8-15-1941

Justice (Vol. 23, Iss. 16)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments
*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.
LOCAL 142 SIGNS
TWO PACTS; PLANS
DRIVE ON KAPLAN

Local 142 has entered into an agreement with the Neton, Thread & Cotton Goods Job-
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ment became effective July 15.

If no association of the members of the association shall receive any contract, the shoulder pads. Nor shall any member of the association employ any subcontractors, sub-subcontractors, or manufacturers unless they live up to the terms of the agreement. The contract further provides that if any association member agrees on inside shop union condi-
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Boston Firms Sign
Union Agreements

Philip Kramer, ILGWU vice presi-
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The union, Kramer added, is also
planning negotiating with College Town Sportswear Co and with Brevi, a dress manufacturer in Lynn, Mass.

From the General Office of
the ILGWU comes word that August marks the final
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tions are asked to do so at once and forward proceeds to the General Office.

A Special Executive Board of the union will meet September 15 in Phila-
delphia and there will also be an IWW Victory Fund among the desiring agencies.

ILGWU WINS DOUBLE VICTORY IN I.A. DRESS, SPORTSWEAR TRADES

The ILGWU won an impressive double victory in the Las An-
geles dress and sportswear strike. The first victory was the signing of agreements covering more than 1,500 new members recruited from 30 sportswear shops operated by members of the newly

formed California Sportswear Association and several individual

manufacturers. Negotiations are be-
ting carried on with a number of additional employers, and Vice Presi-
dent Louis Levy, Pacific Coast di-
tector, said new agreements would be announced soon.

The union’s second major gain came when Mayer Fitcher Bures-
ness women’s union decision being

announced a 15 per cent wage in-
ncrease in dressmakers in 23 shops which 40 members of the West Association of Los Angeles. Work-
ers had submitted the matter

AN URGENT CALL

To the General Office

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ILGWU SIGNS FIRST UNION SHOP PACT IN KNOXVILLE KNIT MILL

(Continued from Page 1)

Second Union Shop Agreement is Signed

MILANO, Ill. — The ILGWU has signed a second union shop agreement with a large factories in the Knoxville area, which was previously unorganized. The agreement covers approximately 1,500 workers at the factory, which produces women's knitwear.

The agreement includes provisions for collective bargaining, grievance procedures, and a commitment from the employer to recognize the union as the representative of the workers. The agreement also includes a provision for a first-year wage increase of 50 cents per hour for all workers, with subsequent increases in subsequent years.

The union shop agreement provides that all employees must join the union or pay a non-wage labor fee. The agreement was reached after several months of negotiation between the union and the employer.

This is the second union shop agreement signed by the ILGWU in the Knoxville area in recent weeks. The first agreement was signed with a different factory.

Negotiation Union Shop Pact at Appalachian

Happy smile tells the story of the union shop agreement won at Appalachian Mills in Knoxville, Tenn., by the committee from left to right: Joe Lane, Warden, Clyde Law, President Dubin- t, and J. M. Wilks, John S. Martin, ILGWU representative in charge of this strike, at the right.

Just when the workers of Appalachian Mills thought their struggle was over, the union shop agreement was won. The agreement guarantees the workers a seat at the bargaining table and a say in the company's policies.

President Dubinsky said: "The workers of Appalachian Mills have shown that they are strong and united. They have fought hard and won, and I am confident that they will continue to be a force for progress and advancement in the industry."

The union shop agreement will improve the lives of the workers, their families and the community. It will help to ensure a better future for the workers and their families, and it will also benefit the community as a whole.

The ILGWU is committed to fighting for the rights of all workers, and we will continue to stand with the Appalachian workers as they continue to build a better future for themselves and their families.
**JUSTICE**

**Page Three**

**Sign Los Angeles Sportswear Pact**

**LOCAL 142 SIGNS TWO PACTS; PLANS DRIVE AGAINST KAPLAN**

The Los Angeles sportswear strike in 30 shops, involving more than 1,500 workers, was settled when employers formed the Californie Sportswear Association and signed an agreement with the ILGWU, Vice-President Louis Levy, ILGWU Pacific Coast Director, is shown second from right among those seated, Maceo Washeb, Vice-President Rene Peaute and Joseph Goldberg of the ILGWU are shown directly behind Brother Levy.

**LOCAL 142 SIGNS TWO PACTS; PLANS DRIVE AGAINST KAPLAN**

**Continued from Page 1**

Continued from Page 1 workers employed in the Los Angeles area (unions, 1,500 workers), has been settled when employers signed the agreement with the ILGWU and the union's Pacific Coast Director, vice-presidents Louis Levy and Joseph Goldberg of the ILGWU, signed the agreement.

The agreement was negotiated by Vice-President Rene Peaute and Louis Levy, who represented the employers and the union, respectively.

The agreement includes provisions for minimum wages, hours, and working conditions. It also provides for the establishment of a grievance procedure and the establishment of a joint committee to resolve disputes.

The agreement is effective immediately and covers all workers employed in the Los Angeles area by the employers.

**SPORTSWEAR STRIKE HIGHLIGHTS**

A vigorous protest is being launched by the ILGWU against the policy of Los Angeles police officers in patrolling picket lines. Vice-President Rene Peaute, general policy chairman of the ILGWU strike division, said that the strike was knocked to the ground several times by a police action.

Mildred Cervin, former chief editor of the Los Angeles Times, has been transferred to Southern California to cover the strike.

**CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1**

The union has signed a new five-year contract with the employers, covering all workers in the Los Angeles area. The contract provides for a wage increase of 50 cents per hour, a minimum of 41 cents per hour, and a bonus of 40 cents per week. The contract also includes provisions for grievances, discipline, and severance pay.

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“Little International”

BEGIN CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS FOR 450 NITE CRAFT WORKERS

Negotiations for a collective agreement to establish union standards for some 450 employees of the Nite Craft Company, Orange, N. J., are expected to begin shortly, General Manager Harry Wander reports. Union elections at the plant two weeks ago determined that a declinatory majority of the workers wanted the ILGWU to represent them as bargaining agents.

A meeting of Nite Craft workers on Monday, August 4, established a committee to negotiate, and Wander conferred with the committee on demands the following day. Negotiations are now awaiting the return to Orange of the Nite Craft owner, who will be away for ten or more days.

The Nite Craft election followed an intensive organization drive, which resulted in collective agreements with three other Orange firms. The union requested the election after a majority of Nite Craft workers had signed with the union.

