Justice (Vol. 23, Iss. 15)

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**Comments**
*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

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TENNESSEE KNITWEAR STRIKERS HOLD FAST; PICKET LINES FIRM

Strike lines in Tennessee, in Knoxville where the large Standard Knitting Mills is located and in Chattanooga where the Signal Mills are found, held firmly, as reported on "Justice" were to price.

After a series of visits to both sites on July 23, Fred D. Osnes, ILGWU executive secretary, declared that efforts to discourage the strikers of the Standard Mills by a "hush-up" movement had resulted in failure. The skilled craftsmen—looms, cutters and machinists—refused to be coerced into submitting.

In place of skilled operators the firm recruited a number of green hands whom it is hastily trying to train in arts of knitter, with dis- missal results. Unable to find skilled authority that a new garment is being finished or shipped on the standard premises. The company held unskilled strikers by offering various hours, salaries, thousands and thousands of dollars being in a totally unproductive period.

Benefits Trick Fails

Another group reported that the strikers have not been satisfied with any of the working conditions which they believe were being met by the strikers under Tennessee law have been vigorously pushed up in an obvious attempt to discourage striking. Under that law, which mandates that no strike is to be held until 30 days after written notice has been given to the ILGWU's executive secretary and that the strikers are in the employ of the capital

But the capital

and union chiefs of the Standard strikers, the Knoxville police succeeded in disrupting the high road and main avenue of the Standard strikers, on the picket line and at union headquarters (Continued on Page 2)

Los Angeles Dress Strike Wins Major Union Demands

Wining all but two of their demands unconditionally, Los Angeles dressworkers resumed their shop strike July 29, after an historic five-day general strike which tied up every important shop in the city. Conferences which lasted throughout the week-end concluded with the manufacturers granting all union demands except the amount of wage in- crease and overtime pay which were submitted to arbitration. Meanwhile, sportswear workers called out immediately with the dressmakers, continuing strike. Strikes in the wake of the dressmaker's strike, sportswear workers manned the picket lines, confident of victory.

More than 1,000 workers responded to the ILGWU call for a general strike in one of the greatest demands.

What's a Dress? It's A Dress, Court-Rules

California courts draw lines when they are drawn, even if certain dress manufacturers try to pretend they're something else. In an effort to avoid paying wage assessments levied for the entire dress industry, 18 large veteran dress manufacturers in Montreal concluded they weren't making dresses. They called those things they were making the "Varicose Apparel."

But Judge K. Barden after reviewing several weeks looking at garments, at photographs of the factories, at advertisements and葡萄酒outing of others important facts in decision, came to the conclusion that a dress was a dress and that the dressmakers were entitled to legal minimum wage.

Stulberg Heads New Organizing Dept. of ILGWU

Louis Stulberg, assistant manager of Local 10, New York ILGWU Cutters' Union, was named temporary director of the newly formed Department of New Organizing of the ILGWU.

It was announced last week Brother Stulberg assumed his duties at ILGWU general headquarters, 101 West 33rd Street, New York City.

In a recent meeting of the New York membership, the president proposed to Heather Stulberg for a board of three large unions to mediate the dispute, although the union leaders let the strikers (Continued on Page 9)
TEENNESE KNITWEAR STRIKERS HOLD FAST; PICKET LINES FIRM

(Continued from Page 1) meetings. A 64-year-old striker, a week end a hat porter doing non-working hours, was sluggish by the picket line and arrested on charges of "trying to disarm the police and2할ing to riot." The old man was quickly discharged when brought to court before the voir dire of testimony was even half completed. A custom by days of police being bailed into the standard strike is the reported fact that out of the 90-old policemen guarding the Boulevard, some 35 have succeeded in placing their wives and daughters in the plant as strikers.

"Aerial Salute"

The last published "aerial salute" contact between the Knoxville strikers and the strikers in the Signal Mills in Chattanooga by ar- rangement periodic radio "nabbers" be- tween these groups emphasizing their common solidarity and loyalty to the cause of unionism for which they are fighting.

In Georgia, the Newsbury found the big signal plants completely shut. Not a soul, with the exception of a lone guard going the rounds to keep the heating system in the basement, en- ters the place. From the offices of the company are closed. On the big levee outside the outside building there is a sign bringing up to the guard who watches the plant—"ON STRIKE NEARBY, there is a test-rooms where the pickets assemble in orderly ranks a cup of coffee and a sandwich.

High Arbor

Secretary Umphry spoke to the managers' convention in Atlanta and Chattanooga and found them as determined and as firm as on the

"Not Properly the Business of the United States"


"Before Hitler invaded Soviet Russia as a business of the United States."

* * *

Hitler invaded Poland. There is nothing in the dictum with which the United States, nor does it become any gentlemen about, according to Communist ideology, unless he achieved the only sacred country, Russia. It was "not properly the business of the United States" when he was slain by the British Fleet at the battle of Jutland. That this is not dicatized primarily by concern about American interests but for the interests of the ruling oligarchic foreign country.

When Hitler attacked or occu- pied a dozen countries, it was no matter, as nothing about the situation, according to Communist ideology, the US was "not properly the business of the United States" when he was slain by the British Fleet at the battle of Jutland. That this is not dicatized primarily by concern about American interests but for the interests of the ruling oligarchic foreign country.

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WEST COAST

LOS ANGELES DRESS WALKOUT WINS MAJOR UNION DEMANDS

(Continued from Page 1)

RAI

A sound truck carrying huge signs was used daily for several weeks to advertise mass meetings and to win the union's appeal to the workers.

Huge committees gathered workers at all plants and attempted, through friendly persuasion, to impress the workers with the importance of joining the union.

Various committees contacted hundreds of workers at their homes and almost invariably were received cordially.

The strike call was issued by Vice President Robert F. Hennigan and approved by the general membership and the strike committee to decide the question of unionization. The call was adopted at a mass meeting held at 793 South Los Angeles Street.

Workers who signed the cards were immediately discharged.

The campaign was conducted by a concerted effort of the various local union offices just as the strike call was issued.

Cupid Can't Wait for Contracts

by an overwhelming vote, Ruth LeValver, first shop chairman of the LeValver Textile Company, was elected first vice president of the ILGWU at its annual meeting July 21. Mrs. LeValver has attended the Pacific Coast Labor School on an ILGWU scholarship.

Stanley, temporary shop chairman of the shipping department, ran second. Mrs. LeValver was a member of the auditing department.

Grace Blount, temporary shop chairman of the freight department, was elected vice vice president. Anna Communications of the shipping department was elected first vice president. The executive officers include Mrs. LeValver, who is now a member of the auditing department.

STURBLING HEADS NEW ORGANIZING DEPT. OF ILGWU

(Continued from Page 1)

work in cooperation with all existing districts and department organizations. It was declared when asked for comment on his new post.

The conference was called by the President of the ILGWU and reviewed the progress made in the last year. It was attended by 1,000 delegates from all over the United States and Canada.

