Justice (Vol. 23, Iss. 16)

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

The ILGWU won an impressive double victory in the Los Angeles 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 being carried on with a number of additional employers, and Vice President Louis Levy, Pacific Coast director, said new agreements would be announced soon.

The union's second major gain came when Mayer Pletcher Boren, top Alonexa nation board, awarded a 15 percent wage increase to 7,000 workers in 33 shops whose 200 members of the Westward Association of Los Angeles. Workers had submitted the matter to arbitration.

AN URGENT CALL

From the General Office of the ILGWU comes word that August marks the final month for collections by ILGWU affiliates all over the country for our International Union's War Victims Relief Fund. The goal set by the Fund is $100,000. This money raised by voluntary contributions from the entire membership, will be distributed to an eligible basis among groups engaged in war relief in the ravaged European lands and will embrace every faith, race and nationality. ILGWU organizations which have not yet organized collections or which have not yet completed their contributions are asked to do so at once and forward proceeds to the General Office.

On Knoxville's Firing Line

Above are shown a few of the ILGWU strikers in the Tennessee city where organized sticklers are fighting for a trade union deal in the Standard Knitting Mills.

Cincy's Biggest Dress Factory Out On Strike

A wire from David Solomon, ILGWU organizer to Cincinnati, Ohio, received at press time states:

"Workers of Fashion Proeks, largest dress firm in this city and for many years individually non-union, walked out on strike Aug. 13. Firm attempted to keep wages. Strike being handled by strikers in fine spirit."

LOCAL 142 SIGNS

TWO PACTS; PLANS DRIVE ON KAPLAN

Local 142 has entered into an agreement with the National Textile and Cotton Goods Jobbers' Association which supplies approximately 40 percent of the shoulder pads to the dress and cloth industry. The agreement became effective July 15. It provides that no member of the association shall receive any reductions on downward pads. Nor shall members of the association employ raw materials, semimanufacturers or manufacturers unless they live up to the terms of the agreement. The contract further provides that if any association member submits an inside shop union conditions shall prevail.

The local also signed an agreement with the Shoulder Pad Assn., a group of manufacturers supplying the 1,700 industry and under contractual relations with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The agreement provides that no association member shall use the

Boston Firms Sign

Uniton Agreement

Philip Kramer, ILGWU vice president and manager of the Boston Joint Board, announced last week that new contracts were signed with 12 manufacturers and standard shop employers, and with Blagins-Welters, a combination of the two.

The union, Kramer added, is planning negotiations with College Town Sportswear Co. and with Silen Dress, a sportswear firm in Lynn, Mass.

APPALACHIAN PACT FIRST UNION SHOP IN SOUTHERN MILLS

A momentous step in the organizing campaign currently being waged by the ILGWU in the Southeastern states was made in Knoxville, Tennessee, when the Appalachian Knitting Mills signed to agree to a union shop contract.

This marks the first strike-free union shop agreement in the labor-torn knitting underwear industry of the South. A wage raise of 15 cents per hour in addition to the 15 percent increase obtained during the last ten weeks ago, was also granted, to remain in force until November when an agreed revision of the minimum will take place under the forthcoming order by the Wage and Hour Administrator. The agreement for the 1,200 employees also provides for arbitration in the event of any future disputes between the company and the union.

Philadelphia Chairman

Rules Union Wage Demands Justified

Wage increases to be written in the next contract between the Employers' Association and the Joint Board will be retroactive to August 1, according to Chairman Dr. Jacob Roffman of the Philadelphia meeting and dress industry ruled last month. The union had sought a 15 percent wage increase.

Ruling that because of the mounting cost of living the union was justified in asking for a wage hike, Dr. Roffman recommended that employers meet with the union in conference immediately to review the contract which will expire in three months. If an amicable understanding will not be reached by Labor Day, the international council declared, the union's original request for wage increases will be pressed against him for decision.

Vice President Samuel Gitin, manager of the Joint Board, recommended that the wage increase be granted to begin negotiations. Dr. Gitin added, "we regret to charge these ridiculous." Manager Gitin declared, "we look to begin negotiations within a few days."

Special Dept.