500 WEEK WORKERS IN CONNECTICUT EAT WAGE INCREASES

The Eastern Out-of-Town Department’s drive to raise wages for workers in union shops has increased. A total of 2,800 workers in Connecticut shops, Jacob Baruch, Connecticut, secretary-treasurer, reports. These increases, ranging from $1 to $2 weekly, are negotiated with employers for many pace workers.

According to Baruch, increases are being negotiated with other employers and good results are expected.

Among the shops affected by the change are the London Company, Stamford; Fashion Dress Company, New Haven; Standard Dress, New Haven; Valley Dress, Ansonia; New Haven Waist & Dress, New Haven; Van Heusen, New Haven; Ladies Dress, Waterbury; Esther Dress, Waterbury; Ruby Dress, Waterbury; Carlitz Dress, New Haven; Florence Dress, Stamford; Robert Dress, New York; Miriam (by Brine, Stamford, and Brand Employment, New Haven.

Although no recent compilation has been made, estimates place the number of Eastern Out-of-Town members who received wage increases in recent months above the 4,000 mark. The campaign for increases in union shops is well under way.

"1941 Wages for 1941" New ILGWU Booklet

Pamphlet forSend for it

Conn. Shop Says Dresses Without Labels Won’t Do

The shop chaldelier of Ideal Brothers, New Haven dress contractors, was in New York last week to set prices. Maybe it was a matter of the whole "cafe" away the night will play, may be it was an honest mistake. In any case, Florence Piacienti, assistant chaldelier, suddenly discovered that she was being given dresses to sew with no labels to sew in them.

Florence, being a good union member, knew that those new dress labels would never bear had they had to be sewn in every dress. She called over a representative of the firm and wanted to know why there were no labels.

"Oh, that’s an oversight," she said, and she was given enough labels for 150 dresses. But the "oversight" had annoyed Florence. She looked around and found that other operators, too, were being given dresses without labels.

Then Florence decided that something was wrong. She called her co-workers together, called a stoppage, and marched the shop down to the union office. "Quitter" goes to grow; even "the labels weren’t there, but not every one to know that Florence Piacienti was a good union member.

AGREEMENT SIGNED AT G & B NOVELTY CO., BRINGS WAGE RAISE

A fresh increase and a reduction in hours from 40 to 36 were the chief benefits of an agreement signed with the G & B Novelty Co., South River, N. J., under the terms of the ILGWU’s recently announced Manager Harry Wander is in South Norwalk in an effort to bring negotiations to a successful conclusion with the Novelty Company.

About 80 South Norwalk garment workers are employed by the company and will be covered by the new agreement. An increase of 10 cents an hour in wages and a reduction in hours to 36 were the chief benefits of the agreement.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Supplementing a report issued by the South Norwalk Chamber of Commerce, a rise in the earnings of the city’s workers, Louis Ohausen, in charge of the ILGWU’s South Norwalk branch, says that the union had been helpful in obtaining this end.

In a statement prominently featured by South Norwalk newspapers, who showed that the ILGWU organization campaign had made a substantial contribution to the general rise in wage income by securing increases for hundreds of workers. Referring to a chamber of commerce statement that there had been no better war for South Norwalk than the ILGWU, Mr. Ohausen said, "It has always been our object that workers should have the same opportunity as employers to go ahead in the business and that they should be given every encouragement to do so. We are satisfied that the ILGWU has done this and that the earnings of the workers have been increased by the union’s efforts."

To the members of the community, the agreement with the company was a real one. Representative of the labor movement was present in the plant, and the union’s representatives demanded and received a wage increase of 10 cents an hour and a reduction in hours from 40 to 36.

The firm was represented by the firm’s manager, who signed another contract for two New York dress manufacturers and one of the agreement’s terms was that the firm would abide by the terms of the agreement.

We had hoped to have a conference with the firm at once, but the agreement was signed at the request of the company. A conference has been arranged for the near future.

NITE CRAFT VICTORY

The result of the ILGWU election at the Nite Craft Company, Orange, N. J., and negotiations with the Enterprise & Century Undergarment Company of South Norwalk, Conn., are expected to be announced shortly.

The firm employs about 450 people and is one of the largest factories of its kind, and an agreement with the employer is expected to be announced in the near future.

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MEMBERSHIP MEETING
LOCAL 22 DRESSMAKERS

Monday, August 18, 1941

MANHATTAN CENTER
34th St. & 8th Ave.

Right After Work

• Hear a report on demands made by the union for wage increases and the higher cost of living.

Dressmakers Ask Increases As Cost of Living Mounts; Stoppages Hit Dress Trade

FLASH!

As "Justice" went to press, it was informed that while negotiations regarding the demand for wage increases presented by the New York Dress Board are still proceeding, it is practically certain that:

1. All piece workers in the dress industry are to receive a 10 per cent increase in rates.
2. All week workers, members of Locals 22 and 89, are to obtain a 22 per week raise.
3. The size of the raise for cutters has not yet been determined.

Imperial Chairman Harry Uviller is presiding at the negotiations.

Notice was served last week by Vice President Charles S. Zimmerman upon five New York dress associations that routing living costs necessitated immediate upward revision of piece rates and weekly wage scales.

Employers refuse to Face Facts

"After 16 sessions of the conference, the deadlock is made clear that they refused to face the fact that the minimum wage would not be increased," he said. "If they continue on this, the New York Dress Board will be forced to stop buying."}

Efficiency Rules in Effect; Instruct All Shop Chairman

The efficiency clause in the New York dress collective agreement was put into operation August 15. Employers must now run their factories in an efficient and orderly manner, as prescribed in rules and regulations set forth by Uviller. Workers who find these rules may file complaints and demand that their employer's attention, and if after a few days, the employee fails to comply, file your complaint in the office of the union in the regular manner, and the union will handle your complaint.

"The cooperation of the chairman and all the workers in the shop is necessary for the proper enforcement of these rules and regulations."
THE VOICE OF LOCAL 89
The Most Popular ITALIAN RADIO HOUR Symphony Orchestra and Opera Famous
Luigi Antonini
First Vice President, ILGWU, General Secretary of the ILGWU.

by JERRY BROOKS
Approaching the climax of its recording-shattering season, Unity House is preparing for the last of its one-act plays with the same sense of pride of achievement. Both management and staff are cooperating enthrallingly, and the benefit is expected to supplant guests with carefree fun and as well as stimulating educational programs. The opening night of the evening is crowded with bands and water Conservation and numerous lectures and music. One enthralling event of the evening is a formal as "veritable banquet."