The conference also decided to have representatives of the three local unions meet from time to time to act as a controlling committee to coordinate joint action on mutual problems.

The wages in the Los Angeles area were increased for 12,000 workers in the industry. The increase was the result of a strike in the Los Angeles area.

New York-Visions of the future, Ltd., a subsidiary of J. Walter Thompson Company, is planning to market a new line of women's clothing.

The approach of the new mill can be seen in the work being done by the workers on the shop floor. The approach of the new mill can be seen in the work being done by the workers on the shop floor.

The first industry-wide collective agreement for the garment and textile industry was signed in New York last week. The agreement was the result of negotiations between the workers and manufacturers.

The agreement was signed by 12,000 members of the union, who are employed by the manufacturers. The agreement will cover all workers in the industry.

The agreement includes provisions for a 12-hour day, a 52-hour week, and a 40-hour week. It also includes provisions for a 40-hour week and a 52-hour week. It also includes provisions for a 40-hour week and a 52-hour week. It also includes provisions for a 40-hour week and a 52-hour week.

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Mainly the strike was over full force and as effective as ever.

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"Little International"

THE COMING SEASON

Outlook for Fall Season Is Good—A Sure Sign Is That Manufacturers Are Expanding—Busy Season Will Mean Better Conditions

By HARRY WARDEN

V.P., General Manager, Eastern Out-Of-Town Department

Although July is usually the slow season in our industry, the outlines of the Fall season are already taking shape and it is safe to make a number of predictions. It is fairly certain that the coming months are going to be busy ones. They will probably be better than the current season, which was the best in years. A survey of our shops shows, some sections of the industry are busy and many more than the usual number of workers for this part of the year are employed.

There is a substantial amount of work in the underweave shops, children's dress, house dress shops, and millinery.

One sure sign that business is good is the fact that a number of multifacturers are expanding their production facilities. The Rabbor Robe Company, for example, which has taken on about 140 additional workers, has expanded its poplin and worsted mill. The Purm Company is opening a new plant, taking on about 265 additional workers, and it is planned to employ a large number of women in the new plant.

New workers coming into union shops and expanding their facilities to meet the increase in demand. The expansion of the shops has a great deal to learn about our union. We shall not forget to help them, even if we must demand that with all the facilities and given their efforts to expand, they will become good union members.

Our organization drive is progressing satisfactorily everywhere. In the last two weeks we held a number of conferences in the different departments and we hope to move forward in the near future.

NEW MEMBERS TOLD OF UNION ACTIVITIES AT EOT SHOP MEETS

What the ILGWU is and how to organize the members of numerous meetings held by the Eastern Out-Of-Town Department in the past month as it sought to bring new members from recently unionized shops and to organize the small employers. Meetings were held with workers of Pollin & Sons, New York, Mayhew Dress Company, Elizabeth Manufacturing Company, Levine Brothers, and with groups of workers in many other shops, where agreements clauses were explained and the unionization activities described.

Many new union members are already participating actively in union work. In South Norwalk, Connecticut, many workers from the Rabbor Robe and other shops entering into the organization of the remaining non-union shops in the city.

In most newly organized shops, veterans, editorial, civilian and commission members have been very active in the neighborhood.

Rabbor Robe Leaders Active in Drive

Rabbor Robe workers, South Norwalk, Conn., organized after a long struggle, are now a strong force in the drive to organize other shops in the city. Above are three Rabbor Robe leaders, left to right: Adolph Schaefer, Mary Valentine, Lucy Pierce, Marie Murray, Max Melman. (Standing) Lou Cron, organizer; Harold Becker, Ella Saffen, Herb Kindblom.

DRIVE REACHES HALF-WAY MARK IN NORWALK; EXPECT NEW PACT

The Eastern Out-Of-Town Department's drive to organize all garment workers in South Norwalk, Conn., was at its half-way mark last week, with more than 500 workers already unionized and working under collective agreements; and negotiations were under way with the Century Discom Company, a preliminary conference with the firm two weeks ago came to a stalemate when General Manager Harry Warden turned down a general 3 per cent wage increase at the meeting.

A pact signed last week with the Nassau Bessemer Co., Inc., Wood, N. J., brought improved standards for the firm's 900 employees, Eastern Out-Of-Town assistant manager Israel Horowitz, reports.

A surprising increase at the dance was the sale of a $200,000 worth of silks by a New York firm. The man responsible for the sale was Robert L. Horowitz, the new assistant manager, who has been with the company for two years.

WESTCHESTER SHOPS Get Wage Increases

Minority schools in three Westchester shops had last week received wage increases of $12 to $14 for a week, and a 3 per cent increase for piece work, as they were among the pact's chief provisions. Another clause provides for vacations with pay by a plan under which the employees will deposit a sum equal to 2 per cent of their weekly pay each week in the union.

A further increase of 4 per cent for piece work will go into effect now.

Meanwhile, efforts to organize other non-union shops in Westwood and other Long Island communities continued under the direction of Long Island Manager Jack Grossman.

Checks for paid vacations were made by the Local 176, Glen Falls, N. Y., happy as the hot days rolled around. (Left to right) Charles Grossman, President; Abe Behny, district manager; Blanche Callins, chaletlady; Helen B. Brue, and local secretary.

VACATION CHECKS IN GLEN FALLS

Jersey Gets Legislation on Homework

Holding that "industrial homework runs counter to, and tends to defeat," laws safeguarding labor standards, "because it is performed in unhealthy and objectionable working conditions," the New Jersey State Legislature's two-weeks' session prohibited all homework in the state. Above are the draper's wearing apparel and numerals of other articles. Passage of the measure cleanses a five-year legislative history. Local 268 and ILGWU Attorney Morris Leman took an active part in the bill.

In addition to banning homework in work specific industries, the new law empowers the Labor Commissioner to extend the ban to other industries where it is practiced to deemed injurious to the health of home workers or where it threatens to undermine labor standards. Application of this clause, it is believed, can be used to raid home work in all branches of the apparel industry.

Employers who violate the home work measure will be held guilty of a misdemeanor and can be fined from $50 to $200, and imprisoned for six months.

The restriction on home work is the fourth labor law enacted since Governor Nelson's election last November. Others outlawed the use of or per diem instructions in labor disputes, liberalized unemployment compensation,, and established a State Labor Mediation Board, of which ILGWU Field Manager Harry Potter is a member.

More than 699 Kay Dunhill work-

ers and their friends attended the victory dance Wednesday, July 31.

At the West End Casino, celebrating the successful finish of their hard- fought strike. This will be sup-

plied some successful stories. It was attended by Mr. Hirsch, president of the firm, and by Labor Relations Director Leon 8. man, issuing a joint statement in the press expression their pleasure that amiable relations had been achieved.

Telegrams were received from Mayor C. Morning of Antony Park, who was a good friend to the union during the strike; from Vice President and Eastern Out-Of-Town Department General Manager Harry Warden, Vice President-Chairman Reimann.

