider labor legislation before the Missouri Legislature was held in Jefferson City, Mo., December 21. The meeting was called and presided over by Mr. Orville Taylor, State Labor Commissioner.

Capital on Go
 Verna Grayson, organizer, has been married to John Ekonomick, sergeant in the Army Air Corps. They will make their home in Overville, Tex.

Little Rock Hearing
 The hearing on the complaints filed by the union against Ottensheimer Bros., Little Rock, Ark., began January 11.

Art Exhibition
 The St. Louis office has been turned into an art gallery with an exhibition of the oil paintings and water colors of Mary Miller, member of Local 241. She is a worker in the Fashion Embroidery shop.

Arbitration
 Arbitration proceedings under the agreement recently signed with the Co-Ed Troops, have been started to enforce back pay due the workers. The union contends that the higher wage scale set forth in the agreement has not been fully reflected in earnings.

Shelba-Anne
 The War Labor Board has approved the wage increase set forth in the agreement between the union and the Shelba-Anne Dress Company, Dallas, Tex. The increase is retroactive for eight weeks.

"386" President



Maudra Montgomery, an energetic union worker, who is at the helm of the Little Rock, Ark., local.

New Betty Maid Contracts Give Wage Increases

Renewal of agreements covering two plants operated by the Betty Maid Dress Company call for wage increases.

The plants are located in Henderson, Ky., and McLeansboro, Ill. The contracts were signed December 30. Wage increases are retroactive for two months.

Another agreement covering a new shop in Shawneetown, Ill., was signed the same day.

The Henderson and McLeansboro agreements provide for a 45-cent hourly minimum and a guaranteed average of not less than 70 cents per hour for piece workers in the respective departments and a 40 weekly increase for time workers, with a paid yearly vacation to all workers in the employ of the company one year or longer.

The agreement for the Shawneetown shop provides for the closed union shop and a fair minimum wage scale for piece workers as well as time workers.

Committees of the shops participated in the negotiations. Special ratification meetings have been called.

A petition for the certification of the wage increase has been filed with the War Labor Board.

PIONEER CHAIRLADY CONTINUING SERVICE AS LOCAL PRESIDENT



GLADYS ARMSTRONG-



JESSIE WYATT

After serving as chairlady of Gordon Bros. Mfg. Co. dress shop, Kansas City, for five years during the trying period of the first contract, Mrs. Gladys Armstrong has turned the reins over to capable and experienced Jessie Wyatt.

Mrs. Armstrong continues to be very active in the union. She is the president of Cotton Dress Workers Local 118, the largest local in Kansas City. She has served previously in many other capacities—vice chairman of the Joint Board, delegate to city central body, to the State Federation of Labor and to the New York ILOUW convention. She has been a student at the ILOUW summer school at Madison, Wis.

Unionism was entirely new to her when the first contract was signed with Gordon Bros. in 1937. There were few people in the shop who had, any conception of collective bargaining. Elected shop chairlady by her fellow workers, Mrs. Armstrong soon proved her capabilities. Several times she wished to resign, but the shop employees would not hear of it. Even the firm joined in the effort to keep her, because of her ability in the maintenance of harmony and cooperation with sturdy endorsement of union conditions.

Mrs. Jessie Wyatt, the new chairlady, has shown in its few weeks that she has acted as chairlady that she will be a worthy successor to Mrs. Armstrong. Mrs. Wyatt served on the shop committee in the past and is maintaining the fine record of happy labor relationships in the shop.

Buy bonds till it hurts—the enemy.

Raymond Hagerty In Armed Forces

Raymond Hagerty, for two terms President of the Kansas City Joint Board, reported to Viet Leavenworth December 26 for induction in the army.

Brother Hagerty is a member of Local 115, Kansas City cutters, and an employee of the Mayfair shop.

A special gathering in his honor was held by the Joint Board at which he was presented with a Christmas gift. The cutters also staged a farewell party.

Sidgryd workers who submit the most practical ideas for cutting waste and boosting production will be awarded War Savings Bonds by the U. S. Maritime Commission.

AFL and CIO unions throughout the nation continued this week to increase American labor's total contributions to war relief chests, while broad recognition of workers' donations was expressed by public figures and metropolitan papers of many different political views.

Minute-Woman



Lillian Miller, secretary, Local 386, Little Rock, Ark.

MANY LOCAL UNIONS SEE STAFF SHIFTS AND NEW OFFICERS

Erbyn Redman, for several years financial secretary of a local 290, McLeansboro, has been named manager of Local 289 and 290, Henderson, Ky.; Local 399, Evansville, and the new local to be established in Shawneetown, Ill.

Grace Burkard will be in charge of Local 309, Assumption, Local 378, Bowling Green, Mo.; Local 394, Hillsboro, Ill.; Local 333, Shelbyville, and Local 369, Whitehall, Ill.

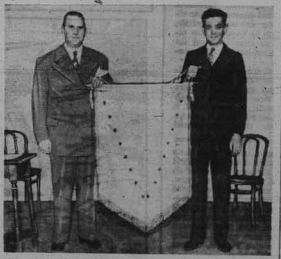
W. Don Ellinger, in addition to the Forest City locals will control Local 372, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

Elmer Smith will be in charge of Locals 298 and 311, Fredburg; Local 325, Millstadt, and Local 363, Sparta, Ill.

At a special election of Local 336, consisting of the St. Louis Forest City workers, the following were elected to the shop committee: Edna Cannon, Dora DeRoos, Sergio Grimes.

At an election of Local 235, consisting of the Collinsville, Ill., Forest City workers, the following were elected to the shop committee: Viola Riedelberger, Lois Geisendorfer, Emma Pugh.

Forest City Workers Get Flag



A. A. Almer (left) receiving service flag from L. O. Pfieff, chairman of the Remembe Parlor Committee of Local 335, composed of workers of the St. Louis Forest City Company dress plant. The presentation was made on the anniversary of Pearl Harbor at a meeting of the local membership.

The year 1942 has seen the country swing from the halts of peace to the sacrifices of total war. In the coming months this machinery for total war will be

who relied on might to destroy right will feel the blows of right armed with might such as their warped minds never imagined.

This year there can be no diversion from the central problem of winning the war—the greatest task of progressive humanity—the task upon which all future progress depends.

In that task the trade unions of the country are playing a constructive role in conformity with all the democratic forces of the nation.

At the same time we must be concerned with the problems of reconstruction that will follow victory.

The entire world is in an upheaval. The economic, political and social foundations of society have been thrown out of gear and will have to be reworked and reorganized. This task will require all the humanity, ingenuity, calmness, organizational genius and good faith that mankind can bring to bear.

Trade unions must play a large role in meeting the problems ahead of us, not only because they are being faced with significant organizational, economic and political problems but for the sake of the entire nation.

In 1918, labor organizations, white strong enough to play a crucial part in the need of progress and peace. Today trade unions with 12,000,000 members are more powerful than they were during the first World War. They must, therefore, exercise that influence and strength to lay the foundation for a program that will enable mankind to progress on the road of progress and civilization. We must use that strength and influence to convince mankind that the brotherhood of man is not an empty phrase, but a practical means for peace and security—that the welfare of one nation is bound up with the welfare of all other nations—that only by recognizing this fact can mankind look forward to enjoying a better day.