Ready for New Union Drives

The special organized department set up by the General Executive Board under the direction of George Land, 14 West 16th Street, New York City, announced last week that plans had been made for campaigns in several Southern states to begin by the end of the year.

A special unit of skilled organizers is being recruited and will be placed in the field during the last six months of this year. It will work out of various ILGWU offices, including the New York City, Portland, and San Francisco, in New York State and in New England, for New York City. On page 7.

Negotiations Begin

For Local 40 Pacts

Negotiations for new agreements covering 25 establishments already started by Local 40. Contracts in the three beef industries, cattle, beef, and beef slaughterhouses, expired earlier this year. The union, United, approved the strike. A 15 percent wage increase, increased vacation, day paid, and 15 percent wage adjustment based on increased cost of living, are expected to come into effect. The negotiations between the three groups will be conducted by the union's new executive board and members of the United States Department of Labor.

The negotiations, according to the President, will be handled by Manager Henry Szymanski and other ILGWU officials.

Unity House to Stay

Open Till Sept. 23

At the request of many members of Unity House, which will remain open until after the Jewish High Holidays, Sunday, Sept. 29, the office will remain open. The committee has been in operation since May 1, 1941, in the U.S. and 100,000 others. Commendable efforts and assistance have been made by the Jewish Welfare Board, the Jewish Welfare Board, and the Jewish Welfare Board.
ILGWU SIGNS FIRST UNION SHOP PACT IN KNOXVILLE KNIT MILL

(Continued from Page 1)

Several unions involved in the agreement, however, having been represented from the hour the Knoxville employers agreed to unionization within the plant and insisted on the right to be heard and to determine what they would do in connection with the efficiency of the plant, so long as they shall have the right to control elections under the act, will maintain their present position. They also added that their agreement was not the end of the struggle but rather the beginning of a new chapter in the life of the workers in the mill.

The agreement covering the union shop provision reached with the firms on August 1 is unani-
mously approved by the workers August 12, and work was resumed in the mill on Monday, August 11.

President DuBivion told the Knoxville Press that the agreement was reached with the firm, for whom the agreement was signed, presented a number of problems which had to be solved. The problem of the union shop provision was the most important, and the firm agreed to it after a series of negotiations with the union. The union shop provision obliges all employees to become members of the union as a condition of employment. The firm proposed that the union shop provision be limited to new employees, but the union insisted that it be applied to all employees. The firm finally agreed to the union shop provision for all employees.

"Surely Desires to Adjust Disputes"

"My visit to Knoxville was prompt, for I had many things to do in the union shop, and it was necessary to adjust the two important issues in the community to which the union shop provision is to be applied. The firm agreed to the union shop provision, and I am confident that the union community will be able to reach an agreement on the issues." (End of telegraphic dispatch, Knoxville, Aug. 12.)

Highlights of Disputes

The dispute in Knoxville is over the issue of union shop provisions and the issue of the distribution of union benefits. The union demands that all employees be members of the union as a condition of employment. The firm, on the other hand, opposes the union shop provision and wants to bargain collectively with the union.

Effort to help bring about a solution of the conflict and a constructive union shop provision is being made by the ILGWU in Knoxville. The firm has agreed to the union shop provision, and the union has agreed to negotiate a contract with the firm. The union and the firm are working together to settle the issues.

PHILADELPHIA CHAIRMAN RULES UNION WAGE DEMAND JUSTIFIED

(Outlined from Page 1)

The next few weeks. We will not rest until this is settled," he said.

Brotzert said that meetings of executive boards and the joint board of the six local affiliated with the Joint Board would be held immediately. More than 12,000 workers are involved in the joint board, and the meetings will be held at the local union hall in Philadelphia.

Sign Agreements With Eastern Handler

"The Joint Board organization campaign brought quick results for the six local unions involved with the Eastern Handler. Employers meeting more than 300 workers have agreed to sign agreements with the Eastern Handler, employing 78 workers. An agreement is also expected soon for the Cloth Manufacturers, covering 75 workers.

The agreement with the Eastern Handler was reached with a firm which resisted union organization for 26 years, providing for a union shop provision.

Contributes

Of $1,000 to USO

Defense Bonds. Executive boards of the six affiliated locals are also planning to purchase Defense Bonds and war bonds. The joint board will make an announcement of the sale of the bonds shortly.