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NLRB TO HOLD ELECTIONS AT NITE CRAFT CO.

Elections to determine whether the ILGWU will represent 400 employees of the Night Craft Co., Inc., at New Rochelle, N. Y., are being conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. There are seven Out-of-Trend officers were completely confidant of the outcome.
LABEL ORDERS NEARING FOUR MILLION MARK

With the new dress season getting under way and promising to be the best in years, figures released by the New York Dres.$ Joint Board aid in predicting a greatly increased demand for dress labels. Orders placed for labels by early July totaled in excess of $300,000, and $500,000 had already been committed to the Institute’s million dollar a year promotion fund. Because of the brisk activity on the part of retail buyers in the season, it is expected that when Fall and Winter production of dresses gets into its full swing later in August, the demand for the New York Dres.$ Joint Board’s labels will have jumped sharply.

If the present trend of buying activity in the market continues, it is expected that the year’s production will be well in excess of the 1948 and 1949 figures. In 1948, about 19,000,000 dresses were sold in the market, bringing a total payroll of about $1,000,000 to dressers. With production on the increase, it is expected that over 20,000,000 dresses will be made this year.

Citizenship Aid Office Expanding To Help Members

The Citizenship Office at the Dres.$ Joint Board, which is available to all union members to know that it has moved to a larger room on the third floor to its new office in room 448 on the fourth floor of the 110 East 49th Street building headquarters of the New York Dres.$ Joint Board, directed by Morris Teich, will be open from 4 to 7 p.m. on weekdays.

Any person who secured his or her card with a reduction of any of the benefits available to members of the union should come to the Citizenship Office.

The office Aid Office will result in their becoming full-­fledged citizens.

The Citizenship Office can be of especial interest to persons who are in the United States illegally. It is possible for them to become legal U. S. residents at this time.

Many persons who come to the Citizenship Office do not carry with them application cards with them. Mr. Teich points out that all members must carry these cards with them at all times.

"Don’t put your registration card away in your bureau," Mr. Teich says. "Carry ‘it with you at all times. You never know when you may need it for identification.

Air Conditioning Breaking Ice in Dress Industry

One indication of how employers are improving on both the production and efficiency steps recommended to the union was shown in the new collective agreement was made by the dressers’ annual meeting last week.

The new agreement is the opening currently by the Aras, the Acknowledged News of the National, streamlined showrooms and better facilities for the workers. The showrooms and factory layout are modernized and the modern improvements have been made inside. In the business which is to occupy the largest floor space of any dress establishment in the New York area.

The dressers, who meet every Thursday morning, are now protected by the new agreement on a number of issues, including the hours of work, the minimum wage, the time off for lunch, and the provision for the apprenticeship program.

New York Labeled Dresses “Capture” Camp Upton

Many dress workers, members of the Dress Joint Board, have been called to the U. S. Army, and some of them joined with their fellow soldiers recently in enjoying a special fashion show put on by the New York Dress Institute. The fashion show, first to be staged at an army camp, was held at the New York’s “Oriole House” at Camp Upton. A jury of 12 newly trained “instructors,” chosen from 200 drafted and enlisted men, picked ten winning dresses out of 35 New York Creations which were passed before the soldiers and officers by eight beautiful models. Apparently, soldiers prefer blue, for both winning dresses were blue—a useful two-piece dress for daywear and a soft feminine gown romantically trimmed with roses for evening. The show was held under the sponsorship of the

“EFFICIENCY” RULES FIXED BY IMPARIAL CHAIRMAN TO TAKE EFFECT ON AUGUST 5

Applies to All Firms Making $1.075 Dresses and Below—Expect System To Boost Earnings, Aid Industry

With the handing down of a order by Imperial Chairman Harry Uviller on July 24, establishing rules and regulations for efficient shop management, the efficiency clause in the new collective agreement in the New York dress industry began to take on real meaning to the 85,000 members of the four locals affiliated with the Dress Joint Board.

The new rules provide for the efficient operation of dress factories so that dressmakers will not have to waste time, but can increase their earnings without increasing the cost of production. The efficiency chairman’s order applies to all firms making dresses which wholesale at $1.075 and below, then covering most of the industry.

The regulations become operative at once and are enforceable as of August 15, 1945, under the imperial machinery established by the Joint Board and the five employer associations in the industry. The regulations mean to the employers that if dressers do not live up to the efficiency rules, workers may refuse to work or force compliance under the collective agreement.

The panel of experts is to be made up of the first men in U.S. labor history ever to work under the new machinery.

The imperal chairman’s order lays down five efficiency requirements, this boon only in higher living costs but not to wages.

The policy of the union, however, is clear, Zimmernann emphasized. It is to protect standards and to make it possible for the workers to earn a decent living. The price connection, he claimed, will carry out this policy in line with the union’s attitude.

Zimmernann also dealt with the problem of the minority crafts working on work week. This, he said, is being given serious consideration. He noted that the earnings of the work week workers will be announced very soon.

"Help to Industry" Says Hochman

In commenting on the new ef- ficiency rules, Arthur Hochman, general manager of the Joint Board of the Dressers’ Union, said that they would provide much needed help to the industry, and he expressed the hope that manufacturers would study the regulations and introduce them into their shops without waiting for the enforcement machinery to operate. On behalf of the Dressers’ Union, Hochman proposed and won acceptance of both the efficiency and promotion clauses in the new pact.

"Coming at a time when serious production problems present themselves to many industries, when national defense needs millions against pent expansion in consumer goods industries and when the scarcity of labor in peak seasons has proved inadequate, the addition of standards within the meaning of the efficiency clauses proposed by the joint board is most urgent in the dress industry in the metropolitan area," Hochman said.

The self-interest of the dressers, manufacturers and unions, he said, as well as their desire to serve their customers should dictate their full-hearted compliance with the rules and regulations as a means of meeting and overcoming probable difficulties, with

(Continued on Page 61)
Unemployment Sharply Decreased

Clear evidence of the sharp decrease in unemployment among members of Local 89, as shown by the fact that the total amount of unemployment benefit distributed to members was cut down by two-thirds in the past half year.

In January, 1941, $2,133.95 was disbursed, compared with $7,576 in June of the same year. In June, 1940, the amount distributed was $2,085.21.

Unemployment relief to Local 89 is granted on a weekly basis, and up to the present moment has been insufficient for any personal work. A number of members have found work with a maximum of ten weeks during the past year. Members are advised to seek employment at the rate of $1.50 per day and should not have a vacancy of at least two years to be entitled to relief. Applications for unemployment relief must be made at the end of each working season (June and November).

Most of the members receiving unemployment relief were workers in the Credit Union.

Credit Union Proves Its Usefulness

Local 89's Credit Union, which was established in 1939, has already grown to a membership of 350. The amount deposited since the inception of the Credit Union has amounted to $1,645. Members have already saved $1,530.00 and have withdrawn $131.75, leaving $1,398.25 in savings. The Credit Union has a surplus of $30.00, which is being added to the savings account. The Credit Union has a surplus of $30.00, which is being added to the savings account.