In order that labor may be able to exercise its influence for the benefit of society and mankind, it must concentrate on enlisting its own ranks and organizations and insisting on the position of leadership it deserves.

The forces of reaction and isolationism have stifled their voices during the period of total war; but these forces are not dead. We may expect them to use any action during the post-war period and attempt to exercise the same destructive influence that they exercised during the post-war period of the first World War. These forces will have to be met.

In the Congress and outside of Congress we can hear those voices tuning up. They talk of the destruction of the recognition of labor and the common man in general have obtained and unless we are prepared and unless we are ready to undertake the task and unless we are ready to subordinate our minor problems to the major, we will not be living up to the duty of seeing to it that the tragedy of yesterday does not repeat itself tomorrow.

ILOUW Sweeps Election At Shane Manufacturing

The ILOUW won a sweeping decision in the NLRB election, January 4, to determine collective bargaining rights for workers at the Shane Mammal-storing shop, Evansville, Ind. The count showed more than two to one in favor of the union. Elizabeth Kimmel is in charge of the organization drive. The union is expected to make arrangements for the opening of negotiations looking to a contract and a wage increase.

THIRD PARTY

War Economy and Inflation Danger Make Uncle Sam the Third Party as Union and Employers Talk Wage Increases at Conference Table

By ELIAS REISBERG, V. P. Director, Cotton Garment Department

In his message to Congress on "the state of the Union," President Roosevelt, after reviewing the tremendous increases in war production during 1942, indicated that it was wrong to expect "that all this could have been done without creating some dislocations in our normal national life."

There have been inconveniences and disturbances and there will be many, many more before we win. But, he added, "Fortunately, there are only a few Americans who place appetite above patriotism."

A review of the state of our own union, the ILOUW, at this time, would also reveal that our normal union life has been disturbed. I am thinking in particular of the fact that one of the chief functions of our organization, the free and equitable contract for wage increases has been sharply limited by the federal government.

In the "normal" course of events it had been the long established practice to make the third party wage increases the occasion for a test of strength of both the employer and the union. In recent years some measure of sanity had been injected through the union's insistence that losses in time and production and heartbreak could be avoided by meetings around the conference table.

In the last four months, since the President issued the stabilization order, a third party has sat at the table with us. No longer is it only a matter of employer and worker. Now, every request for a wage adjustment must be submitted to the War Labor Board for approval before it can become effective.

This is something new and without precedent in our industrial life. The union continues to seek higher wages for its members and the employers still want to keep them as low as possible. But the third party—the War Labor Board—determined to keep the domestic life of America on an even keel, thinks only of what each wage increase will do to the sea-saw of supply and demand.

The government feels that the greatest threat to our national economy arises from the possibility that people are going to have more money to spend while there will be less and less goods to spend it on. That is the reason for price ceilings, for rationing and for the close check on wage increases.

Increases may still be obtained. The WLB will approve them where it can be shown that workers making the request have been earning less than the established standard in their industry. This then is the present job of the unions—to see that no man places appetite above patriotism—to raise to union levels those workers who because they have been kept on a sub-standard basis are unable to fully meet the sacrifices which are the price of victory.

Hub City Workers To Buy Ambulance With Dance Money

Locals in the Boston and vicinity areas of the Cotton Garment Department are going to give added point to their annual dance which will be held at the Hotel Bradford on January 29. Vice President Reisinger announced this week.

Aside from the good cheer and good entertainment which always is a part of this annual event, this year will also bring a new and most important result in the form of a mobile ambulance and ambulance unit which is to be purchased with the proceeds of the affair.

Nathan Barker, manager of Local 24 and chairman of the dance committee, reports full cooperation of the membership especially in the preparation of the Souvenir Book "which is to be issued as a means of raising added revenues. Enthusiasm from which both the membership and the American Red Cross will gain is running high.

IN EASTERN COTTON GARMENT AREA

Malone Knit Signature Hunters



The negotiating committee which brought signed contract at Malone Knitting Mills, Springfield, Mass. (Left to right) T. Murphy, R. Densulf, F. McCalligett (chairman), S. Terwilliger, M. Donnellan, J. Rogers.

Soldiers at Fort Dix Grateful for Union Attention

ILOUW members in the neighborhood of Fort Dix are continuing their welcome efforts to entertain and make the men stationed at that camp feel at home, reports Ada Rose, manager of Local 217.

The soldiers are free in their expressions of gratitude. The workers at the Fanny Feiler shop, for instance, decided to forego this year their custom of exchanging gifts with each other and instead they spoiled their messes and bought a radio for the boys at the Fort Dix Station Hospital.

A committee which included Bertha Dargay, Nellie Sperazzo, Stella Moscott and Ada Rose presented the gift on the boys' Christmas.

The Friedman shop of Bristol, Pa. recently sent 200 cartons of cigarettes to the boys overseas.

Members of Local 228, Wilmington, Del. are planning a dinner and dance for service men to be given in the post-holiday season when a lull in such activities generally sets in.

STAFF PLANS NEW ENGLAND SPRING DRIVE

Plans for a revived organization drive to coincide with the start of the Spring season were made at a staff meeting of the Massachusetts District of the Cotton Garment Department held in the New York office of the department on December 2. Vice President Reisinger announced.

Under the direction of District Manager Jacob Halpern, the drive will be extended for the first time into New Hampshire where some 1,000 ILOUW workers are engaged in the manufacture of garments and knitted wear.

In charge of the campaign in the Granite State will be Organizer Chuck Chalkin who early last year made a survey of shop conditions and organization possibilities in the garment shops of that area.

Victory over fascism cannot be achieved unless Americans extend democracy "to every person without any exception whatever," declared George E. Artley of the Labor Protection Division, WPA, recently in an article "America Needs the Negro" written for the Victory Edition of the Chicago Defender.

IMPARTIAL CHAIRMAN UPHOLDS UNION VIEW IN KARP DRESS CASE

The final adjustment of a dispute between the ILOUW and the Karp Dress Co. of Pawtucket, R. I. was achieved in the office of the dress industry's impartial chairman, last month.

The dispute was brought to the impartial chairman's office, when Joe Shapiro, acting for the New York Dress-Join Board, filed a complaint stating that the company had failed to pay its workers for a legal holiday last year. Following a hearing on November 4 the arbiter sustained the union's complaint that the firm had violated the agreement with the United Popular Dress Manufacturers' Association to which it is a party.

In lieu of payment for legal holidays as provided in that agreement, the Karp Dress Co. will pay to each of its employees, by June 15, 1943, a sum sufficient to pay for one week's vacation.

E-Z WAGE REVISION, VACATION REACHING NEGOTIATION STAGE

The disposition of "unfinished business" in the agreement signed last November with the E-Z Knitting Mills of Bennington, Vt., has been undertaken by the Cotton Garment Department according to its director, Vice President Elias Reisinger.

The agreement provides that requests for wage adjustments are to be made in December and July. It also leaves for future decision the matter of paid vacations. At a recent meeting of the executive board of Local 323 the decision was taken to press for a speedy settlement of these two matters.

Accordingly, Max Wexler, the department's up-state New York representative, and Sel Green have brought the requests of the union to representatives of the firm. Should the conferences be stalemated, machinery already exists to which disputes may be referred for final decision.

In the event of failure to resolve differences in conference, arbitration by both sides on the question of vacations are to be submitted to Dr. W. O. Towart, a

leading Bennington citizen, who was chosen to act as arbitrator.