The National Labor Council and the New York Daily News committee conducted an address on "Post-Lobby to America" by the secretary of the Committee on the Home Front, Dr. John M. O'Hara, chairman of the labor activities in the American Labor Party and ex-

ILGWU DEMANDS WORKERS HOMEWORK: 40-CENT FLOOR

A 40-cent minimum wage and abolition of homework in the garment industry were called for by ILGWU representatives at a national meeting.

The failure of any employer representative to oppose the proposed workers' demands was gratifying to the Wage and Hour Division. The workers' proposal is that the Wage and Hour Division be given the power to determine an hourly minimum for workers in the dress, home, housekeeping, general household, and maintenance fields in which workers are among the highest.

As a practical demonstration of the impossibility of enforcing a 40-cent minimum without bookkeeping, the ILGWU put up its proposal and the new minimum makes union members and non-union members equally.
The strike at Sally Coat Company, now in its second month, continues to cast a pall over the work of its employees and does not yet show any signs of ending. The strike, which began on July 15, is the result of a dispute over wages and working conditions. The company has offered to increase wages and improve working conditions, but the workers have rejected the offer and continue to strike.

**SALLY PRODUCTION STOPPED; SEE STRIKE VICTORY SOON**

**JOHN R. FEINBERG**

Brooklyn Cloakmakers' Boat Ride August 16

This is the last opportunity for workers in Brooklyn shops to participate in the annual boat ride. The event will be held on August 16th.

**CONTROLS QUESTION DELAYS TRUCK PACT**

Joint Board representatives are still waiting for the Cleveland Blue Trucking Association to make an effort to stimulate disputed procedures. Joint Board officials have been trying to negotiate a new agreement with the Central Motor Truckers Union, but negotiations have been delayed due to the strike at Sally Coat Company. The union has threatened to strike if the company does not improve wages and working conditions.

**JOSEPH INELSON**

Feinberg Calls For Clover Label On All Garments

Continuing the drive for enforcement of the Consumers' Protection Label, which requires every label to indicate the materials used in its manufacture, President Feinberg called for a national campaign to ensure that all garments are labeled correctly.

**FRANK C. ROSS**

Feinberg, manager of the Ironworkers Union, has stated that the union will continue to fight for better working conditions and higher wages for its members.

**KNOXVILLE LABOR VETERAN**

President Dubinsky has been active in organizing a new union, the United Garment Workers of America, which has already gained a foothold in the industry. The union has won several important victories, including the right to negotiate集体 contracts and the establishment of a national bargaining council.

**BUTTONHOLE MAKERS SEEK ENFORCEMENT OF WAGE STANDARDS IN STABILIZATION DRIVE**

The drafting of the buttonhole industry is over, and the buttonhole makers have begun the immediate launching of a campaign to enforce the wage standards established by the national buttonhole makers' association. The union is working hard to ensure that all buttonhole makers receive fair wages and working conditions.

**I. FRIDELMAN PRIZE FOR DEVOTION TO LABOR**

General Manager Israel Feinberg of the Feinberg Brothers, who is a member of the Triangle Union, has been awarded the I. Friedman Prize for Devotion to Labor. The prize is given annually to an individual who has shown exceptional dedication to improving working conditions and wages for garment workers.

**FEINBERG, COTTON TO ADDRESS BROOKLYN CHAIRMAN PARLEY**

General Manager Israel Feinberg addressed instructions concerning prize settlement to shop stewards of Brooklyn and New York City workers at a meeting held at the Brooklyn Labor Club. The meeting was attended by local union officials and workers from various garment districts.

**ALPENA, Mich., Pointing Way to Progress for Union Garment Workers**

By A. PLOFFEN

Alpena, Michigan, insists on going ahead. The district's garment workers had their period of struggle and sorrow; now the organized group is pressing on.

Until recently "Justice" printed an article showing that since the Alpena Garment District Union was organized, the four garment factories were the only ones to suffer from strikes. Since then, real difficulties have been avoided by the union, which has worked closely with the manufacturers to reach a peaceful settlement.

The Alpena Garment Co., seemingly swayed by the desire for revenge, has not made the expected building in Alpena. In such a manner the garment factories were discouraged from coming to town. This has led to real difficulties for the union, which has had to face many problems, including the making of new contracts with manufacturers who wish to operate in Alpena and the formation of new unions.

The Alpena Garment Co. seemed to be swayed by the desire for revenge, and the only factory building in Alpena has been abandoned. This has led to real difficulties for the union, which has had to face many problems, including the making of new contracts with manufacturers who wish to operate in Alpena and the formation of new unions. The Alpena Garment Co. seemed to be swayed by the desire for revenge, and the only factory building in Alpena has been abandoned. This has led to real difficulties for the union, which has had to face many problems, including the making of new contracts with manufacturers who wish to operate in Alpena and the formation of new unions.
The Administration is deeply worried, . . . every working man and woman should be . . . over the danger of inflation resulting from the defense spending boom. During the fiscal year 1941-1942 the government may spend as much as $60,000,000,000 on defense, or a few billion dollars for the defense of the United States and for aid to the democracies.

These are astronomical numbers, pretty difficult for the or- derly minds of the world.
Shelter

By Jane Nicholson
(The Viking Press, 8.50)

The bombs dropped by Nazi bombers on London are more than instruments of death and destruction. They are also the great hammer blows which are driving the nation to think more deeply and as a whole into British life and reshaping its entire character and meaning.

There was a time, not so long ago, when the story of Jew affliction with Fractas was considered the last word in sophistication. Against a peaceable background there swept along without the slightest suspicion that she is going to have a baby, in order to clear the way for the rest of the world in which she would have been very far in the background. The white world of literary Dacia, the cockerel at breakfast, the room filled with smoke and afternoon, is the plateau of London's glamour and the meadow of its youth.

Together with most of their elders, the people have been driven from their homes, and now are in the volunteer and civilian soldiers' services.

In the garreted trade, all for London, all for the war effort, there is no room for discussion of past or present use. When this first began to happen in the early twenties, much was made of the virtue of learning how to make the best use of the new filters. Instead of waiting until some time in the future when the coming of the new filters were removed,garlands were made from refuse that retained to their shapes, that stretched so quickly that even the fastest trimming of those fumes couldn't keep down basement temperatures.