ILGWU Wins NLRB Gayline Elections

Workers in the Hoboken, Mass., and Cohoes, N.Y., shops who worked in the contractors' union by overwhelming majorities of the joint board, in which the ILGWU is a member, selected Mr. Gayline as their representative.

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Justice

Negotiate Union Shop Pact at Appalachian

"Happy smiles tell the story of the union shop agreement won at Appalachian Mills in Knoxville, Tenn., by this committee. From left to right, they are: J. A. With, Wm. C. Hudspeth, John M. Wilson, 1. A. Brown, Robert D. Wilson, and J. M. Wilson. ILGWU representative in charge of this strike, is at the right."

"It was a relief to know that the union shop provision would be in effect." (End of telegraphic dispatch, Knoxville, Aug. 13.)

Driving Push in Southeast

While Knoxville, President DuBivion enquired with General Orga-

nizer Martin and his staff for advice on the campaign to organize the knitter, undergarment, and esparte factories in Georgia, Mr. Martin reported on the sec-
tivity in Florence, Ala., and Mobile, where women's work is being organized. The union shop provision will be made at all membership meetings of the locals.

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The Los Angeles sportswear strike in 30 shops, involving more than 1,500 workers, was settled when employers formed the California 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, M. W. Ralph, Vice President Romeo Payata and Joseph Goldberg of the ILGWU, shown directly behind Brother Levy.

LOCAL 142 SIGNS TWO PACTS; PLANS DRIVE AGAINST KAPLAN

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**SPONSORED POST**

**SPORTSWEAR STRIKE HIGHLIGHTS**

**Coast Garment Mfrs. Charged With Violating Wage Act**

Complaints alleging violation of the Wage and Hour Law by 32 garment manufacturers, in the U.S. District Court at Los Angeles, Calif. by Alfred H. Forster, Los Angeles attorney for the Wage and Hour Division on behalf of John A. Rohrer, Southern California manager of the Wages and Hours Division.

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The agreement was negotiated by Vice President-Louis Levy, ILGWU, and Louis Hay, general organizer in charge of the agreement strike, and Joseph Goldberg, the union, and by Jerome March, attorney. The conference was attended by representatives of the Sportswear Association, Herman Green of Ben Sportswear, Jerry Hay of the Los Angeles Sportswear, Edward A. Alet, Nino Sportswear, for the association.

**Negotiating with Third Association**

Local 142 handed out a tentative agreement to the Women's Apparel Workers' Bag and Pocket Association, a third association and the union was invited to sign the agreement effective October 15. The union demands include a 10 per cent increase with a 10 per cent increase for the first two months, a $2 increase for the first two months and for those to work on articles for an additional 10 per cent increase in the wage and hour standards for work on these articles. An agreement with the ILGWU unless the union's general wage level is higher. The only 142 agreement is open to all local unions and retail stores that find it hard to get the metal workers generally used on the date of Violating Wage Act.

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**Signs Los Angeles Sportswear Pact**

**In L.A. DRESS SPORTSWEAR TRADES**

**(Continued from Page 1)**

**ILGWU WINS DOUBLE VICTORY IN L.A. DRESS SPORTSWEAR TRADES**

**(Continued from Page 1)**

This agreement was based on the fact that the union has signed at least one of the contracts with employers who employ the workers in the strike area. The agreement provides for a 10 per cent increase in wages, a 10 per cent increase in hours, 10 per cent increase in the rate of pay for the first two months, and for those to work on articles for an additional 10 per cent increase in the wage and hour standards for work on these articles. An agreement with the ILGWU unless the union's general wage level is higher. The only 142 agreement is open to all local unions and retail stores that find it hard to get the metal workers generally used on the date of Violating Wage Act.

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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 that the company recently received a founding letter from a new Nite Craft workers' union which had been organized by employees at the Nite Craft plant in Orange.

A National Labor Relations Board election at the plant two weeks ago determined that a decisive majority of the workers wanted the ILGWU to represent them as bargaining agents. A new coalition of Nite Craft workers on Monday, August 4, called a convention to organize and send delegates to the convention with the committee on demands the following:

1. A new bargaining unit of Nite Craft workers that will be kept in Orange, N.J.
2. A new union contract that will be up for renegotiation every three years.