Unsettled wage problems, on the other hand, will be placed before the War Labor Board which has jurisdiction over them by virtue of the fact that it was at the Board's suggestion that the E-Z workers terminated their 15-week work-out last February and returned to their war-production tasks in the plant. Protracted negotiations followed the order issued in June by the WLB to both parties asking them to reach a working agreement.

Meanwhile a vigorous organization drive is being directed by Joseph Mackay, Bennington ILOUW representative, to increase union membership under the maintenance of membership clause of the agreement.

TRENTON FIRM MOVES TO LEBANON, PA., AS WAR DRAINS WORKERS

The Trenton Waist & Dress Co. situated in the heart of a war-work area has shifted its operations to the plant at the Victory Dress Co. in Lebanon, Pa.

The change was made after the firm found that it was losing workers at a rate which made further production in Trenton unprofitable.

Michael Johnson, Harrisburg district manager, is now engaged in negotiations with the firm for an agreement which will embody the standard provisions of the industry-wide blouse pact.

PHILADELPHIA WEEK BY WEEK

By SAMUEL OTTO, V. P. Manager, Phila. Dress-Join Board

The beginning of the New Year has brought about very little change in the Philadelphia trade. So far, government regulations have not affected the industry adversely. The measures taken to conserve materials and to convert certain textiles to army purposes have not yet reached our shops to any great extent. According to all indications, there will be enough material on hand to keep the shops going for the year.

The Joint Board Education Department has prepared a roster of classes and groups for the coming year designed to foster the membership with its wartime problems and to provide needed recreation during these days of hard work. Classes in home nursing, music, dancing, English, naturalization, swimming, and gym have been arranged, in addition to regularly scheduled supper meetings and discussion periods.

Union officers and members last week mourned the sudden death of Sam Sauer, a worker in the Paramount shop and one of the pioneers of the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board. His death was a shock to the entire industry and a personal loss to everyone who knew him.

GOMBERG ADDRESSES ENGINEERING GROUP

William Gomberg, director, Management Engineering Department, ILOUW, was to deliver the address of the evening at a meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West 39th Street, January 14.

The program listed Sterling E. Mudge, district representative of the War Manpower Commission, as chairman. Those familiar with the proceedings of the society say this is the first time a union representative has addressed the organization.

Buy bonds till it hurts—the enemy.

Manpower Problem



Members See "Art for Victory"

The "visits to points of interest" four January 9 was devoted to the "Art for Victory" show at the Metropolitan Museum.

STRONG WOMAN RACE EMERGING FROM PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAM

Now that "Rosie, the Riveter" has won wide public acclaim, ILGWU women, indeed, have a target to shoot at, a symbol to follow.

"Rosie, the Riveter," popularized by all the orchestras and highlighting the part being played by many women of America on the home front, is a glorified picture of the major role the "worker" sex has assumed in the national war effort. The ILGWU can proudly present numerous "Rosies" in its own midst.

The Athletic Department had planned about a year and a half ago a complete program for physical fitness and first-aid. But with the declaration of war in December, 1941, this program fell into the pattern of the general war effort on the part of civilian workers, the effort to attain in our country a physically stronger, healthier civilian population.

In former years it was largely the men in our union who took advantage of every physical fitness facility to keep in condition, and to spend some time in healthful recreation. But the advent of war has changed all this. Men are being drafted, and women are getting ready to take their places.

The most startling part of the entire program has been the tremendous increase of women attending these classes. Not only do the women enjoy an evening of recreation, but they really are learning the very important business of keeping fit, and keeping fit is one of the most essential roles the civilian can play in the war picture.

Fewer illnesses mean fewer doctors for civilians and, consequently, more doctors where they are needed most. Fewer illnesses mean less man hours lost in industry and greater production. It was in this general direction that the women of the ILGWU were aiming at the start of this athletic season. Evidence of how successful the women of the ILGWU have been in this program may be seen on Tuesday and Thursday evening at the Church of All Nations, and on

on the CULTURAL FRONT

Several new groups which will furnish additional entertainment for the Labor Stage Canteen Saturday Eve shows have already buckled down to work according to Louis Schaffer, director of the ILGWU Cultural Division.

Intensive work on a series of skits and sketches has been started by the Dramatics Group under the direction of Robert H. Gordon. The "material" consists chiefly of just-firth laugh producers which is what the S.H.O. crowds of service men at the Canteen want.

At the same time Simon Raily... in the process of "shaping up" a 15-piece female chorus that promises to match good voices with good looks. First on their musical agenda is a new number by Harold J. Rosen called "The Lady's On the Job." In an uncertain music and lyrics the "boys" are going to be told what the nation's women are doing to win the war.

That perennial favorite of ILGWU music lovers, the ILGWU Mandolin Orchestra returned to the air on January 2 as a feature of the Local 26 program heard in New York over WXPB on Saturday mornings. Carlo Di Filippo conducted the program.

WLB Cracks Down On L.A. Firm For Too Wide Panel Sweeps

In what is reported to be the first suspension order against the women's sever apparel trade, the Compliance Division of WPB has announced on January 5 that the Los Angeles Apparel Co. of Los Angeles has been denied the right to use any cloth in the manufacture of lounging robes for women for January, February and March, and in addition shall not sell or deliver any garments manufactured by it in violation of the General Limitation Order for women's negliges, and lounging apparel. Unlike other such garments are altered to conform to the maximum measurements prescribed in the order.

The complaint against the Angeles Co. is that from July 23 to Oct. 5, 1942, it used 8,173 yards of cloth for 2,187 women's lounging robes having sweep measurements which exceeded the maximum sweep measurements for such robes. It is alleged that the company was fully aware of the restrictions, but acted on an unjustifiable interpretation thereof.

Coast ILG-ers Now Read Books, Study

Gas rationing and the dim-out are keeping Westerners at home more now, and Los Angeles ILGWU members are turning to the branch libraries at union headquarters for diversion, announced William Wolf, Pacific Coast educational director. "A good book provides an entertaining and educational way to spend an evening at home," Brother Wolf pointed out.

Branches of the Los Angeles

ON THE WEST COAST

UNION PRESSES FOR \$25 WEEKLY MINIMUM IN L. A. SPORTS SHOPS

Action is expected soon on Los Angeles dressmakers' request for a wage increase for miscellaneous workers, announced George Wishnack, manager of the Los Angeles Dress Joint Board. The union demand for a \$25 weekly minimum for the miscellaneous workers was placed in the hands of the U. S. Conciliation Service after some firms refused the raise. Brother Wishnack stated:

A number of shops have already granted the increase, and it was approved by the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor, he said. Brother Wishnack also revealed that the \$25 minimum was established in some shops before the government regulation. In general wage increases went into effect.

WE'LL REMEMBER, SAY L. A. SERVICE BOYS

They won't forget, those soldier boys who were remembered with Christmas gifts from ILGWU unions on the Pacific Coast. "My gratitude will be shown in the manner in which I execute the task to which we are dedicated," wrote Morris Geller, a member of Cutlers' Local 94, Los Angeles. "Another service man, Manuel Sauter, son of a member of San Francisco Local 8, wrote: "When I go overseas, I will take with me the memory of the kind of people I will be fighting for."