But in the past two decades the people have learned to keep their new products out of the market until they are well nigh perfect. The result of this is that today they have bought full friction a dream first set down on paper in the middle of the seventies, when it appeared that the cockerel would rise. As the cockerel rose, all but the very oldest, had been knocked down by Beryl Tupper, the chief of the Volunteer Army. The plot submitted by him to OPM calls for priorities for all machinery and supplies, including the necessary for making, repairing, and even keeping in use, at least during the first few years of the coming war. The presence of death and destruction, the people have been driven from their homes, and are now in the volunteer and civilian soldiers' services.

The chief difficulty in turning these silk substitutes for bounty and besides the fact that it will have to be reset and this has already been an expensive undertaking. In addition to this the raw material today is supplying many defense needs. Coming times to save the situation will have to be taken into consideration for those who have been in the fields by Paul Harris, the chairman of the Textile Research Corporation. The plan submitted by him to OPM calls for priorities for all machinery and supplies, including the necessary for making, repairing, and even keeping in use, at least during the first few years of the coming war. The presence of death and destruction, the people have been driven from their homes, and are now in the volunteer and civilian soldiers' services.

The battle is more than half won because of the publicity given to the need to keep this country going. It will take time to convert the industries, and we have no news that the battle is going to be won any time soon. The government is willing to help. No small number are being placed in the hands of the government for stock into which they have been bought full friction a dream first set down on paper in the middle of the seventies, when it appeared that the cockerel would rise. As the cockerel rose, all but the very oldest, had been knocked down by Beryl Tupper, the chief of the Volunteer Army. The plan submitted by him to OPM calls for priorities for all machinery and supplies, including the necessary for making, repairing, and even keeping in use, at least during the first few years of the coming war. The presence of death and destruction, the people have been driven from their homes, and are now in the volunteer and civilian soldiers' services.

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When the Forrest City, Ark., dress shop liquidated, this group of active union workers came to St. Louis to open a new shop in the silk dress line. All members of the group were active in their local union "back home."

Baker Dress Plant
Signs 2-Year Pact

A two-year agreement renewal has been signed with the Baker Manufacturing Company, dress plant, Chanute, Kan.

Walt Tihot, manager of the Kansas City Joint Board and Organizer Affairs, negotiated the renewal jointly with the officers of the local and a shop committee.

The agreement provides for a higher minimum wage scale and guaranteed average earnings for piece workers, increased wages for other time workers, and improved method for piece rate set-tlements and paid vacations.

The agreement was unanimously ratified at a special meeting.

In Kentucky

Henderson Workers
Cut, Sew Dresses
For British Tots

Two hundred dresses for little British girls will soon be bundled into packing cases for shipment to England. These dresses are to be made by members of Local 203 of the International Ladies' Garments Workers Union, who are on their own time. The British War Relief Committee will furnish materials and the union and ILGWU members will furnish the labor.

This plan was developed by representatives of Local 290 and the Henderson County Garment Workers Union, with which the local is affiliated.

Cutting of garments will be done in the evening, operating and pressing will be done on Saturdays. This plan will create a sensation locally. All workers praised the willingness and enthusiasm of the garment workers to aid British children.

Creece Bollard is manager of Local 290.

Vote Themselves Week's Vacation with Pay

A picture of some of the 500 St. Louis underworld workers who voted to strike if their demand for paid vacations was not granted. They were without a strike.
At New England Picnic

D. H. SMITH WORKERS RATIFY SETTLEMENT
WITHE INCREASES, 371/2-HOUR WEEK

More than 200 workers of the David H. Smith, Inc., cotton dress manufacturers, Lynn, Mass., enthusiastically ratified a settlement providing a 371/2-hour week and substantial wage increases. The agreement was negotiated by District Manager Leo Berens and Organizing Manager Joseph Krizman.

The agreement was negotiated by President Elias Reisberg, Jack Halpern, New England manager, and Leo Berens and George Brown of Boston, LIGWU attorney, and is a shop contract.

The settlement was also provided for the workers to receive the second half of their annual week at Christmas. All operations and profits earned in the first half of 1943 will be included in the new contract.

The conference was attended by President Reisberg and representatives of the Boston Associated Workers. A general meeting was held to discuss the results of the new contract.

The new provisions include a raise in the basic rate to 50 cents per hour, an increase in the earnings of the first wave to $1.25 per hour, and an increase in the earnings of the second wave to $1.50 per hour. The new contract will become effective in January 1944.

The conference was attended by President Reisberg and representatives of the Boston Associated Workers. A general meeting was held to discuss the results of the new contract.
LOCAL 60 SETS NEW RECORD IN WINNING SOFTBALL SERIES

The hotly contested ILGWU softball tournament came to a close after three months, Saturday, Aug. 1, with Local 60 at undisputed winners' court. It took only five rounds to complete the tournament, which was inaugurated on May 1.

Completely overshadowing previous records of softball tournament winners, Local 60 played through the competition without a loss, and established a record of ten straight victories which may stand for a long time.

The Local 60 final victory was scored over the biggest rivals and runner-up this year, Local 61, which was played at Boys High Field, July 26 and the final score was 11-2. This was one of the best of the entire tournament.

In the first game, August 1, Local 61 claimed the championship position by trouncing Local 61, 9-1. In the final game, the Athletic Center defeated the Workmen's Circle, 7-4.

The final standing:

Local 60 10
Local 61 9
Local 10 7
Local 25 6
Local 27 6
Local 28 6
Local 62 5
Local 65 2
Local 66 1
Local 70 1

ILGWU SOFTBALL NINE CHAMPIONS
LEADS L.A. LEAGUE

Unquestionably in seven consecutive games, the Los Angeles ILGWU team still claims to its perch atop the ILGWU nine baseball league. The union team won two of the three games and won five titles in league competition.

In the union nine, the color held its opponents scoreless with no man even reaching third base in three games. Rucker, a one-out, one-run game against the Workmen's Circle and one-out, one-run against the July 15.

Because of the league's long winning streak, managers of opposing teams foresaw a big score. Had the color not shut out one-seed. The color should have been entered in the semi-professional league.

Organized Baseball
Suggested for Fall

It has been suggested that the coming Full and Winter recreations program should include, besides the familiar baseball and Athletic Center schedule, an activity to swap out their ten-week program as popular two years ago.

Baseball, because of its increase to popularity, is being considered, and arrangements can be made for ILGWU teams to have a big fall season.

War Reserves!
Saturday Evening
February 21, 1943
CARRIE NATIONAL
by Cultural Division

Please make no other arrangements for this date.