UNION BOOTS STUD, NORWALK'S WAGE INCOME

Supplementing a report issued by the State Senate of Connecticut, a strike in the earnings of the city's workers, Old Oros, in charge of the ILGWU's South Norwalk garment shops, is expected to continue. The strike, which began last week, has been in effect for several days. The workers are demanding higher wages and better working conditions.

In a statement prominently featured on the front pages of Norwalk newspapers, the ILGWU emphasized the importance of these issues to the community. "We are fighting for the rights of our members," said the union. "We are demanding higher wages and better working conditions." The union estimated that the strike would affect the earnings of about 40 people and one of the largest firms in the city.

Then Florence decided that something was wrong. She called her co-workers together, asked a question, and marched the shop down to the union office. "Guilty" to give up and find out why the labels weren't there, but not easily to know that Florence Peretti was a good union member.

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

A fast increase and a reduction in hours from 40 to 30, the chief benefits of an agreement signed with the G & B Novelty Co., South Norwalk, has been signed by Manager Harry Wander. According to the agreement, all employees are covered by union agreements.

The union represents about 400 employees at the company and the new agreement covers all employees. Organization work among remain- ing garment manufacturing firms in South Norwalk is continuing to progress. Manager Harry Wander is in South Norwalk to assist the negotiation work and to be present at the contract signing.

1,500 Enjoy Boattride of Norwalk Harbors

New Norwalk 220 and 166 ran their most successful outing to date two weeks ago when 1,500 ladies and friends boarded the S. S. White City and sailed to Rye, N.Y., as guests of the union. Among the speakers were notable connections and important visitors. A new contract was signed at the Boattride, which means that the Norwalk 220 and 166 are now covered by the collective agreement."
Downtown Dress Spark Plugs

Since the Dress Joint Board established its Downtown Organiza-

tion a few weeks ago, eleven shops have been or-
geanized in that area, with more to come. On the organiza-

tion is Vincent D’Aoustine of Local 89, Saby

Nahama, department manager and a member of Local 22, Martin

Fischer and Victor Sparano, organization committee chairman

and a member of Local 89.

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

FLASH! As "Justice" went to press, it was informed that while nego-
tiations regarding the demand for wage increases presented by the Dress Joint Board are still pro-
ceeding, 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 $2 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 earning

living costs necessitated immediate upward revision of piece rates

and weekly wage scales.

Mr. Zimmerman, working with George Man-

ager Julius Hochman, Brother Zim-

merman presented his demands to the employer associations, and the

talks were held as to be made by the sole

victims of the current depression, we asked

the shopkeepers to face the sit-

uation as calmly as possible, and to

agree to the necessary adjustments in their prices and wages and

to a decent living and avoid confusion.

Employers Refuse to Face Facts

After 16 hours of the confer-

ence last week, it was made clear that they refused to

agree to the increases on the grounds that they would not

cause them to set up an excessive price on the goods pro-

duced.

Stoppages Hit Industry

Women’s Wear Daily industry trade publication, reported that

workers’ dissatisfaction with the dress industry. Stoppages were called af-

1. After several days of the depression, those employers called the workmen to be "reasonable for the industry; now that the depression has changed into a boom, they would not permit the workers to get nothing out of this period of prosperity because they have been replaced by a boom period. without protest. Now that the workers are in a

reduction in wages could be

lowered. The employers would be forced to reduce the

decrease in wages was the demand for higher prices for piece

workers in a just and reason-

able one, we are determined to do

all in our power to achieve it!!!

Week-End at Unity

For Dress Union Defendants Sept. 5-7

The annual outing given by the Dress Joint Board to the Union De-

fendants, which was planned largely of bedding chairmen of the dress industry, was ar-

ranged for the week-end of Sept.

7-8 at Valley House.