These messages of appreciation are typical of the many letters received from union members and sons and husbands of union members now in the service, who were sent Christmas gifts by the Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board and the San Francisco Joint Board. The Los Angeles group sent their members a leather stationery kit, while the San Francisco Joint Board sent cartons of cigarettes as gifts.

Public Library are located at both the Pacific Coast Office and Local 266 headquarters, 116 West 11th Street, and at the headquarters of the Los Angeles Cloak and Dress Joint Board, 215 East 8th Street. Both branches are staffed by a committee of volunteer librarians from the membership. Sophie Stern of Local 96 heads the library committee for the branch at 215 East 8th Street and Genevieve Francis of Local 266 heads the committee for the other branch.

Let your answer to bombs be bonds.

Coast Notes

ILGWU members on the Pacific Coast are being kept well informed on current national and world happenings through the distribution of thousands of copies of interesting and informative pamphlets and bulletins of various nature.

The material has been made available by Director William Wolf of the Pacific Coast Educational Department through the cooperation of various agencies of the government, the British Ministry of Information and other public service agencies. It is being distributed with the assistance of shop educational representatives.

Another way in which the Educational Department is cooperating with the government in disseminating educational material is by arranging showings of informational movies. During January three Los Angeles Locals, 97, 266 and 264, viewed a U. S. Public Health Service film produced as a part of a national campaign to stamp out social disease.

Eight hundred copies of Vice President Wallace's famous speech, "The Century of the Common Man," have been distributed to San Francisco members, reports Henry Zacharin, manager of the San Francisco Joint Board. Brother Zacharin said he considered the message of such importance that he discussed it at every local meeting.

"No finer statement of the true aims of a lasting and democratic peace has come to our attention," he said.

The spring cloak season in Los Angeles is off to a good start, reports Louis Pine, manager of the Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board. While some smaller shops have experienced difficulties in obtaining certain materials, the volume of production in most shops is good, he said.

Workers who never have read a note of music or played an instrument are becoming adept performers on the mandolin through participation in the Los Angeles ILGWU mandolin orchestra. The group meets every Monday after work in the ILGWU clubroom at 116 West 11th Street.

Essay Contest: Peace Aims of Young America

To encourage the young people of America to think deeply and seriously about the kind of world they want after the war, the Youth Committee for Democracy, an organization of progressive young people with offices at 112 East 19th Street, New York City, is offering a prize of \$50 for the best essay on the subject: "The Peace Aims of Young America." Any young person between the ages of 16 and 25 is eligible to enter. Miss Virginia Clark, secretary of the Youth Committee, said, "The essay should not be longer than 2,500 words and all manuscripts must be in the Youth Committee office by April 1, 1943. Judges will be announced later."

Hostess Regiment For the Duration Mobilized in L. A.

A call to "enlist for the duration" has been issued to women members of Sportswork Workers' Local 266, following organization of an ILGWU "Hostess Regiment" in Los Angeles. Under the direction of Lucretia Eggerston, ILGWU public relations representative and executive secretary of Local 266, the "Hostess Regiment" has been "mustered in" to provide entertainment for service men during their leisure hours.

The ILGWU "hostesses" will entertain soldiers, sailors and marines at weekly dances, parties and other social functions in the ILGWU clubroom at 116 West 11th Street. The idea of a "hostess regiment" was originated by Brother Eggerston in 1941, when he was manager of Salt Lake City Local 385, and has since with immediate success there and in other cities where it spread. The Salt Lake City local has received many letters of appreciation from army commanders and morale officers for its service in providing clean-cut entertainment for the service men. The soldiers showed their appreciation by turning the tables on the "hostesses" and giving a party for the girls.



Louis Schaffer, director of cultural activities, took the first step on the long road that leads to production at this first reading of new pageant script at Labor Stage. Bob Gordon, director, is seated left with Brother Schaffer at the desk.

Sport Schedule

GYM AND POOL
Tuesdays and Thursdays—Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave., New York City, 6-8 P.M.

LOCAL 60 BASKETBALL
Tuesdays—Christ Church, W. 26th St., between 8th & 9th Aves., 5:23-8 P.M.

BOWLING
Wednesdays—Bowling Alley, 116 University Place, New York City, 7-10:30 P.M.

Details From ATHLETIC DIVISION
3 West 16th St., N. Y. C.
WA1KINS 9-6868

Educational Activities

"89" AND "66" ARE HOSTS AT ILGWU CANTEEN

(Continued from Page 1)
 WU Mandolin Orchestra in a program of American folk songs and First Vice President Luigi Antelmi, manager of Local 66, the evening's host, deliver a speech that set a record for conciseness. "No long speeches," he said, "the ILGWU wants you to have a good time."
 Also on the program were several selections by a vocal trio comprising Evelyn Stern, Ann Briarhoff and Lillian Halboche. Miss Briarhoff gave two solo numbers.
 Local 66, Donna Embroiderers,

Norway Unions Fight Nazis

"The Nazis destroyed every unions in Norway and now we underground movement," declared Haakon Lie, Norwegian labor leader, addressing the delegates Council, January 4, in the Auditorium, 3 West 16th Street.
 "Nevertheless," he continued, "educational work is still being carried on by lectures and talks in the harbors where our 25,000 Norwegian seamen are to be found between their dangerous journeys, carrying vital munitions of war to the battlefronts."
 Haakon Lie who himself, until very recently, had participated in the underground movement in Norway itself, insisted that there must be, for the future happiness of the world, a greater mutual understand-

ing among all sections of the labor movement throughout the world.
 In his talk, he described the practical and theoretical training which the Norwegian labor movement had sponsored. Its activities included 50 labor papers, the maintenance of many study circles and correspondence courses, week-end and summer schools, and two residential schools as well as work in dramatics, art, movies and workers' travel. He is now doing educational work for the Norwegian labor movement in the United States.
 The business matters discussed by the Council included the activities of the Social and Educational Work for the Norwegian labor movement in the United States.
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EASTON CONFAB TO COVER WIDE WAR PROGRAM

One-hundred and twenty delegated representatives from ILGWU shops in the Easton, Pa., area will assemble on Saturday, January 23, 1943 for an all-day educational conference at union headquarters, 429 Northampton Street, it was announced by Mark Starr, ILGWU Educational Director.
 The subjects under discussion, as outlined in an advance notice, are listed as follows:
Subjects:
 What is the truth about Labor's wartime record?
 What are the sacrifices which it has made?
 What is Labor's share in the quadrupled production?
 What are Labor's hopes for the future?
 How can Labor help to win the peace?
 What is happening to wages?
 What are the dangers of inflation?
 How can the worker as a consumer be safeguarded from high prices and rents?
 What can we do in our union and in the community to hasten victory?

ILGWU Students at Harvard



Here's the group of ILGWU members who won fellowships at Harvard University. They're working together at a desk in the famous Baker Library. (Left to right) Samuel J. Hasson, Local 23; Morris Paladino, Local 91; Milton Schulman, Local 60; George Feffer, Local 22.

Brigade Meeting postponed to WED., JAN. 20

6:30 P.M.
 LABOR STAGE
 185 W. 33rd St.