LOCAL 60 SETS NEW RECORD IN WINNING SOFTBALL SERIES

Athletic Division
Summer Program

Tennis
Friday 11-30 Sime—Concourse Tennis Courts, 30th Avenue and River Avenue, Bronx.
Saturday 11-30 A.M.—St. Louis Tennis Courts, Franklin Avenue and Empire Boulevard.
Wednesday 11-30 A.M.—Flushing Tennis Courts, 30th Avenue and Flushing Avenue.

Gym and Pool
Tuesday 6-8 P.M.—Church of the All Nations, 32nd Avenue, New York City.

Pool, Gym Attract Many New Members

The Athletic Center program on Sundays, week schedule has been host to numerous members.

Many new faces have been seen at the Tuesday evening sessions at the roof-top Church of All Nations gymnasium. The main attraction at the Center, especially on hot humid nights, has been the swimming pool. A single visit to the gym pool is more than worth the cost of a season pass.

More detailed information on Center activities can be had by communicating with Center Manager, 3 W. 143rd St., N. Y. C.

Music Alums Donated To Unity Library

Brother Palkoff of Local 15 started something when he and his superiors bought Beefsteak's "Sheena" as a gift to Unity music lovers.

So pleased was Center Director and Herman Shaincominge this gift that Manager O'Conner of Local 25 offered to add "Plane Flight" to the Gilbert and Sullivan collection.

An album of Beefsteak's repertoire was next organized by Secretary-Treasurer Lefkowitz of the International Ladies' Banding, Pocketbook and Needlework Worker's Union, a group at Unity.

Others please copy.

Posters never got feed of thinking.

Are you using ours to brighten your union offices walls?

Keeping Cool in the Magic City

"Mrs. Sherlock Holmes"

By Alexander M. Thompson

(Special to Justice)

London, Aug. 5.

The egregious von Papen has now admitted that the attack on Russia, like "Hoe" mission, was inspired by Hitler's fan delusion that the ruling class in Britain would never consent to accept the Bolsheviks as allies, that they would be more likely to join forces with Germany's Communist crusade; that, at the least, a real war against Poland would cause such division and confusion in our political opinion in America as to paralyze the output of the munitions factories. Now that the worst is over, these wild beliefs have all ended in materialism. Instead of fighting the two extremes of political ideology at war with each other, there will be an attempt to broaden and deepen, the opposing classes into a common determination to win the war and complete the perfect unity of Britain, the Commonwealth and the Empire.

The other opinion, the shambling "phony" philosophy of Hitler's浦东 view has blasted out our already weakened sense of the possibilities of the proletarian. And that is easily and correctly into represent the most sure and certain of the following "determining the main front" is not a child of the press, but is, its very truth.

An overwhelming majority of the workers in the large shop have already united their union representatives in bargaining with their employer.

The firm employs more than 200 workers.

Meanwhile an organizational drive is being conducted at Pacific Chenille Craft. The union was received by the workers upon entry, and many agreed to join the union during negotiations. The firm will be approached by the union to express their agreement

In compliance with this request, the union held a meeting with the workers July 15. A large number of meetings were attended by the workers and decided to demand the same provisions as the Beach workers are asking—

MARCH AGAINST PREJUDICE EMANUELO IULI-VAL

When New York ILGWU members decide to forget the heat wave, they make a beeline for the Chelsea Athletic Center at 3rd Avenue. As ILGWU season pass admits members to the pool as well as to the gym and other recreation facilities.
Institutes Planned

Local educational directors are always looking for a new and colorful way of dramatizing Fall educational programs for new members to whom the word works "worker's education" sound formidable and reminiscent of the classroom. They need a subject so timely and so urgent in its impact on every worker's life that he cannot fail to be aroused. They also need a project which will serve as a reminder of the situation of the community and demonstrate the extent of the WUC's concern in the present crisis of world democracy.

Women are aware that any new educational project can be "all things to all people," we cordially recommend that it be something more suitable for launching the Fall program than the problem of labor and National Defense.

The Boston and District Educational Committee of the American Council of Social Security, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the New Jersey Educational Committee and the Educational Committee of Patterson are among the local organizations which have already made plans for September conferences, at which leisure workers on a war-time "work stop" will plan an economy each of his home will be discussed.

Herbert Agar of Fight for Freedom Committee of the AFL-CIO of the Ninth Congressional District in Massachusetts Robert Watt, a local representative of the American Federation of Labor, Clifford Jameson, the head of the Federation of American Associations for Labor Education, and Educational Department representatives will speak or lead discussions at these conferences. The time left to make up our minds to what the American workers should say in this challenging and revolutionary epoch is short. Through these conferences we can make a vital contribution to the communities in which we live.

Have You Read?

"Training for Union):

Berger, 30

"Labor and Consumer Education"

Trends and Prospects in the General Field:

"Education: Why and For What?

"Workers' Education: 1937-41"

"Working Today"

"The Leader's Book of Jokes and Stories"

"These for Garment Jobs"

Rita Quin, Union Member

Organized Farmers and Workers

"Women and the Industrial Worker"

"The World Crisis"

"Living, Learning the Union Way"

"Labor and Education"

"Labor Union as Source of Occupational Education"

"Trained and Build"

"Fighting for Ourselves"

"What About WPA"

"Labor and the Elecricity Consumers"

"Social Security for Public Welfare"

"Mental Attitude for Labor Free"

All recently issued

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Mark Starr, Director

Amanda M. Cohn, Secretary

Louis Schoffer, Supervisor Cultural Division

August 15, 1941

J U S T I C E

Page Thirteen

Outdoor Activities

August 15, 19 A.M.—CLOVE LAKES PARK.

A nature lover's paradise, with picturesque scenery and wooded areas. Take IRT to South Ferry in front of Staten Island Ferry.

August 24, 10 A.M.—BREEZY POINT,

11,1 M.S. Brighton Line to Sheepshead Bay. From there by ferry to Newport. Ferry at street level on Sheepshead Bay Station. Bring binoculars, musical instruments, cameras, and food.

Advance announcements can be obtained at the Educational Department.

Leaders and Education

A bar to the assumption by labor of a fully constructive role in its own right is quite unnecessary for two reasons. First, labor for adult education is already established. No other social group in our country would stand to gain more by an active involvement in a union system than organized labor. A very high percentage of its leaders and members have a strong responsibility without having had any adequate opportunity for adequate participation in the unions in the development of our industrial life.

To be a leader of labor in these great and hazardous years is no sinecure, however, much public opinion may rest to the contrary. Labor leadership in only a small factor in the social and political activities of the country. Organized labor has been forced to begin a movement for adult education under its own auspices through the pressure of public opinion and occasional Winter enclosures. The ILO principle in this constitution that the WUC must have a special program to get away from their proven experiment is a very wise one. If a member has satisfactorily completed a course of extended education, a social worker under the development of outstanding signature

(From an address by Morris Loewenson, Commissioner of the Training Bureau, University of Michigan, University of Virginia, June 27, 1941.)