New York Labor at Sturming Meeting for Democracy

Thousands of New York City trade unionists crowded Madison Center July 21, to show their faith in democracy and the necessity of defense. Among the speakers were (left to right) Fred F. Umsby, executive secretary, ILGWU; Mrs. Borden Harriman, former U. S. Minister to Norway; Wendell L. Willkie; OPIT Associate Director Sidney Fillman, president, Anagamated Clothing Workers of America; Matthew Wolf, vice president, American Federation of Labor. The meeting was conducted under the aegis of the labor education of the Committee to Defend America and the Fight For Freedom Committee.
COAT PIECE RATES SETTLED; SEASON OPENS IN HIGH GEAR

Figures presented by I. Block, supervisor of the adjustment office of the Silk Trade Monthly, meeting on July 14, show that the greater part of the coat and suit trade has already negotiated piece-work price-settlements and that production is in high gear.

Brothers in the 900 settlements, embracing the largest shops in the industry, have been working by that date. Additional settlements have been made with equal rapidity since the report was submitted, virtually covering the country from coast to coast.

The report also indicated that increases in piece-rates have been uniformly obtained, enabling workers to cope with increased living costs more easily. Numerous shops have also changed from week-to-week work to piece work, it was reported, and in many instances temporary week workers have received wage increases equal to those secured in the piece work shops.

**COMB COAT INDUSTRY FOR VACANT PLACES TO ABSORB IDLE MEN**

The efforts of the Clack Operators' Local 117 to place every shop worker on a job has continued without slackening, according to an announcement by that office last week. Emphasis is being placed on the establishment of additional machines in existing plants and the assignment of operators not now in use.

Benjamin Kaplan, manager of Local 117, declared that the local staff is routing the entire trade for the purpose of obtaining employment for every member employed or unemployed, and particularly for the large number of workers laid off in the recent strike. Kaplan said the labor to overtime requires special control in shops where it is possible to utilize it.

**OPERATORS GET FACTS ABOUT BUSY FALL SEASON**

Several hundred members of the skirtwear division of Local 133, Preservers, approved a plan designed to bring substantial benefits during the current season, at a meeting at Hotel Diplomat, July 17. The new scales, submitted by the association, are in conjunction with the Clack Preservers' Union in consultation with Manager Joseph Brouillette, are expected to be in effect shortly.

The skirt division, of which Joe Mauz is chairman, also voted to continue the city-day work system of the last five years, which has been maintained by Local 23 for the last five years. In his report to the body, Brouillette said that he was not assigned to any of the prominent stores-

**RECOVERY BOARD LABEL IS A "MUST," SAYS WOLF**

F. Nathan Wolf, executive secretary of the Industry Recovery Board of the Philadelphia Apparel Industry, Recovery Board, made public last week a resolution adopted by the board last week which places responsibility for the non-use of Recovery Board labels on workers and contractors, as well as manufacturers and dealers.

In agreement with the resolution, the ILEUW will take disciplinary action against all those who shall refuse to affix such labels on coats and suits made on premises where they are employed. In addition, financial assistance will be made available to contractors who fail to affix labels.

**CLOAK PRESERVERS RAISING FUND TO BUY AMBULANCE AS DONATION TO AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR AID TO BRITISH LABOR**

The British, Labor Aid Committee of the Clack Preservers' Union, Local 35, which has already undertaken a drive to sell $75,000 worth of government defense bonds, is at present raising funds to purchase an ambulance to be donated to the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor.

Committee members are M. Cooper, chairman; A. Cramm, secretary, and M. Kover treasurers.

In an appeal to the cloak preservers, the committee was characterized as "determined supporters of the democratic resistance to the Hitler invasion." Joseph Brouillette, local manager, stated that both campaigns, the sale of defense bonds and purchase of the ambulance, will proceed "like a wild fire and we are confident that the quota will be exceeded by a large margin." No campaign in the history of Local 26 has met with such an overwhelming response to our fund-raising drives for national defense and British aid," Brouillette emphasized.

"Our membership, heart and soul with the British is our duty to make decisive sacrifices for the preservation of human liberty."

**UNION ADAMANT FOR CONTROL AS TRUCK PARLEY MEETS SNAG**

General Manager Israel Frenkel, in a letter: with the Clack Operators' Union, said that the conference has not yet resolved the matter of control.

Mr. Frenkel's letter to the Clack Operators' Union was: in response to a request for a statement: on the subject of control, the Union has expressed itself firmly in favor of control in the industry for several years.

"I point to the fact that losses of coats and suit traffic control were settled several years back and that the control system has actually been in force in a long period. Miss Frenkel declared: 'If the union and the association desire to secure in an efficient manner the control of the trade, it is our belief that the control system is the one best suited to our industry.'"
Justice

By J.C. Allen
Special to "Justice"

Labor has been invited in this as in no other comparable period of our history to become a part of the government machinery which is making over the face of the nation. Organized labor's participation in the management of the defense effort has been one of the outstanding events in wartime period. This has been due in the first place to the greater strength and prestige of the labor movement, and in the second place to the inherent good will of American labor leaders in recognizing that labor's confidence in the defense program is essential to its success.

That is what underlies the recent establishment of special labor committees within the ORS short Production Management to deal with industrial problems and contracts. This move closely followed the establishment of several industry committees, composed of management representatives to work towards a more cooperative and plan the defense effort as it affects each particular industry. The labor committees are not set up as a substitute for the unions, but as an additional point in meeting the demands of defense production. That is a new duty for them in a great many cases, and experience has already shown that there are some among them who are not up to the task.

The labor committee was formed in the hope that it would be a step towards greater understanding between labor and management, but the committee is not the answer to all the problems. It can only be as effective as the unions and the employers are willing to make it.

Henderson's most sensational job, of course, is price-fixing. That is the function which gives the head- lines for him. He has already frozen price ranges for steel, for automobiles, and for a number of other highly important commodities. That, of course, has raised a big howl from some of the country in the other.

In Congress, especially, there have been wide acres of resentment. Senator Robert A. Taft and Tom Connally have demanded to know where Henderson derived his power to fix prices. To settle that question, if that is a question, the Administration has introduced legislation granting the Executive the power to fix prices and stabilize rents. The other day Henderson was appearing before a committee investigating that problem.

Senator Conklin, who is not a stick in a fight, was ripping Henderson: (Continued on Page 14.)

NEEDLES & PINS

By Yomen

"The war ain't on yet and Margie is already collecting lieutenants..."

--M.L.

This story is about the adventures of a young woman working in the defense industry during World War II. The text mentions the involvement of labor in the defense program, price fixing, and the challenges faced by the government in managing the war effort.