Because many locals are holding section meetings, the general meeting of the Women's Service Brigade has been postponed to January 20, at Labor Stage, 105 West 39th Street.
 Locals which have already met and elected Brigade captains include Local 23 (Julia Yetti, captain, and Mae Monachelli, alternate); Local 22 (Laura Varricchio, captain, and Margaret Sabella, alternate); Local 62 (Mabel Durham, captain, and Kathryn Lutz, alternate); Local 28 (Zeida Rossen, captain, and Julia Wald alternate); Local 99 (Ella Walden, captain); Local 155 (Estelle Kerwin, captain, and Sophie Spier, alternate); Miscellaneous, including employees of the International and Joint Boards and members of Locals 9, 40, 106, 112, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Tackers, Sitchers and Pleasers' Union, played host on January 8, with Manager Freedman and a local committee in attendance. Among those who entertained were Evelyn Stern, Ann Briarhoff and John Domino comprising a vocal trio; Arthur Eimer of the Fred Allen radio program, Emilie Reman of the Rain-bow Room and Unity House and Sylvia Kahn who is fast becoming the Canteen's Este Jankis. Surprise attraction was Charley Beal, soldier, who walked up to the piano, surprised the audience to join him in singing and brought the house down with his original renditions.
 Each evening was "smoored" by Gertrude Ustain and all entertainment was under the supervision of Louis Schaffer, director of the ILG

WU Cultural Division, Anne Rostany, director of the Women's Service Brigade, was in charge of the hostesses and had the cooperation of Annette Emilio (Local 89), Bertha Wittner (Local 86) on the checking end and Bertha Zwin (Local 122), Carmen Ross (Local 81) and Mary Briganti (Local 142) at the refreshment bar.

Book Club

The ILGWU Book Club helps members select books and contributes to their cost. Get details at 3 West 16th Street.

Williamsburg Center Changes Headquarters

The Williamsburg Recreational and Educational Center has moved to 207 Bushwick Avenue, corner Scholes Street, Brooklyn. Activities are conducted on Wednesdays and start at 7:30 P.M.

Recreational Centers

Members are urged to register for the new term. For information, get in touch with the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

Pass the Ammunition

Vice-President Wallace's speech, The People's Century, is still being read and distributed by our locals. Following the example of St. Louis, Local 66 and the San Francisco Joint Board have distributed copies to all their members, through the office of the St. Louis Joint Board. Copies have been sent to all our educational directors and locals, and St. Louis is dramatizing the speech.
 Any local wishing to distribute copies of this speech and also of the OWI reprint, The Four Freedoms, should write to the Educational Department immediately.

Has your local sent in its semi-annual report on its educational activity?

Tickets Are Necessary For Panel Discussion

A panel discussion on war and post-war plans and problems will be held Saturday, January 23, 10:45 A.M. to 1 P.M. in the ILGWU Auditorium, 3 West 16th Street. Among those who will lead the discussion are Theresa Wolfson of Brooklyn College; Harry J. Carman, Columbia University; Carter Goodrich, Columbia; John L. Childs, Teachers College; Henry David, Queens College; Margaret Mead, American Museum of Natural History; Gardner Murphy, City College.
 Requests for admission are beginning to exceed the capacity of the auditorium and admission will be by ticket only. Requests for tickets which are free should be made to the Educational Department.

Planning Discussion on Social Changes Caused by War



The planning committee of the panel that will discuss changes caused by the war at open meeting 23. In the group are Henry David, Harry J. Carman, Fannie M. Cohn, John L. Childs, Abe Weiss.

NEW Brigade Classes

- Standard First-Aid
 Mondays at 6:30 P.M., Starting Monday, February 1, Brigade office, 106 W. 39th St.
- Advanced First-Aid
 Tuesdays at 6:30 P.M. Starting Tuesday, February 2, Brigade office, 106 W. 39th St.
- Home Nursing
 Tuesdays at 7:30 P.M., Starting Tuesday, January 19, Union Health Center, 275 7th Ave.
- Nutrition
 Wednesdays at 6:30 P.M. Starting Wednesday, January 27, 73rd St. Ave., 401 5th Ave. (37th St.)

Know Your City

Our Saturday Visits to Points of Interest
 JAN. 30, 1943, 2 P.M.—SONORAMA—The Museum of Sound, 575 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. Take 6th Avenue subway to 47th Street. See new exhibition on the importance of Sound in winning the War and in Building for Peace.
 FEB. 6, 1943, 10:45 A.M. to 1 P.M.—SECOND AND FINAL SESSION OF PANEL DISCUSSION. ILG WU Auditorium, 3 West 16th Street, N.Y.C. Admission free, but by ticket only. Register immediately.

OUR BOYS IN THE SERVICES



"91" ON PARADE

... Thanks for the second beautiful gift. Even the boys in my barracks were surprised and they are enjoying it too. ... It's pretty nice out here in Arkansas yet it's too far from home. ...
Joseph Deiro

... I've been at this base in Louisiana for ten months and in the army for a year. It was a swell year. I've met a score of fellows just like myself whom I can call friends and we get along fine together.
Albert Fiorentino

... It was not the gift itself that afforded me the only joy as it was the fact that it proved that my fellow workers thought enough of me to remember me though I have been out of their mind for 28 months.
Mitchell Washler

Our boys are stationed throughout the world ready to give their lives for this cause. It won't be long before we shall overpower the fiends of destruction and live again in the peaceful ways of our forefathers.
Jerry Seiler

When I left for the army, I swore to protect the loved ones I left behind. You can count on me, friends; I won't let you down. If you will kindly tell me the size you want I'll send you for souvenirs a pair of dead Japs. ...
Julius Friedman

The company of which I am a part reminds me of Local 91. It's one for all and all for one. ...
Neal Beckford

I passed all of my exams at Miami Beach and have been classified as a parachute rigger.
Harold Nathan

... I have been "down under" for a long time now and we here are glad to do our part for our country, knowing what you people are doing at home to back us up. ... Some reading material will be greatly appreciated by the boys. ...
Harry Diamond

... Whenever I become disillusioned I remember the sacrifices you folks at home are making. ... From your small store of things you send me part. ... Words alone cannot express my feeling of thanks. Some day we shall know what part of ourselves we have given to each other. ...
Harry Maxoff

Take the offensive against the enemy every pay-day. Buy U. S. war bonds and stamps regularly.

Cincy Soldier



SAM JACOB, member of Local 66, Cincinnati, Ohio, who is somewhere on the West Coast awaiting "jumping off" orders.

LIBERTY LIMERICKS



A locksmith who lived in Key West, Said—"I have a plan to suggest: Buy Bonds—all you can; They'll help lick Japan—Moreover, they'll feather your nest!"

Help your country meet its quota. Invest 10% of your income in War Bonds regularly, regularly, regularly.

Dear Mr. Kreindler: ... May I express my gratitude for the lovely gift. It was very thoughtful of you to think of me. After all I know how busy you are. I wish I could tell the people throughout this whole world how much the unions are doing for the men in the armed forces. It's people like you that help win this war and build soldier morale. The boys in my company think it's swell how the unions think of soldiers. ... Things here are fine with me and I



couldn't ask for anything better. ... Thanks again from the bottom of my heart. ...
P. F. Blossom (Local 25)

Our Union

By JOSEPHA ZBYLICKI, Local 296, St. Louis

Our union is an organization with one great ambition — by greeting. To give to us workers a strong speaking voice in our nation. Well organized we are, a strong group to beat. We usually see success, and hardly ever defeat.