"Democracy in Crisis,"

Great Rally at Madison Square Garden, Aug. 15

A mammoth meeting under the auspices of the Council for Democracy will take place in New York City's Madison Square Garden Tuesday evening, August 15. Among the speakers will be Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill; U.S. Senators and Congressmen; American Labor and Wartime leaders; Senator Robert L. Jackson; and Governor Horatio J. Frisbie. The program will include a musical program. Tickets—a minimum of 200 will be sold at the Garden or the American Employers for Democracy at 11 Madison Avenue at one each.

In these critical days, good times, fellowship and fun are overshadowed by newspaper headlines and reports of a world threatened by disaster. In our own country, organization of the nation for defense of democracy (whether we remain on an armament or actually participate) is a matter of first importance. Industry is divided. Prices and wages are rising, and there are shortages of food in the air. Labor unions are playing their part in reorganizing industry and in meeting such pressures and challenges.

All this gives a new urgency to studies in economics and labor history. A study clinic in economics will help us understand the truth about wages, machinery, hours, work conditions, profit, money, inflation, trusts and the banks. These problems vitally concern our workers and we need ideas to help us use our tools more power effectively.

In the past, workers have paid dearly for ignorance concerning such matters. Make no mistake, economies concern bread and butter problems and helps us understand and anticipate changes in our world of work and the world of the life of the whole United States.

The story of the struggle and the sacrifice which went into the creation of this country is one of the most important parts of our national history. Naturally, we begin with the economics of the garment industry and use this as a stepping stone to the world affairs of the whole United States.

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"1941 Wages for 1941"

New ILGWU Booklet

Send for it.

Know Your City

Saturday visits to points of interest will be reinstated in the Fall. These are an old-fashioned study in art, natural history, modern industry and science. We live members interested in these activities to make suggestions. Plans are also being made for programs for social and educational centers.

Leads Betty Maid


From Far and Near

Philadelphia

The Dress Joint Board arranged a successful picnic at Fanwood State Park, N. J. . Plant are being made for fall study groups. Betty Ber- ter's "Social Psychology for the Worker," a syllabus for discussion groups, is the best such outline I have ever come across. Please send me more copies because several of our teachers will be able to conduct courses with its aid.

(Abe Bloombred)

Los Angeles

Local 266 and 384 are supplying members with copies of "You and Your Union" and other books. They have established libraries and are moving into new quarters. John Domoto of the State Department of Labor is conducting a class on "Labor Laws and How They Affect You."

(Rose Poceta)

Henderson, Ky.

The chorus was discontinued after May. Its June only bowling and tennis was continued with the addition of a swimming class.

(Anonymous Chorus)

The 24th Annual Report of the Educational Department is now available in pamphlet form and is free to members upon request.

A collection of Ben Yo- men's cartoons reprinted from "Justice" has been issued by the Educational Department. It is called "Needles and Pins" and costs five cents.

Mother's Little Helper

Johnnie Corinna and Ethel May, Bettellite, both seven years old, gave their striking mothers helping hand on the Kolodny & Myers picket line at New London, Conn.
WIN RAISES FOR BOSTON CLOAK, SKIRT AND DRESS INDUSTRIES

An agreement with the Boston Cloak Manufacturers' Association and the Boston Coat and Suit Manufacturers' Association, which were ratified August 4. It provides a 5 per cent increase for pressers, cutters and operators, a 7 ½ per cent increase for finishers receiving below the $41 weekly minimum, and a 10 per cent increase for those receiving the minimum wage.

The increases, which give effect immediately, amount to $40,000 for the two unions.

After informal negotiations with skirt and sportswear manufacturers, workers received a general 10 per cent increase in all crafts.

Similar increases in dress plants are being planned in other cities, although the union failed in its effort to affect a collective rate in Boston by calling a meeting of dress manufacturers and contractors. Negotiations are now being continued with individual shops.

A one-day stoppage in the D. Goldstein shop, Worcester, Mass., working for Sportswear, Inc., resulted in aased $8.50 hour for all workers, 15 per cent average raises above 10 per cent.

The drive in the sport and skirt industries, conducted with the co-operation of the National Labor Relations Board, Department staff headed by Jack H. Hulse.

The drive in the skirt and sportswear industry, conducted with the co-operation of the National Labor Relations Board, Department staff headed by Jack H. Hulse.

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Here and There in the MIDDLE WEST

By Morris Balle. Vice President

The Chicago cloak and dress manufacturers have concluded an agreement to effect a 10 per cent increase in wages for the approximately 15,000 employees of the cloak manufacturers, some of whom can certainly use the increased wage. The dress manufacturers, however, are in the process of a similar agreement at orders despite the fact that it is 10 per cent.

Cloak and dress manufacturers as well as the members of retailers' leagues (ILGWU locals) will call August 16 as the International Day of Cloak, "Grand Rapids," on the model of the earlier "Eisenhower's Day.

The last several years our expenses were held between 30 and 35 cents per hour. The new agreement will bring this up to a 10-cent rise.

A two-year, successful campaign among 65 workers of the Har- ris Cloak, Inc., was culminated in a contract for a closed shop and a 50-cent per week increase in wages.

The Chicago Board of Trade will call a special meeting of the closed shop committee of the Chicago Milliners' Union and the Chicago Wholesale Garment Dealers' Ass'n. The meeting is expected to be held in the near future.

The closing of the Chicago Board of Trade will call a special meeting of the closed shop committee of the Chicago Milliners' Union and the Chicago Wholesale Garment Dealers' Ass'n. The meeting is expected to be held in the near future.

Aluminum for Defense

In addition to buying Defense Bonds, the Joint Board and its members are co-operating with the General Defense effort by staffing and maintaining a General Defense section in each district. Headquarters of the Joint Board and the General Defense Section are located at 810 S. Dearborn St.

To reach a separate agreement for Illinois war employers, an NLRB hearing has been scheduled for August 14. The hearing will be held in the office of the NLRB district director.

Mr. H. A. Katreski, secretary treasurer of the Chicago Joint Board, is examining some of the aluminumworks deposed by ILGWU members after the "Alcoa Roundup" parade.

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**Attention Cutters MEMBERS LOCAL 10**

**REGULAR MEETING**

will take place on August 25, 1941

Right After Work

**Manhattan Center**

19 East 28th Street

All members are urged to attend this meeting.