Textile Ceiling Sumptuous Sins of Mismanaged, Bred New Style Tricks

On July 19, almost thirty years after the opening of the original one-story cotton goods store in downtown textile industry and the Civilian Supply. The behavior of the dealers was considered evidence of weakness and a lack of adequate price control programs. The dealers were accused of overcharging for their goods, which in turn led to a significant increase in the cost of living. The textile industry was accused of exploiting the workers and the public without adequate justification.

In the spring, Henderson announced the new defense contracts and raw materials. The prices were set too high to buy the goods in bulk, which led to speculation and hoarding. The prices were so high that the goods could not be bought at all, and the market for the goods became unstable. The dealers were accused of taking advantage of the situation to profit from the war effort.

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An American Diary By Sir Walter Citrine (London, The Labour Book Service)

"For the last twelve years," writes Sir Walter Citrine, "it has been my privilege to be the president of the Internatinal Federation of Trade Unions. My duties have taken me to almost all parts of the European continent. I have had the opportunity of discussing at first-hand with statesmen, with trade union officials, and with the working men, all kinds of problems that they encounter." On these journeys

Sir Walter is in the hotel making entries in his diary which he has published in the shape of an autobiography. It is a book of the highest importance to all who are interested in the trade union movement.

From the British Trade Union Congress to the Sixth International Annual Convention of the A.F. of L. and second to none, the book is a valuable contribution to the literature of trade unionism. Sir Walter has been able to see first-hand the conditions in which the British trade union movement is existing and the progress that has been made.

The book is of great interest to all those who are interested in the trade union movement. It is a book of great value to all who are interested in the progress of the trade union movement.

As Others See Us

For the average American these pages take on added interest in that through them we are able to get a glimpse of the type of life in which we are living. We can see ourselves as others see us. The book is a well written and interesting one, and it is a book which will be of great interest to all who are interested in the trade union movement.

"Who Did That?"

By SUSAN WHITE

Some women are getting very excited over the proposal to hang together their own and their husband's incomes for income tax purposes. Never having paid a little proper respect of being called even if our husband's income be added to our own—we cannot feel very concerned about the matter. At least, we cannot feel the same indignation that the taxpayers do. Nor can we feel that anything in the proposed method of making income returns to reduce in this form of income. If we did begin to pay income tax, perhaps we might start to feel that.

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IN THE SOUTHWEST

PROGRESS CALLS
New Methods Mean Higher Earnings and Improved Conditions But Employers and Some Workers Dissatisfied with New Day Half Way

By MYER PELLESTEN, V. P.
Southwest Regional Director

When methods in industry must be changed in order to meet the challenge of a new day, most manufacturers and a good many workers prefer to go along in the "good old way." Habits are hard to break. The old ideas and old ways appear so comforting and appealing that taste warnings of lower wages instead of investigating improved methods. Certain workers, in a struggle for a better income, always see a higher price for the article to the consumer as the only hope. Both seem to pay little attention to the fact that methods are now being developed that will insure higher earnings without reasonable profits without a radical change in commodity prices which must inevitably be reflected in increased volume. They fail to see the significance of methods and planning that would reduce waste and eliminate hidden costs.

There is, however, reason for all factors in industry to favor and support new industrial methods. This is proved by the history of our own industry. Our members have saved money and work shorter hours today than in the days when every garment was produced by a master or a small tailor. It would not be possible to have the same volume of production if methods of production had been continued.

Though the volume of history is plain, opposition appears every time an attempt is made to change the industry. In our struggle for more economic standards we must take advantage of every technical advance, making sure that workers get their share of the benefits.

The duty of the union is plain. It is to make possible the better return. In order to make possible this better return, the union must accept complete industrial responsibility by suggesting and urging modernization and the adoption of improved technical improvements. The conditions of the workmen, the health and welfare of the industry. A prosperous industry means a prosperous worker, when that worker is protected by a powerful union.

The patronage of the buying public is another consideration. Why pay the highest possible standard and standards of wages. The little that there is volume of work. Therefore, workmen, the union represents our policy for continuous improvements of the economic standards of the industry. While the industry is not only the orders of the workmen, but also the orders of the people. The union has a responsibility to improve the conditions of the workers and to maintain the integrity of the industry.

Wage increases for all time and place workmen will be a just demand when conferences open for the negotiation of the contract with the dress manufacturers at St. Louis. Representatives of all silk dress locals at a special meeting decided that the increased cost of living and the improved economic conditions of the industry justified the demand for increased wages.

The agreements expires in November.
ALLENTOWN CAMPAIGN BEGINS AS CHARIS PACT IS RATIFIED

The agreement with the Charis Corp., concert manufacturers of Allentown, Pa., was unanimously ratified last month at a meeting of 300 Charis workers at the Eagle's Hall there.

The pact, which represents a major break in the large Allentown underwear market, is expected to mark an intensification of the union campaign. Charis cutters and shippers, the first group held by the union, secured substantial increases several months ago.

Pennsylvania State Board of Labor Relations David Glazold, District Manager Leo Benvenuti and Organizer Joseph Kindler spoke at the ratification meeting, explaining terms of the pact. In addition to increases for cutters and shippers, the agreement provided for 7½ per cent profit increase for piece workers, overtime regulation and vacation with pay to be built up by the employer with a 3 per cent profit fund.

The agreement also provides, however, that workers will receive their first vacation pay that same month without waiting for the fund. The wage clauses for the operators are effective July 1.

Among those participating in the negotiations, in addition to Mr. Glazold and Benvenuti, was Vice President Elmer Benvenuti, district manager, the Cotton Garment Department.

NEW HOOSIC FALLS FACT WINS RAISES

Renewal of the Hooassic Falls Undergarment Corp. agreement won a 7½ per cent wage increase for more than 200 workers employed at the firm's plant in New York Falls, N.Y. Cutters received a dollar increase. The agreement was renewed for one year.

In addition to this wage increase, which went into effect August 1, it was also agreed that the wage question would be reviewed for upward revision after the six-month minimums are placed into operation.

The firm sought to compromise with the union's wage demands and at one point later increasing its offer to 6 per cent. But a meeting of the shop attended by all the workers, rejected the company's offer and announced the negotiations not to accept less than 7½ per cent.

In addition to a committee representing the shop, participating at the bargaining table was the firm's Vice President Elmer Benvenuti, director of the Eastern Cotton Garment Department, and Max Weiser, district manager.

TWO BOSTON MAID SHOPS NEGOTIATING

Negotiations are now under way with two subsidiary plants of the Boston Maid Co. of Waltham, Mass., which will bring more than 200 workers under union regulations to national standards. The two shops are the David Pirnen Co., Boston, employing 100 workers, and the Frederick Brenner shop at East Boston, employing 100 workers.

Negotiations are being carried on under the direction of Ray Bernier, district manager of the Boston Maid Co., whose organization work is being carried out as an Eastern Cotton Garment Committee.

STICKE IY STERN COTTON GARMENT AREA

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Among those participating in the negotiations, in addition to Mr. Glazold and Benvenuti, was Vice President Elmer Benvenuti, district manager, the Cotton Garment Department.