Now every so often, we hold business meetings. Members come and exchange friends by greeting. We listen to reports, and the complaints that are made. We also voice our opinions on the plans to be laid.

Every week we're all to keep paying our dues. Which help publish a paper, to give us the news. Our dues pay some spending money in your own local fund. Also shares go to the main office, and the Sick Benefit Fund.

As in every union of people, there are many laws to obey. By following these, you will appreciate your union more, every day. But, there are a few union members who don't seem to care. Remember, "In union there is strength." If you'll put it there.

"When You Eat Out" is the title of a free pamphlet which may be secured from the Office of District Health and Welfare Services, Nutrition Division. It has been prepared by the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in the Food for Freedom series.

LETTERS

Dear Brother Zimmerman: ... When my little baby boy grows to be a man I certainly will explain to him what a wonderful organization Local 22 is. The unity and brotherly love



that exists among us, if shared by all the people of the world, would make wars unnecessary.
Lester Rosenkrantz (Local 22)

Dear Bill: ... Somebody made a mistake I've got ten bucks, only I haven't got it. I never thought I'd hand back money that came so easy. There I was, opening that letter with shaking fingers, already figuring out what debts to pay and how to spend the rest when I took a look at the name on the money order.



And what do you know, it's not mine. ... So I'm returning it so that you can send it to Vince Cost who probably got mine. And tell that guy I'd like to hear from him. Say hello for me to the dye house gang and tell them I'll scribble an answer if they write. ... Tell little Helen Patsy—I don't believe what she told me—to save one for "Pat" because I'm coming home to collect one of these days. ...
Edward "Pat" Morahan (Local 365)

Mr. Jacob J. Hellner: ... Received the two cartons of cigarettes and sure am thankful. It came as a surprise and I would appreciate knowing how you found out about me. Well, all I can say is that the cigarettes are being appreciated.



only by me, but by all of us in the barracks. You probably don't use but every time a soldier gets a package, we all split it up equally. Well, I for one, and all the boys send their thanks to you for your kindness.
David Kuznetz (Local 105)

Dear Brother Abbate: ... To know that you are all behind us and pulling together back home makes our task here much easier. We are all buying war bonds 100 per cent and with this kind of cooperation we can't lose. So I say keep up the good work and soon we'll all be together again continuing our democratic way of life.
Frank Zapparello (Local 127)

Dear Friends: ... I, Russ Naran, an old member of Local 136 of the ILGWU, want to convey my sincere appreciation for your wonderful thoughtfulness and kindness which you have shown in knowing me with a Christmas gift. I know it came from the bottom of your hearts. I cannot find words to express my thanks. I hope you will excuse me when I say that the memory of your good deed will always live with me. ...
Ross Naran (Local 136)

Dear Mr. Schindler: ... My work is not too hard but there is plenty of overtime and even a good union like the ILGWU can't do anything about it, I'm afraid. Our boys are doing shore patrol and their job is to stop any attempt at landing spies and saboteurs. Just how often they have succeeded is more than I can tell you but you



would be surprised. Though we are still on this side of the ocean we are doing our part, especially when one has to patrol the beach in the sub-zero weather we have been having lately. ...
Francis J. Stone (Local 225)

Dear Mr. Dolnik and Staff: ... I received a lot of country since the last time you heard from me. ... I am now in England. ... Tell me you said hello and that I hope I will be back soon working with them. ...
Ervin Brycki (Milwaukee)

Dear Friend: ... If you could possibly arrange it I should like to ask something of you. In the near future I expect to be stationed near Sacramento. If the union has headquarters in that city I should like to visit them. It will make me feel good to speak to our union members once again. ...
Jack Winter (Local 10)

Dear Sam: ... Thanks for your letter. It helped a lot. Florence wrote me that the belt trade is going strong and that all are making out well. It makes me very happy to hear this and of course I wish I were back there with you. However, during these times my place is in the army and right now bullets are more important than belts. The realization that I am fulfilling my duty as an American makes me very happy. I look forward to the day of our return, to the prosperous times, the former friendships and the greater happiness that must come as a result of our efforts as men and as workers. ...
Salvatore Faraci (Local 40)

Dear Harry: ... How are you and how is the old house progressing? What's new there—note there any cuties left to do the



... I suppose we'll have to get used to it but I'm still wearing my kill and believe me it's sold around the area.
Doris Clivity (Montreal)

"Once An Operator ..."

Dear Brother Kaplan and the smiling sister, the girl at the window, who wished me good luck when she cancelled my



union book before I left for the army: ... In the middle of November, I and a hundred more men left Brighton Beach for Camp Upton. There we got the uniforms, the equipment and a good taste of army life—in the kitchen. Four days I was on KP. There is no shortage of needles out here. Soon as we arrived I got three of them—the army calls them "shots"—and they weren't Singer needles. ...
Harry Farber (Local 117)

Dear Brother Kaplan: ... After all my years at the machine here I am taking a four-year world course on how to be an operator. It's a long course and a hard course and after I complete it I expect to be shipped. But by then I'll be doing my operating on a Singer, but at a radio.

Dear Phil: ... Just a few lines to express my sincerest thanks for your kind gift and hope that soon this mess will be over. I received "Justice" and I reread the paper until I am afraid the print will come off. I just want to thank you all for being so kind to us boys and hope this/someday we will be able to repay you by being the kind of members that will be a credit to the organization. You know, Phil, I honestly think that we Northern boys are really



wising up these people down here, because now when you talk about unions and all the good they do for the men, they don't think that maybe you are a gangster, as they have been led to believe all this time. I hope that soon the time will come when the people down here will accept union's and try to get some benefit out of their life instead of plodding along always half starving and never getting any fun out of life.

...
Jack Hackman (Local 155)

Hello, Mr. Freedman: ... I just got your letter and it makes one feel good to get mail from home. ... I just came back from a 7 mile jaunt, so to speak, and if I had two right legs I would be OK. But I have one left leg and it goes on the bum and needs a good rub down after each hike. Our classes are getting more interesting all the time and as we go deeper into the medical end of it quite a few boys are falling out. ...
Jack Citron (Local 66)

Writers Column LOCAL 10

By IRIDORE NAGLER, V. F. Manager, Local 10

Despite the confusion caused by the issuance of a price order covering spring apparel, the season is proceeding satisfactorily in all branches—coats and suits, dresses and the various miscellaneous trades.

Various interpretations of the order have clarified it and there is a better understanding now by the different firms of what they must do to comply with it.

However, efforts are being made to bring about the adoption of amendments designed to overcome hardships, recordkeeping requirements and mark-up limitations held to be excessive. This would help to remove the hesitancy which at first threatened to hamper operations in the industry.

Agreement Renewals

Negotiations are well in progress in two branches of the industry. In the blouse industry, the contract which was to have expired on December 31, has been extended for an additional month. While a number of difficulties have arisen, it is expected that an agreement will be reached.

In the corset branch, where the agreement also came to an end on December 31, the negotiations are still in progress. The union is seeking to obtain a wage increase for the workers by bringing their income into line with present living costs.

Let us hope that the negotiations now under way, which among others, affect several hundred cutters, will be satisfactorily concluded.

As to the dress industry, the union is continuing to press for wage increases.

Working Cards

Once again we are obliged to remind the writers of the importance of working card regulations.

Several firms have permitted new men to work who did not present a working card from the office of Local 10. This is a violation of our agreement. In these cases, both the

cutter and the firm will be held to account.