The trip made at low cost by the

union’s executive body to their rest. Those groups plant policies work conditions and union

Questionnaire throughout the year. Those who wish to join in this week-end, or who need

rules, may apply to Brother B.

and the John Reed so far.
Local 89 was saddened two weeks ago by the sudden death of Joseph W. Montgomery, the former executive board since 1954 and a member of the International. How Local 89 and other locals felt about Mr. Montgomery will be obvious from the following letter:

Cooperation with American Legion

Local 89 is cooperating actively with the newly formed Legion for American Veterans. One of the reasons for this cooperation is "to reach the millions of Americans who have no veterans' organizations," writes the Legion in its recentnewsletter. It is expected that the Legion will have chapters for expression of their views, with a resultant hope to bring hope and confidence to the veterans of all wars and to aid them to return to their homes without having to struggle against tyranny.

President representatives of more than 100 American Legion's national committee. Brother Antonino, was one of the Italian representatives.

David Solomon, ILGWU organizer in the 40 and 80-cents-per-hour campaign, was welcomed by the guests at the public hearing in Washington, July 23, to consider the recommendations of the Industrial Commission.

The call of the ILGWU for a contribution to the war victims' relief program was met by the Cincinnati local workers on Saturday, August 28. They worked a half day and contributed the entire proceeds to the fund. Every worker in the trade did his part, and the result is that the drygoods workers are getting ready to do their part on Sunday, September 1.

Better Late Than Never

The manipulations of Elfrida Vyzovgvara, an ILGWU organizer, have again resulted in a precedent for the protection of workers. The ILGWU put out the witness list Maria Gibson, a member of Local 23, who had made a personal investigation of the home textile industry.
The strike at Sally Coat Company, now in its second month, continued without any progress toward settlement. Workers still shut out prospects of reemployment by the firm in sight. With production completely at a standstill, the picket line has gained in strength as the strike effort has progressed each week. The goings-on at the Sally Coat plant were under the watch of P. Herman, manager of the organization department. Jack Feinberg, Joint Board general manager, declared last week that the company was willing to have the firm be able to resume production before it had settled with the union. The "workers' spirit is high," Brother Feinberg said. "We are in the verge of victory and shall not rest until our efforts until this strike forces that is must able from the beginning's standards of the Industry up to be taken in line.

**CONTROL QUESTION**

**DELAY'S TRUCK PACT**

Joint Board representatives are still meeting with the Chicago Swift Trucking Association in an effort to stimulate disrupted production, which has prevented the renewal of the collective agreement. General Manager Israel Feinberg. Several conferences have been held, both in July and August, but negotiations seem stuck on several issues, including the question of work rules and the supervision of the union's activities. The cutting of "anti-union" truckers has not been resolved in the industry. The question of several years of work remains, under the supervision of Bonn Metals, as a result of the strike. Last year's contract was signed under direct supervision of the board and union chairmen. On behalf of the union, General Manager Feinberg made it clear that the system of trucking control is still in effect until a new agreement is reached.

**Payrolls Must Be Filed, Feinberg Tells Employers**

Israel Feinberg informed trade associations that the current common agreement is much lower in the agreement with the employers. The payrolls with the union members will be strictly enforced by the union as a whole. Brother Feinberg called the association of employers to present their positions in the current discussion. The union has flexibility in this position and added that the number of employers are having to file to be able to be hit by this clause. Brother Feinberg declared that the union will insist that each and every one of your members comply with the provisions.

Past years have shown the partial success to be vital in the enforcing of shop and trade standards.

**Ira Coat Must Pay $4,000 Back Wages**

After several weeks of difficulty and the Ira Coat Company, which the firm is paid to pay $4,000 back pay and back wages. Joint Board officers predicted immediate action on the outcome of the agreement, which was strongly supported by the local's union. The union issued a call for strike action against the plant. Ira Coat will continue as a heavy contractor until the end of the year.

Before the settlement was made, the Joint Board had pressed charges against the firm before the Illinois Industrial Commission.

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

Brooklyn Clogmakers' Boat Ride August 16

This is the last opportunity for workers in Brooklyn shops to participate in the first annual Clogmakers' Boat Ride to be held August 16. Tickets are 45 cents for adults and 30 cents for children. Cover the entire cost of the trip, including ocean fare at one of fifteen places. Come with the won and have a wonderful time!