NEW HOOSIC FALLS FACT WINS RAISES

Renewal of the Hooassic Falls Undergarment Corp. agreement won a 7½ per cent wage increase for more than 200 workers employed at the firm’s plant in New York Falls, N.Y. Cutters received a dollar increase. The agreement was renewed for one year.

In addition to this wage increase, which went into effect August 1, it was also agreed that the wage question would be reviewed for upward revision after the six-month minimums are placed into operation.

The firm sought to compromise with the union’s wage demands and at one point later increasing its offer to 6 per cent. But a meeting of the shop attended by all the workers, rejected the company’s offer and announced the negotiations not to accept less than 7½ per cent.

In addition to a committee representing the shop, participating at the bargaining table was the firm’s Vice President Elmer Benvenuti, director of the Eastern Cotton Garment Department, and Max Weiser, district manager.

TWO BOSTON MAID SHOPS NEGOTIATING

Negotiations are now under way with two subsidiary plants of the Boston Maid Co. of Waltham, Mass., which will bring more than 200 workers under union regulations to national standards. The two shops are the David Pirnen Co., Boston, employing 100 workers, and the Frederick Brenner shop at East Boston, employing 100 workers.

Negotiations are being carried on under the direction of Ray Bernier, district manager of the Boston Maid Co., whose organization work is being carried out as an Eastern Cotton Garment Committee.
LOCAL 60 CLINCHES SOFTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP WITH 13-7 WIN

Victory over the Athletic Center team on July 12 at Erman

man Field by a score of 13-7 definitely clinched the ILGWU

softball championship for 1941 for Local 60. Undoubtedly so far

this season, the Presiers, with one game still to be played, have

established a record which ranks with the top-notch per-

formances of previous ILGWU tournament winners. The Presiers

schedule calls for a final game with Local 46, one of their toughest foes.

This will be played next week at Erman Field, and so the thriler.

The record game of that after-

noon at Erman found Workmen's Circle on the long end of a 6-4

win over Local 46. Workmen's Cir-

cle is now tied with Local 60 for the

winningest team in the tournament, and the game next week will decide the

issue. As of now, 60 Field, in the only other remaining game of the after-

noon, Local 60 bested 46 by a score of

5-0.

All scheduled games through July 19 were cancelled because of rain,

forcing up the schedule one week.

The last few weeks of softball tenants

together the teams which will battle for the remaining games of the tour-

nament and so in the past these games have been an even ten-

ner of fun and good softball. But as to our victory, let us turn to the

field—admission is free.

Athletic Division

Summer Program

Softball

Saturday, 6-6 P.M.—Bramson

Field, Bay Parkway and Mo-

donald Avenue, Bay Ridge, E.

Field, Maple and Shechner-

ady, Brooklyn.

Tennis

Saturday, 6-7 P.M.—Concourse

Tennis Courts, 92nd Street and

Fourth Avenue, Prospect Park.

Sunday, 11 A.M.-1 P.M.—Selig

Tennis Courts, Franklin Avenue and Empire Boulevard.

Wednesday, 6-8 P.M.—Bridge

Tennis Courts, Fanway Avenue and Bridge Plaza.

Cym and Pool

Tuesdays, 6-8 P.M.—Church

of St. Malachi, 2nd Avenue, New York City.

And there's plenty of fun at the Church of All Nations gym

where ILGWU-ers enjoy everything from handball to swimming.

That's Bob Fialman of Local 35, youngsters presser, letting his

softball talent take a bearing from Sylvia Frochman, Local 72.

SPORT SPOTS

LOCAL 60, softball champions, owe

much of their success to their bat-

ting, solid player-manager, Percy

Brenner. Not only is he the leading slugger of the team but a

pitcher that can hold his own with

any in the league.

***

The Kingspots bat at 924 West

32nd Street, between Surf Avenue

and the Boardwalk, Coney Island.

distributed to all ILGWU local

effective passes with which, after pay-

ing a small service charge of 25 cents

on weekdays and 35 cents on Sat-

urdays and Sundays, union members

may obtain admission just for the

afters. Available at the Kingspot

Bath are steam rooms, hot and

cold showers, handball courts, ping-

pong tables and punching bags.

Talking about baths, the swim-

ming group at the Church of All

Nations and every Tuesday evening there is a daddy date splashing around

Try it next week and see for your

self.

***

The ILGWU softball team of

Kingsport, N. Y., local champions, has issued a formal challenge to Local 60

for an inter-city game at Coney

Island. They have a pretty good

record up there but if such a game

is arranged—"well mister ven-

to.

***

The Athletic Center softball team

doesn't win many games but if spirit counts in the final standings they

may be on top. Rain or shine, Tus-

day's boys are always there, a die-

ner strong—and as far as winning
games, goes, they will do that, too.

Watch them next year.

***

"We'll see you next week, gang.

I've got a date to play tennis to-

night at the Queensbridge Tennis

Court in Long Island City—doesn't

sound so bad, either, thanks to the

ILGWU."

"NO TIME FOR 'SONGS, OF SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE'"

(Whilla Waldorf, N. Y. Post's dramatic reviewer, sums up the bril-

liant success of the ILGWU musical revue which closed after nearly four years,

1937-41, of unqualified success has now been adjourned sine die.

By WHILLA WALDORF

Louis Schaffer's decision to postpone indefinitely the new "Fins and Needles" scheduled for Borough Hall in the Fall is probably not without cause. It is too much as it comes as a blow to those of us who had hoped for a revival of these activities because of the longing increasingly far into the Winter at whatever successors the garment workers might be looking, up for such travelas as "The Red Noodles," "Buchenwald," or "Fins and Needles in Picket." The caut

on the part of Mr. Schaffer's producers is probably due to the postponement of the move, at least for a time. It seems he has talked with Harry Holzer and the composers about the songs in past editions, about the possi-

bility of another try in the near future, and they have finally come to the conclusion that the songs have been of no use in the original brand. Political issues are too schematically scored these days. It is almost impossible to find a suitable target for the parodistic bulls Mr. Holzer and his writers bang. It was hard enough keeping up the "Fins and Needles" show, which was the old show was still running. Any topical revue that depends for its success on the timely point of the moment has to be in its ticket sales. At that time, "Fins and Needles" became unheroically heroic about 40 and 40 and the boys who wrote the skits at Labor-Stage had, to be honest, to delude themselves as deviously as if they were running a copy shop.

As a result, the worst sufferer was the "Angels of Peace" member, Fr. Thomas O'Leary, who is involved in a suit involving Hiss, Messinger, Chambers, and others. An ILGWU rally held on the same afternoon of the show made a final and perhaps final appeal for the sake of the old show to stay, and it was finally arrested by the 9th circuit court that there was nothing it could do to it from one day to the next. But the show is practically starting over again next season, faced with the probability that at least half the sketches would have to be redone even during the rehearsals.