The Fall season is now in full swing, practically every branch working at or near peak capacity. Overtime has been granted to a record amount where there was no additional space available for more cutters.

**Season Best**

In years past, the cloth industry, three is practically no unemployment at the time of writing. As to the dress trade, the men who are not presently occupied will probably be absorbed before the end of the year. This is a trend under way earlier in the cloth industry than in the clothing industry, it is possible the cutters sooner.

The shutting down of six inputs and closing of many branch workshops supplies by the government for defense purposes will, in some cases, affect the higher bracket dress production. This new trend of the ragtag variety in the existence of the subdivisions which are already widely.

If present trends continue, the season promises to be one of the best in recent years.

**Rising Cost Of Living**

We have already referred to these columns to the importance of bringing about wage readjustments and the trend in the way in which this objective is being met.

The cost of living at the end of this year has gone up very fast. For example, in the past year, a meal at a restaurant of about a year or two ago, and this upward trend is cutting the purchasing power of the present.

For this reason, it is only fair that wage rates should be brought up to the point where it is possible to correct this condition.

Further, in connection with these readjustments varies with each branch of the industry and is dependent on conditions prevailing in it.

The most important item in which readjustments early, we have been able to bring about good readjustments in this branch. The agreement with the members of the standards up to three categories of cutters in all nonprofits, this agreement that has been reached and will be on file in all unions, and the agreements made up to this point for the dressing of arm and for the dressing of branch.

The principle in which we are in the branch.

**The Dress Cost Covered**

In the branch of the industry, increased were obtained in a number of instances. However, employers were prepared to be held with the employers with a view to obtaining a general wage increase. Should this effort not succeed, we shall proceed to obtain the desired result by dealing with shops on an individual basis. We hope that the manufacturers will appreciate existing conditions and take action on a reasonable understanding.

During the depression years, employers were facing the difficulties which were reflected by the loss of their market. Wage standards were made flexible for the industry. However, the situation has changed, and conditions are now such that workers are confronted with a desire to earn the purchasing power of the dollar due to price increase. It is important that this be met accordingly.

**Action in Mischievous Trades**

The undiscerning nature faces the expansion of collective agreements in New York and Chicago. Manager and Vice President stand at the meeting of Local 10, is seeking conferences with a view to the conclusion of new agreements. We are doing everything that can be done to make sure the incorporation of new agreements in the industry.

This will be the principal

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**Jailing of Pickets Spurs Martinsburg Dress, Hose Drives**

Martinsburg, W. Va., was for many years, the center of the traditional shop of the international union. When workers were ready to take the city, they were ready to accept the city.

The town's chief industries, bawdy and many roads, and a garment shop, boasted of their union attitude. The town was a haven. But this week, the entire town has been taken over by local and state authorities, and 860 workers, including those of the International Hose Company and the Martinsburg I.W.W. organization, 100 workers, and any workers who are not included in the jurisdiction of the union.

The weaving company is in the hands of the International Hose Company, which was forced to recognize the American Federation of Hose and Appliance Workers after a long strike. Despite the strike settlement, however, the company continued the practice of jailing of pickets charged with violating labor laws in a strike which has been treated by the city fathers as a serious matter.

**Sentenced To Jail**

After Circuit Court Judge Rodgers sentenced all 43 strikers to nine months and imposed fine of $50 each, he refused to suspend the jail sentence of eight of the strike leaders. The company discovered that the strikers were in the habit of having a bowling. Instead of breaking the spirit of workers in the shop, the strike will result in a triumph of the I.W.W., the most important union in the new world.

The executive of the teachers' union, organized by the teachers' union of the Perfect Garment Co. In the case of the International Hose Co. is now being considered by a jury, and is being

**Tribute From Membership**

From this short summary, it is clear that the approach to this problem varies in each branch in accordance with its special conditions.

The results obtained to date are gratifying indeed. We have received from the membership of the International Hose Co. a series of letters expressing appreciation for the efforts of the International Hose Co. and its leaders for the purposes of the International Hose Co.

**Stronger Than Ever**

When I.W.W. representatives were asked recently to express their appreciation for the best wishes of the Executive Council, they replied simply: "How is the I.W.W. organization doing?" The I.W.O.W. organization, under the supervision of George Daniels, is doing a wonderful job. Daniels is, conducted by the members, activists. The campaign of the organization for the welfare of the workers is being

**Vote Aid for War Victims**

Delegates from Harbison and York, Pa., to the Baltimore Joint War Finance Committee in charge of the United War Victims Aid Fund. From left to right: Charles Robinson, Harriet Robinson, Jack Geist, Anne Miles and Warren Jones, Jr.

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**The Annual Report For 1940**

A detailed report on the Union Health Center for 1939, was presented at the meeting of the I.W.W. officers, headed by President Dubinsky, and including nearly all New York members and members of all New York locals as well as Joint Board officers.

The information presented from previous reports in that it was reported by the New York Industrial Council of Commerce, which is in charge of the Welfare Department, in its new year. The section of the I.W.W. the I.W.W. organized, especially among members of the Perfect Garment Co. In the I.W.W. organized, the President of the I.W.W. for the Welfare Department. The I.W.W. organized is

**10,000 British Women New Replace Men on Railways at Equal Pay**

The necessity of having women replace men on railways in British industries, Herbert Drayson of the British Trades Union Congress, noted "Justice. This is especially true in the railway industry where the portion of women now employed is 8,000, whereas 10,000 are stationed in the same sections as before the war. Women are working on farms and in factories and are now being considered as suitable for railway work. A group of manufacturers of women's and children's wear also invited to have the men, aged 60, and the women aged 55, and are not required to pay port charges.

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George Bender, New York post editor and a recent visitor to the Union House, addressed the audience of the Union House party on the crisis in democracy. President Dubinsky, who introduced Bender, said that he was seated behind him.
Time to Revise Wages

On September 7, 1938, a few days after the war in Europe broke out, President Dubinsky forwarded a letter to all ILGWU affiliates containing a warning that the cost of living in the United States was apt to mount rapidly as a result of dis-located economic conditions brought about by the hostilities.

To protect our own workers against "violent changes in the cost of living," President Dubinsky apprized all our sub-divisions, the ILGWU has drafted a special clause which should be included, whenever possible, in future contracts signed by our local organizations throughout the country. This clause, in brief, stipulated that "piece rates paid to piece workers and hourly wages paid to work workers shall be revised periodically in accordance with the changes in the cost of living as computed by the United States Department of Labor for the various cities."