Also bear in mind that a new working card must be obtained at the beginning of each season. Those who have not done so should get them at once.

Relief Drive

The form of the coming relief drive authorized by the General Executive Board at its last quarterly meeting will be announced shortly. The proceeds will be distributed among such organizations as the USO, the Red Cross, agencies engaged in relief work on behalf of our fighting Allies and other worthy causes.

It is likely that the workers will be called upon to work for a specified period of time, the earnings to be devoted to the relief drive. I am confident that the cutters and all other members of the ILGWU will, as they have in the past, gladly give their share in making the drive a success.

Now that the tide of battle has turned in favor of the United Nations, we must not relax but must intensify our efforts in every phase of war activity. Only by pulling hard and pulling together can we hope to bring the war to an early and victorious end.

Every day we read of feats of heroism and of courage by our soldiers, sailors and airmen, which fill us with pride and give us fresh hope. They also inspire us to do what we can, to speed the day of "Victory and Peace."

Our dollars to USO strengthen the morale of our fighting men. Contributions to the Red Cross help to increase the scope of its invaluable work. And the money we give for the relief of unfortunate peoples in allied countries sustains them and gives them power to fight

Attention, Members LOCAL 10

REGULAR MEETING

will take place on January 25, 1943

Right After 5:00 p.m.

Manhattan Center 24th St. bet. 8th and 9th Aves.

on for the common cause. When we are called upon to do our share in the coming drive let us raise a sum which will be worthy of our organization. Let's go over the top!

Port Huron ILGWU Girl Joins WAAC, Gets Adieu Party

Executives of Erd Marshall coat manufacturing firm of Port Huron, Mich., Local 364 ILGWU, representatives of the factory employees and office workers, joined hands on an afternoon last month to give a farewell party to Marybelle Tobin, special machine operator who enlisted in the WAAC.

Each of the 70 men and women who attended brought some food creating a turkey dinner with all the trimmings. Mrs. Gertrude Moore, president of the union local, paid tribute to Marybelle's work in the Erd Marshall factory, and declared: "I think we all owe Marybelle a great debt of gratitude for having had the courage to go down and enlist." Miss Tobin, who was somewhat overwhelmed by it all, received a courage, a revelation dignified WAAC flashlight from Mrs. Erd Marshall, factory owner, and a cash gift from all the workers. The only four men employees of the Erd Marshall firm eligible to serve in the war have already joined the armed forces.

Baltimore Entertains "The Boys"

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GUILD UNION OF BALTO. GREETED OUR SERVICE



Everything from eggs for breakfast to meat loaf for supper was on hand when the Baltimore ILGWU was host for a full day of the USO headquarters. . . 1,600 meals were served by the garment workers.

UNION HEALTH CENTER

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

Important Additional Services
Always conscious of the medical needs of our members and their families, the Union Health Center is glad to announce that the following additional clinics have been added to its services:

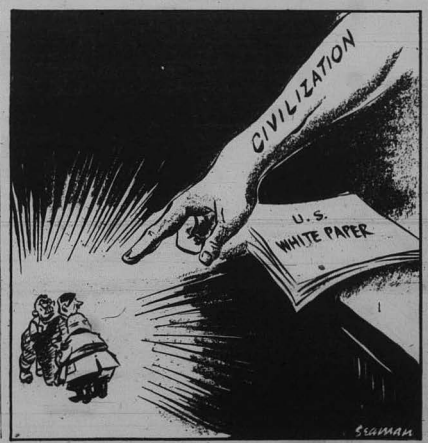
Heart Clinic
A heart clinic will be held on Tuesdays and Fridays from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. This clinic will be supervised by a specialist. The decision to have such a clinic at the Union Health Center was made after careful consideration by Dr. Leo Price, his experience and knowledge of our patients convinced him that such a clinic would be of tremendous value to those of our people who actually suffer, and to those who think they suffer from heart disease. For further details readers are asked to get in touch with the office of the Union Health Center.

Surgical Consultation
Beginning Tuesday, January 19, a surgical consultation clinic will be held every Tuesday afternoon from 3 to 5. Heretofore, our members in need of general surgery were referred to the private office of the surgeon. While our surgeons gave every consideration to the economic status of our members, nevertheless some of our patients still found it financially difficult to arrange for such consultation. Now, however, through the cooperation of a well known surgeon, Dr. Price has been able to arrange for such consultations to be held at the Union Health Center. This we are certain, will prove satisfactory to those in need of such advice. The convenient location of our institution and adjustment of fees should prove of great value.

Gastro-Intestinal
Of course we always had a gastro-intestinal clinic with a specialist in charge. We shall continue to have such a clinic. These lines are written for the purpose of telling our patients that Dr. Price has reorganized this particular service so as to increase its facilities.

In the untimely death of John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation for more than 30 years, both the ILGWU and the Union Health Center have lost a true friend. John Andrews knew that he could count on our union for complete support in his efforts on behalf of labor legislation. In 1914 he was instrumental in the introduction to the N. Y. State Legislature of a health insurance bill and the ILGWU was the only labor organization which sent a representative to a public hearing in its support. His interest in the cause of labor won for him the respect and the admiration of the labor movement. Countless numbers of men and women enjoy more decent working conditions because of his effort on their behalf. Many of these workers have probably never heard of John Andrews, but his long years of devotion to the task of outlawing long hours, low wages, child labor and all their anti-social effects have helped to make their lives healthier and happier. His fine accomplishments in the field of Labor Legislation stand as his memorial. We who know him these many years will miss his friendly and enthusiastic personality. Our deepest sympathy goes out to his wife and son.

"Guilty!"



INSIDE WASHINGTON

(Continued from Page 8)
controls as is possible. In Congress they get out of hand, and probably will cooperate fully with the Republicans. But the Administration will probably have just about enough power and influence in Congress to block the more reactionary phases of the proposed anti-New Deal legislation.

One of the brighter signs of life in the Democratic Party of animation is the expected appointment of ex-Representative Joseph Casey of Massachusetts as executive director of the National Democratic Party. Casey, who was barely defeated for a seat in the Senate in the November election, is an outstanding liberal and friend of labor. He has deviated occasionally on some issues, but his voice has been one of the strongest in behalf of the New Deal, year in and year out. His designation as executive secretary of the Democratic Party, if it comes through, may be of tremendous significance for the liberalization of the cracking old party machinery which is left over from the old Jim Parley days.

Another smart move by the Administration was the appointment of ex-Governor Poletti of New York as a special assistant to Secretary of War Stimson. This will bring into the war effort one of the strongest of the younger liberals, and at the same time will dramatize the "Melting Pot" idea in the American government, by putting a man of Italian ancestry in one of the key positions in the war against the Axis, which includes Italy.

Let your answer to bombs be bonds.

...EDITORIAL NOTES...

"The Shape of Things to Come"

In discussing, in our last issue, the appointment by the American Federation of Labor of a post-war planning committee, we made mention of the wholesome upsurge of interest in the "shape of things to come" after hostilities have ended as manifested in recent editorial and radio comment, in public addresses on this subject and in reports by special committees. Unlike World War I, when post-war talk was more or less taboo, the early reluctance, in this greatest of all recorded wars, to discussing plans and exchanging ideas for a better world order to emerge after the war is ended, was quickly overcome.