For a topical revue that started off as "Fins and Needles" and is now viewed in New York, then needled in a praching line, bagging itself as a "Fins and Needles" did very well to keep its renamed versions of anything as real as it did. As an edition of St. Malachi's Coffee Shop, the show gave better as the gar-

ment workers became more aware of the fact that it was the idea of the show and there is always the chance that a single show that made a little sense last season would prove a dis-

appointmcnt, especially with many new audience being introduced to the format of the show through the film seen on the front pages be-

comes a little less vivid. There is no doubt that some of the printed passages that once was very funny but isn't now.

—Coutney, N. Y. Evening Post
Prepare Fall Programs

With the help of suggestions received from locals, we are busy engaged in making plans so that an early start can be made in our Fall program.

Despite this, there are a number of points which have been taken advantage of in the films which are available without cost to interested locals and classes. The history of the organization can be graphically presented to new members by the film, "Marching On." (16 mm. sound, 45 min., without the local officials making an opening statement.) The story from the Red Cross letter to "Regular Field Officer in Action." (16 mm. silent, 30 minutes, which shows what our own members can do in making a movie, and "The O.E.W. At Work and At Play." (16 mm. silent, 50 minutes, which aroused considerable interest in the first documentary film to record a union convention. Typical highpoints in the meetings are Mrs. Winsor and Senator Wagner addressing the record convention, with the demonstration which accompanied the return of the ILGWU to the A.F.L.

The filmstrip on the story of the ILGWU is also being made, and the supplementary text helps to present the union in a new light to both members and non-members. We are able to supply both to the producer and the disseminators, free of charge to those locals and clubs who request it. More and more other available filmstrips in this series are "The Union at Work," "The Story of the Women's Labor Movement," and "Organizing Industrial Activity," "Woman's Work," "Women's Work in the World," and "Bottles and Shops of the Garment Industry."

Training for Service

The experience, particularly in the Michigan Department, indicates that the number classes has been very fruitful. Members of the new classes have been more involved with the union and its constituencies, and we feel that this is better. Any initial opposition to attending classes has been overcome, and the classes have added to their knowledge about the union and its activities. The classes have increased in numbers. All initial opposition to attending classes has been overcome, and the classes have added to their knowledge about the union and its activities. The classes have increased in numbers. All initial opposition to attending classes has been overcome, and the classes have added to their knowledge about the union and its activities.

Labor Chautauqua

One dramatic method of reaching the Fall educational program among newly organized workers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, which combines social and recreations activities with educational programs.

The Labor Chautauqua program includes "Why It's Right to Struggle" and "Why It's Right to Struggle." Several local districts are already planning to set aside weeks in the fall, and for those members of the ILGWU, which will combine social and recreational activities with educational programs.

These meetings are being held every evening for an entire week.

From Far and Near

Chicago

Our Summer program in the main is providing fairly well. Our new medical committee, while less to members, is continuing. Our term (play) is over this Saturday, and our next Monday to Friday, Library is doing a surprising business considering the weather element. And our Choralists' Club is picking up in tempo. This Saturday we are going to the Field Museum, the Pabst Friday we are bound for a tour of Chicago, and a Chinese dinner. Am planning to consolidate the gains made at Madison Institute through our scholarship awards, form an adjacent to the Educational Committee. (Bill Wolf).

Bostom

Bosnian had a very successful cruise to Providence with its own committee of workers, including Bill McCreery of the British Embassy who spoke on "Labor and the War," which is a meeting run jointly with the Women's Trade Union League. An outing is planned for August. (Bill Learner).

New York

The latest outline added to our Trade-Unior-Secretary Service is "Value of Credit," by John J. Sullivan. This branches the evolution of the parliamentary practices and gives the main points which should be known by trade union officers. It is being carried on a minimum of confusion and a maximum of efficiency. Free to interested members.

Publicity

Congratulations to Local 176 for the excellent pictures and publicity which appeared in the Fall River Herald News and the Sunday Standard.

BOOK SALES DIVISION

More and more members are taking advantage of the new "Reading Room" system. Our books are being sold voluntarily and at a deep discount to union members.

Labor Day Institute

Applications for scholarships from your local.

Join the Centers, Send for Program

In the Educational Department, ILGWU, 1 W. 16 St.

Education Department

Mark Silver, Director

Paula F. M. Lamb, Secretary

Louise Schaffer, Supervisor

Cultural Division

The Institute of the Wisconsin University School for Workers had a splendid representation from the ILGWU. They came from all parts of the Midwest and Southeast.
In Chicago-Midwest Areas

By MYRON BIELLE, Y. P.

The clock struck starting again toward the close of June. The larger ships are now busy while the smaller ships are in the harbor, awaiting the approach of their respective cargoes. The forecast for the remainder of the month is favorable, with clear skies and calm seas. This is an excellent time for the small ships to come in, as they can pick up their cargoes without delay.

In the cabin the clock struck again, signaling the start of another working day. The stove crackled with the wood burning, providing a warm and cozy atmosphere. The crew busily went about their tasks, sorting and packing the cargoes.

Later, as the sun began to set, the clock struck one last time, signaling the end of the working day. The crew gathered around the table, enjoying a meal of grilled fish and vegetables. The clock struck again, marking the end of another successful day of work.

In Shanghai

By RONALD H. LEE

The clock struck the hour as the passengers emerged from the train, their luggage in hand. They were all dressed in the latest fashions, ready to explore the bustling city of Shanghai. The clock struck again, signaling the start of a new adventure.

As they stepped off the train, the clock struck once more, marking the beginning of their journey through Shanghai. The passengers dispersed, each with their own plans and destination, but all with the clock ticking away in their minds, reminding them of the time.

In Canada

By C. R. SMITH

The clock struck the hour as the train arrived at the station. The passengers settled into their seats, ready for the journey ahead. The clock struck once more, signaling the start of their adventure.

As they began their journey, the clock struck again, marking the beginning of a new chapter in their lives. The passengers looked around, taking in the sights and sounds of the train, each with their own thoughts and feelings.

In the Market

(Continued from Page 9)

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Brighter Prospects Face Industry

Even the most conservative analysis of market trends indicates that all branches of the women’s garment industry are on the threshold of what may well be one of the best seasons in its long and varied history. Store reports insist consumer demand, buyers are flocking to the showrooms, new lines seem to have struck the popular fancy and there is an air of optimism and prosperity that is leading to promotion and selling efforts which in turn are bound to stimulate additional demand. Hesitant conditions of the industry as a whole, however, are leading to the recognition of the fact that conditions in the industry are definitely better today and will show further improvement as the season proceeds.

This has been the one thing for which we have been waiting and the organization will neither turn in full account, stimulating employment so that the rise in the work is reflected in the increased numbers of products and exports upward in the light of our policy on the maintenance of standard of activity. Careful planning in advance of the season is the key to the success of apparel sales, and adding to the risk is full advantage of the opportunities which have been presented, which cannot be taken up in a season of prosperity.