We sail on the S.S. Hornet, one of the finest boats on the river. Leaving Pier 1 at the Battery, we will travel up the scenic route of East Bound Island to River Point, Ozone. There will be continuous dancing and refreshments on board. Five-dollar prizes to lucky winners, to be thrown off on the boat, includes a portable radio, a portable Victrola, Italian beef balls, smoky field dishes, peanuts, an electric clock and bar accessory.

Tickets may be obtained at our office, 46 Graham Avenue.

**ANTHONY POTTER, Brooklyn Supervisor**

**Feinberg Calls For Clogar Label On All Garments**

Continuing the drive for enforcement of the Consumer's Protection Label, which verifies that a cloggar's mark was made and produced under sanitary shop conditions, General Manager Israel Feinberg, in a letter to shop chairmen of the industry, called upon them to make certain that all garments bear the label. Brother Feinberg declared that he could not emphasize too strongly that the label might not be used on all garments to preserve our standards. The letter reminded the chairmen of the Act 2567, which requires all labels to be in such a manner as to be read by the consumer. The letter concluded that the duty of every shop chairman is to see that every shop bears the label.

**KNOXVILLE LABOR VETERAN**

President Dubinsky is seen talking in 45-year-old George A. Ford, former Tennessee Congressman of Labor, who founded the Knoxville Central Labor Council in 1889.

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

"The era of confusion in the buttonhole industry is over," Inadore Schiffman, manager of Local 64, stated after a special meeting of the buttonhole makers' executive board. He announced the immediate launching of a drive to stabilize labor relations in the field. Particular attention will be given the enforcement of wage standards.

Local 64, a Joint Board affiliate, is prepared to take drastic action against employers violating the terms of the collective agreement with the National Buttonhole Manufacturing Association. "Wage scales, hours, benefits and the conditions of labor shall be met as inferred with strict vigilance," Brother Schiffman declared. "In keeping with the union's determination to establish the reasonable working conditions on a level that the average worker can live by.

Complete adherence to the wage levels outlined in the agreement is imperative in view of the industry's living costs, it was pointed out.

Brother Schiffman and A. Bovens, local chairman, announced that the union campaign has already begun. With shop workers being called to their headquarters daily for instruction on enforcement of conditions as set up in the trade contract. Local 64 is now receiving cooperation from the Ladies' Apparel Advisory Council, an LAFW body which is affiliated with the union and which has pledged its assistance in giving working out going to union members.

**FEINBERG, COTTON ADDRESS BROOKLYN CHAIRMAN PARLEY**

General Manager Israel Feinberg addressed instructions concerning price settlement to shop chairmen of Brooklyn garment workers at a borough-wide, mass rally August 15 at the Brooklyn Central Palace, 16 Manhattan Avenue, Vice President Anthony Cotton, Brooklyn supervisor, and managers of local unions affiliated with the Brooklyn Clogmakers' Union.

Called primarily for a discussion of current wage matters, the conference considered this procedure as outlined by Brother Feinberg. The general manager went into considerable detail in his description of current conditions.

Brother Feinberg repeated emphasis concerning the present season, declaring that the local garment firms have been the same as in the business of a year. A better settlement has been made upon the enforcement of union conditions and standards more important than ever.

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

By A. PLOSKIN

Alpena, Michigan, insists on going ahead. The district's garment workers had their period of struggle and sorrow, now the time for progress.

Just recently "Justie" printed an article showing that since the Alpena Garment Union took over, the four communities in Alpena, Chippewa, Newberry, Grayling City, and Alpena—have been going ahead and building a garment industry based on solid foundations.

The Alpena Garment Co., seemingly gayed by the desire for reversion, used the only suitable building in Alpena in such a manner the garment factories were not dispossessed from it. Prompted real difficulties to the union, they changed over from heaver to lighter work. Garment manufacturers thinking to operate in Alpena found space was unsalable when the union encouraged them to do their part.

We had just received news that the Bargainers of Hills- boro, Michigan, large Southeast clothing manufacturers, have renewed to present an old territory and are taking a skeleton force working, and will be ready in several weeks. The new United Garment manufacturers claiming to operate in Alpena, have signed no agreements with the union. There is poetic justice in the fact that the manufacturers now have an opportunity to make profitable ventures out of their operations, while their workers are earning more than ever before. The community is no longer a burden to the workers which would happen if the garment plant could not be kept going.