This is, perhaps, the most potent indication of how we have matured as a nation in the past twenty-five years. America, it is quite apparent, is not content with fighting out this war on the basis of mere slogans, no matter how lofty they be. Nor is America ready for another Versailles, in the sense that it will permit a group of "wise old diplomats" to carve out frontiers and frame covenants that would only serve as groundwork for another world war within a score of years or so.

The basis for a world-wide and enduring peace, it is felt, must be thrashed out widely and deeply, and accepted as widely and as deeply, by the public opinion of the United Nations before actual peace negotiations begin to loom. These ground-roots discussions will in no way interfere with the prosecution of the war—they will greatly help it. They will clear our vision and strengthen our fighting arm. True, it may still be a long way to peace—we do not doubt this—but it is never too soon to talk about it, to prepare for it.

Two sound warnings, both directly touching upon post-war planning and both in the nature of storm signals affecting the "perspective of our future," were given generous space in the metropolitan press of the country within the past two weeks.

One of them came from a Committee for Economic Development, a group of America's major business leaders formed recently through the initiative of Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones for the purpose of "accepting the responsibility to assist commerce and industry in meeting the problems with which the nation would be confronted after the war." It may be said, parenthetically, that while this Committee for Economic Development carries on its directorate several outstanding members of the notoriously anti-labor National Association of Manufacturers, it is not apparently a mere adjunct to the NAM. It probably is the most representative group of big business in this country, and it has seen fit, among other things, to enlist the services of some of the country's best known economists for its research work.

In its first report, issued on New Year's Day, this committee frankly informs the business world and the American public that, to warrant continued existence in peacetimes, private enterprise would have to provide 9,000,000 more jobs after the war to American labor of every shade and variety than in 1940. To take up the national employment slack, the annual output of goods in this country would have to be raised as much as 50 per cent above the level

that prevailed in the last pre-war year. In a sustained mood of candor, the report of the committee further declares that "the unrealistic people in our country today are those who think we can go back to having 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 unemployed and remain a free society. We'll have collectivism by default unless we take steps to solve the problem of employment and output."

The Committee for Economic Development does not indicate in its first report how it intends to raise the needed 10,000,000 jobs. It, however, would keep the Government out of the business of providing jobs. Government as a provider of jobs, says the CED, would "jeopardize our free society."

We have our own, private suspicions of the true aims and purposes of this newly-born organization of industrial and commercial "giants." The fact that it has come into being with the blessings of Secretary Jones serves to strengthen this suspicion. We have had in Washington for nearly a year and a half a Board of Economic Warfare, with Vice President Wallace as its chairman, and this board, among other functions, is charged with the task of post-war economic and social planning. Now, it is quite well known that our astute Secretary of Commerce has no love for this Board of Economic Warfare, and we suspect, for its chairman. The birth of the Committee for Economic Development, with Secretary Jones as its active midwife, is evidently a counter-stroke to switch the country's attention from the Government BEW, insofar as post-war planning is concerned, to a group of industrial tycoons whose viewpoints and outlook are much closer to the heart of Secretary Jones.

Be that as it may, the initial statement by this group of America's leading industrialists means that private industry is admitting that it must find jobs for 55,000,000 of us even after the demands of the war have faded away.

It means our industrial leaders know that their free enterprise society will die unless they solve the problem of "full employment" and give us security.

The other voice has come from the Right Rev. John A. Ryan, director of the National Catholic Welfare Conference's department of Social Action. Dr. Ryan, a leading Catholic teacher with profound sympathies for labor, in speaking before the Catholic Social Society, said among other things:

"First, the millions of returning soldiers and sailors will not be satisfied or fooled by the old claptrap concerning 'rugged individualism,' 'American opportunity' or 'American equality.' With their knowledge of the utmost unlimited capacity of our industries, as shown during the war, they will demand the opportunity to earn by honest labor a decent amount of that enormous potential product.

"They will not be lulled to sleep by commonplaces about the limitations and difficulties of distribution nor by promises of 'prosperity just around the corner.' They will demand jobs here and now. I do not believe that an economy dominated by the philosophy of 'free enterprise' will be able to meet that demand.

... Labor may lose all the advantages that it has obtained since 1933, if it can be brought about by the dominant economic groups and their associates and satellites. ... That such is their deliberated desire and design is clearly indicated by certain significant events: the declarations of the National Association of Manufacturers; the attitude and utterances of the majority of the metropolitan newspapers; the pronouncements and performances of the most powerful of the farm organizations, and the reactionary attitude of the majority of the recently elected Congress. These persons and institutions are the authentic Bourbons of our time. They have learned nothing and forgotten nothing."

Dr. Ryan also advised the middle-class and the "white-collar" groups, among whom he included the comfortable farmers, the members of the professions, the small business men and holders of executive positions in the great corporations, to "cease to get their opinions from the daily papers and strive to acquire a greater amount of realistic economic intelligence so that they may exercise a greater influence over economic reconstruction after the war."

Not only the soldiers and the sailors returning to

"Peace—It Was Wonderful"



civilian life will have to be given employment and an opportunity for a decent living. The millions of men and women now employed at armament making in every form and variety will be entitled to similar consideration. Many, of course, will return to civilian production, but for many millions there will be no ready jobs, and these jobs will have to be created for them, by private enterprise if possible, by Government enterprise, if necessary.

We should like to think that the organized labor movement, with its millions of adherents, will find it possible to work along with such groups of big industry as the Committee for Economic Development when the time comes for reconverting the country's war economy to a peacetime basis. We should like to believe in the sincerity of this Committee's spokesmen as they profess to confirm what organized labor has declared time and time again, namely, that we cannot have a free society side by side with millions of chronically unemployed men and women.

We should like to see these captains of industry, commerce and finance, who seem to appraise things in their true light as they affect the post-war situation, begin practicing their professed liberalism right now, while the war is on. Right now, we repeat, when it is of the utmost importance to maintain unity of spirit and action on the home front as well as on the battlefields; right now, when every disparaging remark, every underhanded attack upon labor by Tories and economic royalists tends to irritate and disunite rather than consolidate American forces engaged in the mighty national war effort.

Clearly, however, the record reads against any such wishful thinking. Organized industry has fought the natural rights of the wage earners from the very beginning of industrial relations in our country. In spite of compliance with the few pieces of legislation that have been enacted in the past decade to balance somewhat the industrial scale, there has not been too much change of heart on the part of industry and finance with regard to fundamental outlook on the economic and social status of the workers.

As in the past, labor will have to draw upon its own strength to fight its own battles. The war, and labor's mighty contribution toward the eventual winning of the war both in America and in England, is fast teaching us the real lesson of our failure to achieve greater results in the past.

As president William Green of the AFL has recently stated it: "The war has taught us our own strength—how much we can accomplish when we mobilize our full resources for survival. Surely, if we can thus mobilize effectively for war, we can also act collectively for constructive purposes. Surely, our day-to-day struggle for survival against hunger, poverty and ignorance is as imperative a task as the struggle against the threat of our enemies from abroad.

"Therefore, labor sees in victory an opportunity for better things to come that must not be missed or thwarted. Private industry also is awakening to the fact that its hopes for survival depend on growth, not retreat. The people of America and the entire world expect that victory will usher in a new era. They will not be satisfied with less."

"Some Likeness—Hey?"



S. S. Smith