The clocked work at the branch has hit the stride and work is expanded in the stores, due to the increase in turnover. Interdepartmental steps are taken to make the store a place which the consumer will visit with the expectation of finding a proper fit for her needs. We are watching the shops closely and will continue to look forward to further openings.

Piece Goods Problem

The piece goods situation is the most critical problem of the trade and the solution. While there cannot be an exact determination of the situation for it is too much price. Most of the largest piece goods orders have been received and collected is the only way to meet the situation. Reports from the manufacturers indicate that the stocks of various goods that have been on a way are being sold and that there is no indication that the problem will probably not be serious. At all events we believe that the goods situation will not interfere greatly with the demand for the season.

The real encouraging point is that many of the paltry opening of the season in the spring. The better line of goods is sold, the better the price at which it is sold, and better the quality of goods that are being manufactured. The cheaper end which usually holds back for a period and is developed in a season of prosperity, showing increased demand and demand for the opening of the season. It is not always that goods are manufacturing, but it is developing in the right direction and looks forward to further openings.

All of the trade is working and the unemployment problem has become acute.

If the season develops as expect- ed, it will be of no great aid in finding employment for the trade.

Wage Adjustments

The need at the moment is that of wage readjustments. It is a general admission that many workers are being paid wages at the level of the lowest rates. These lower rates are killing the trade and must be stopped. A study of the industry shows that the lower rates are being paid at a time when the industry is in its best period.

The wage readjustments that have been made in the industry have been of great assistance. The recent wage adjustment has been a great step in the right direction. The union members are working and the unemployment problem has become acute.

If the season develops as expect- ed, it will be of no great aid in finding employment for the trade.
Early in 1940 the New York dress industry moved to the fact that it had lost during the preceding two years some fifty-five million dollars worth of business—from a total of $900 million dollars in 1937 to $35 million in 1939. The total payroll of the New York dress industry fell from 97 million dollars in 1939 to 60 million dollars in 1939, a drop of 38 percent. Even more alarming appeared the prospect that, unless checked by some vigorous effort, this downward trend would continue with unabated intensity.

The New York dressmakers' organization, of course, could not remain indifferent to this disturbing situation. A dwindling industry means dwindling earnings, it means impairment of living conditions and a lowering of organizational morale and vitality. Cumulative experience of more than thirty years has taught the dressmakers that they have as great a stake in the welfare of their industry as any of its factors; that as an organized group it is their primary duty to do everything in their power to help restore it to a sound and solid basis.

The exhaustive survey of the dress industry carried out by the union during 1940 brought to light three salient facts. There was a consistent shrinkage of production in the dress market without any apparent collective effort on the part of management to check it; modern methods of management, it was further revealed, were practically non-existent in the New York market, while every branch of the industry was operating under a burden of tremendous wages; and, last but not least, the dress industry, though New York's biggest single business, has never even attempted, as an organized group, a systematic, exploitation of sales possibilities.

When, by the end of 1940, the time arrived for the renewal of the collective pacts in the New York dress industry, the union proceeded to attack the major defects brought to dramatic light by its all-inclusive research job and to seek an all-industry solution for them. It tackled first the evil of wages, haphazard production and succeeded in including in the new agreements an "efficiency" clause which stipulated that each employer "shall plan and organize his production so as to secure to the workers the maximum period of continuous employment." Subsequently, the union's administrative board under the direction of the impartial chairman took steps to organize a special department charged with the task of "advising and rendering such advice as it may consider advisable to employers in matters relating to management and production which will aid and facilitate their efforts to effectuate "the improved standards as set forth in the agreements."

Again, at the initiative of the union, the agreement set into motion a cooperative promotion machinery with the objective of "increasing the volume of production of the New York market, improving further the quality of its product, and offering even better value to the consumer, by publicizing the outstanding position in the field of style, fine workmanship and sound values of the New York market."

The plan was later implemented through the formation of the Dress Institute, Inc., which adopted a label to be sold to all members of the employers' associations who would be unable to have the label placed on every garment produced in the dress plants of the New York metropolitan market.

The revenue raised from the sale of this label—the New York Creation—estimated to yield one million dollars annually, is to defray the cost of the promotion program. An additional half million is to be raised annually from other sources interested in the welfare of the dress industry in New York. The plan was adopted at the 1H40 annual meeting of the period of three years—the duration of the current agreement—as a token of its deep concern with the success of this promotion campaign and the label's promotion program. An additional factor of production in the country's largest dress market.

Simultaneously, and in order to stop effectively the shrinkage of dress manufacture in the New York market, the ILCGWU carried out in the past four months a smashing organizing drive in the territory which added several thousand members to the union's rolls, gained standard work conditions in a number of large, influential formerly non-union territories and added to the dress workers a deep and favorable impression in the entire market.

The ILCGWU unquestionably is interested in promotion of dress sales and in the expansion of the dress business. It is simple enough to understand that such expansion means longer work seasons, bigger payrolls, and a greater number of people finding employment in an industry that has had it's day. But, it is also true that the ILCGWU believes the dress business still offers wide room for expansion, in the past as well as in the future, and that the union's work in the commercial field, with the facilities of our members, such as the dress business. The ILCGWU shares the belief that the dress business will offer wide room for expansion, in the past as well as in the future, and that the union's work in the commercial field, with the facilities of its members, will be of great advantage to the dress business.

The ILCGWU, therefore, is interested in promotion, and has always been interested. The ILCGWU has worked for years to establish the union label, its own label, as a symbol of decent, humane work standards of labor in the shops of our industry; but our employers, with very few exceptions, have persistently refused to identify their product with the ILCGWU label. We submit, in all candor, that this is not only not just judgment but poor business practice, and it is the purpose of this new campaign to get our employers to see the light. Through the union's label and its new promotion program, we believe the ILCGWU is able to offer even better value to the consumer, by publicizing the outstanding position in the field of style, fine workmanship and sound values of the New York market.

The Last Stage

The last stage in the ILCGWU's drive to save a $300,000 New York garment industry is complete. In Relief Drive

Victims Relief Fund is now on. Last Spring our union succeeded in collecting, largely in New York City, two-thirds of the grand total set by President Dubinsky as the goal of the campaign. The money poured in voluntary contributions from locals and shops on the basis of over-time hours worked for the public cause of relief for "helpless victims of water-stressed Europe."

Not all of the locals, however, came through with donations last Spring. Some failed because of specific conditions in the shops which made collection of the time invaluable; others preferred to postpone the drive until the end of summer in order to widen the response of the membership to this appeal.

Well, now is the time for a final appeal in behalf of this great humanitarian endeavor undertaken by our union. The General Executive Board has set the month of August for the resumption of collections in all ILCGWU shops where contributions for the War Victims Relief Fund were not made or completed in the Spring. The demand for relief for war victims, regardless of race, nationality or religion, is now greater than ever. Let every local, shop and group which has not yet donated to this Fund do so now. Let them fulfill in the spirit of generosity which is characteristic of our great union!