They lost their fears when the Alpa- loma Garment Co., established, to make it some time the Dead union. Today the district can see that other firms, can make profit, pay decent wages and contribute to the prosperity of the community.

The Alpena area Alpena Garment Districts' garment industry was built on four communities of the district's quality. The district has received the profits of the factory, and will go on doing the same.
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 $60,000,000,000,000, just a few billion of it for the defense of the United States and for aid to the democracies.

These are astronomical numbers...pretty difficult for the or...danger of inflation actually is...is in a per capita expenditure of almost $500 for every man, woman, and child in America. It is spend...at the rate of two hundred million dollars...every day of the year, including Sundays and holidays.

The administration currently favors that these huge sums poured...in the Treasury, just as the money...to produce and wage salaries necessary to meet the...the reason for the price-fixing legislation new pending before Congress. It is the same re...the President, by executive order, re...to government employees over in...entertainment buying.

This will also be the justification for...the government control which will...be sought for rents, farm...winner to the public...The President has already suggested the...ness as not to work us...In the absence of a point...sufficient to determine. When federal...as employed is...in any arbitrary decisions. There will...assuming that it apparently can't be helped.

Economic A-B-C's

The story of the price...control, and of inflation can be easily...as follows:

When the government pays out huge amounts of money into consumer...it creates a tremendous...orders great demand for consumer goods...to be paid out to individual consumers the result...government spending.

This is because workers with...many more envelopes do not...arily benefit the consumer. They...into the stores and buy goods...of their installment credit. In anticipation of future income.

However, at the same time that...if it is pumped money into the...in the amount of so-called consumer goods to war...economic structure because the...of consumer goods available, and em...to be artificial scarcity of such things as automobiles, refriger...radios, vacuum cleaners and...dollar amounts paid out to...result of government spending.

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by Yomen

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The bombs dropped by Nazi Germany on London were more than just the instruments of death and destruction. They were also the great hammer blows which are driving the nation of Britain deep into British life and reshaping its entire character and meaning.

There was a time, not so long ago, when the story of war with Britain was the average Briton's last word in sophistication. Against a peace-time background of violence and hatred through which she is going to have a baby, in order to close the war for Britain's sake would have been very ultra indeed. But the whole world of literary tens, cocktail-journalists, drawing room gatherings and afternoon tea parties, is going up in the flames of London's great destruction.

Together with most of their elders, the young people have forsaken the symbols of the class, whether their classes be rich or poor. It is now the revolution of the twenties, and they are now in the volunteer civilians and women's services.

The presence of death and destruction is so intense that it is living and the old pretty pretends to which a lady's rights ought to be shown empty on her hands have been dropped. For many the realization of the fear and pain and hunger and overcrowding has been the first time, since point to life now so easily and suddenly ended.

The old familiar triangle that furnishes the thread of this book's story is set against the background of London under fire during the two and a half months following August, 1940. This was a time when all the free countries were beginning to realize that they too might be subjected to the same thing. They have become part of the human race, the symbol of a nation which, in the words of one of its leaders, "tells the story of the substance of a fairy phony.

The panic is on! The women of the nation are stampeding. Like frightened cattle, they are rushing wildly, terrified by the first rumblings of a sound in their ears. We had hoped that they had developed wisdom. Instead, it seemed that they will not exercise the most elementary logic. As a result, they are blocking themselves in their real self-interest. They are buying anything that makes them feel safe. From all directions, they rush to grab what they can get, regardless of price, as the first thing of that dark era - "Shortage." They will crow outside stores, fighting themselves as soon as the doors are opened - as they have been doing at department stores all over the country during the past 14 months. The same scene at the counters before supplies run out. Doing so, they will create that paradise of sellers market: an uncontrollable demand which supply cannot meet because huge quantities cannot sell.

Then they will mean because there are now out of sight.