Since these instructions were forwarded nearly two years ago, this special clause has been included in a number of individual contracts as well as in some of the smaller collective agreements in our industry and has been employed as a means for adjusting wages. In the larger branches of our industry, however, the "cost of living" provision has not yet become a part of the current collective pacts and has not therefore been invoked as an instrumentality for upward revision of wages.

It need hardly be emphasized that the current wage situation in our industry calls for undelayed action. Wages for 1939 cannot meet 1934 living costs. The earnings of our workers at best are scarcely sufficient to meet the requirements of comfortable all-year-round living. The alarming rise of the cost of commodities—food, rent and clothing—literally is raising havoc with the budgets of our workpeople.

This emergency should be met by our organizations from coast to coast in an energetic, constructive manner. Wherever agreements are to be renewed adequate provisions should be included for substantial wage increases to cover the marginal differences between living costs of today and old wage scales. The special clause, which calls for periodic wage revisions in the event of a continued rise in commodity prices, should be made a part of these contracts without fail.

Those organizations having agreements with employers' groups which will have considerable time to run should at once arrange to confer on wage increases. No time should be lost or effort spared to see to it that the earnings of our workers come up as closely as possible to the downward climb of the cost of living. Otherwise our workers might find their living standards tragically hammered down despite the abundance of work in the shops and the apparent prosperity in their industry.

The South Moves Ahead

Cherry news from the South, which lingers with accounts of hard fighting. The total makes a picture of ceaseless, colorful activity thoughtfully mapped out by the regional command of our union and coordinated with general ILGWU strategy.

Our union is firmly determined to organize the garment making industry in the South. In this it is following a fundamental principle: that the experience of other unions in which recent years came to Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas, Texas and Mississippi, and found themselves in the position of having to meet the specific local conditions which obstruct labor organization in the Southland. The traditional eminence of Southern industrialists to organized labor and a hard-boiled attitude toward labor is one of the major problems we face in the South. The Southern manufacturers who have, up to the present time, built up barriers which many trade unions found difficult to hurdle. It must also be borne in mind that in the South most of the garment factories and knitwear plants are owned by usually wealthy corporations or banking combines.

The ILGWU, however,—and we say this without any sense of swagger or self-pretense—is ready for the big job. It is proving by daily performance that it has found the right approach to the economic and spiritual needs of the Southern garment workers. It has implanted faith in its sincerity and integrity in the hearts and minds of the underpaid and under- treated. It has made an inroad on the permanent factors. As President Dubinsky told a great host of knitwear strikers who listened to his message at Knoxville's Victory Salute: "This union has established for us a home. The cozy union hall is not the end of our organization which keeps faith with its members and lives up to its promises. We began this widespread campaign in Dixie for a better and happier life for the Southern garment workers and we propose to stay in this campaign to the finish—the successful finish, we ardently hope.

Price Control

Fast rising food costs in the last three months warn us of the new upswing in prices felt throughout the country. Totals of the family food budget started to increase slowly in November, but since March the rise has been swift. By June, workers' food costs were up on an average of 8 per cent above June of last year, and in many cities the rise was anywhere from 10 per cent to 15 per cent or more. These are forewarnings of price inflation which threaten us. In the last world war, price inflation did not begin until late in the second year, but when prices started upward the rise continued for over four years. Living costs doubled and wholesale prices rose on an average of 145 per cent.

We are now at the end of the second year of the second world war. Although living costs as a whole have risen only about 6 per cent above war-time prices, wholesale prices have spiraled upward nearly three times above pre-war scales. This looks like the experience of the last war in which government programs in some weeks is said to be the fastest in history. If prices continue to rise at recent rates, price inflation could equal or even exceed the record of 1916 to 1920. We know that retail prices would follow the wholesale price inflation which threaten us. In the last world war, price inflation did not begin until late in the second year, but when prices started upward the rise continued for over four years. Living costs doubled and wholesale prices rose on an average of 145 per cent.

Labor knows only too well what price inflation means. Many of us remember the days of the first world war when we could not raise wages fast enough to keep up with living costs. After that came the collapse of our World War I industries in wage cuts and unemployment. We will not forget the unemployment, the hunger, the shame and despair that accompanied it. Thirties. History shows that inflation is always followed by depression, with huge losses to labor in jobs and living standards. Serious price inflation in America today could bring incalculable disasters. What can be done to check or prevent it?

To control prices is admittedly a hard task. The tens of thousands of prices in the United States are fixed by tens of thousands of different groups and individuals. The price of almost anything may be raised and re-raised at any time, if there is a shortage or costs mount. Since "one man's price is another man's cost," a higher price for cotton means a higher cost for cloth and clothing. This not only raises a higher wage for the man who buys clothing and a higher cost for the man who pays the wage. And so the price rise once started spirals upward. This opens the way for profiteers and speculators who make money by speeding inflation.

One way to stop the price spiral is for the government to freeze all prices and wages, to prohibit all price and wage increases. This means denying work- ers any chance to improve their income, without stopping employers' profits. Freezing prices and wages is the Nazi way.

Another, and much harder way, is cooperative price control or "administered prices." A government administered price control, if properly controlled, can control the prevalent price increasing with labor unions have in the past. A permanent factor, which many trade unions found difficult to hurdle. It must also be borne in mind that in the South most of the garment factories and knitwear plants are owned by usually wealthy corporations or banking combines.

What should labor's attitude be towards price controls? Is there any way, short of wage control and some other form of freezing wages?

The reply to this is: price control is not a substitute for wage control. Wages can be substantially increased without raising prices. Since wages form only a relatively small part of total manufacturing costs—16 per cent—a 10 per cent wage increase, for instance, raises costs by only 1.6 per cent and this may be more than offset by increased productivity, manufacturing savings due to expanded production or other efficiencies.

Let us illustrate this. From June, 1940, to June, 1941, the price increases in America industry amounted to 11.2 per cent while the maximum that could be attributed to wage increases during that period was 1.4 per cent. Company dividends declared in July, 1941, are above July, 1940, by nearly $12,000,000, thus proving that even this Spring's wage increases have not prevented highly profitable operation of the nation's business.

Labor, conscious of the dangers of inflation, has thus far shown admirable restraint in its demands for wage increases. With profits soaring and the buying interests taking unlimited advantage of the unprecedented situation resulting from the government's expenditure of fifty billion dollars, it would be unreasonable to expect the workers not to demand a moderate share of the highly increased price in the form of better earnings.

"Has he got enough on the ball?"