We had thought that if any phase had given us reason to re-evaluate our years it was surely that old cliché: "the Law of Supply and Demand." Continuously since 1932, it has been enforced into the ears of everyone, imprinted into their reading, shouted at them from the radio, blared at them over the social radio, the NRA, and the New Deal, have been based upon it and explained to the point of weariness.
ST. LOUIS UNDERWEAR LOCAL WINS VACATIONS, INCREASES

In what was characterized as "the best agreement ever written in the Southwestern underwear industry," the St. Louis Underwear Workers' Union, Local 203, renewed contracts for two years with three of the largest underwear manufacturers in the city. The agreements were signed by the executives of the St-Mark Garment Company and the B & H Garment Company, employing 300 workers, and by the Midland Garment Company pact was signed August 5.

All agreements provide for an annual weekly vacation to all workers employed more than one year. Vacation pay to piece workers will be based on their average weekly earnings during their previous year's work. Substantial wage raises were included in the agreements and the union reserved the right to reopen the wage question annually. The pact also provided that Hodgson's and other large multiple stores cannot send or make up garments to non-union shops, a desired improvement over present practice by which local workers are forced to contract out.

The agreement was ratified unanimously at a meeting of workers. Similar agreements will be made by the Red-Railway Company and the Line-Made, a smaller shop. At the present time, the union is negotiating an agreement with the Midwest, Ill., plant of the Red-Railway Company, employing 100 workers. If the company accepts the agreement, a strike will probably be averted.

Ethel Malton, secretary, Local 299, 4724 State, Technical Director

Ruby Greer was appointed educational director in McLeansboro, III., in place of Margaret Martin, now in Melbourne, Ill., conducting an organizational drive.

Renew Union Campaign At Evansville Plant

A renunciation and deposition drive at the Shaner Manufacturing Company, Bransonville, Ind., began last week under the supervision of Thomas Greer, Local 399, Henderson, Ky.

Baker Dress Plant Signs 2-Year Pact

A two-year agreement renewal has been signed with the Baker Manufacturing Company, cheap dress plant, Champaign, Ill.

The sales manager of the Kansas City Joint Board and Organizer Robert Smith 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 others and other time workers, as improved method for piece rate settlements and paid vacations.

The agreement was unanimously ratified at a special meeting.

Henderson Workers Cut, Sew Dresses For British Tots

Two hundred dozens of dresses for little British girls will soon be bound into packing cases for shipment to England. These dresses to be made by members of Local 399, Henderson, Ky., on their own time. The British War Council committee has furnished materials and the plans, and ILGWU members will furnish the labor.

This plan was developed by representatives of Local 399 and the Henderson Garment Co., who approached the War Council, Inc., with which the local is affiliated.

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

Greer Bullard is manager of Local 399.

Vote Themselves Week's Vacation With Pay

A picture of some of the 500 St. Louis underwear workers who voted to strike if their demand for paid vacations was not granted. They won without a strike.

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LOCAL 203'S PROGRESS

From Fraternal Building and the Gayety Theatre
To the Ivory Room of the Jefferson Hotel
Moving Up the Avenue

By MAYE P. FELTSNIKER, V. P.

Southwest Regional Director

The best yardstick for measuring union accomplishments in St. Louis is the successful meeting of underwear workers July 25. For the first time in our history a membership meeting was held in the Ivory Room of the Jefferson Hotel, one of the outstanding hotels in the city.

It was a meeting of Local 203 underwear workers of whom new are to our organization. Also attending were a few old-timers from other locals, who went through the 1923 dress strike. They were the ones who called attention to the union's accomplishments at a time when younger members believe that the union is in a decline.

The meeting was held in the Ivory Room and members of the Gayety Theatre, the members were busied with economic conditions of our members! We have gone to great lengths to accomplish genuine economic security, but we have to admit that we are a little behind the rapid progress we have made.

While the union office was located in the Fraternal Building and meetings of the dress strike, we must admit that the old Gayety Theatre, the members were busied with economic conditions of our members! We have gone to great lengths to accomplish genuine economic security, but we have to admit that we are a little behind the rapid progress we have made.

When the Fraternal Building was torn down and the Gayety Theatre was built, many said that the union and the Gayety Theatre were the places where the striking demand would be held in 1923, and compare them with the Ivory Room. In only eight years since the 1923 strike, what a change in the economic conditions of our members!

We have a great deal to do and we are in a little behind the rapid progress we have made.

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We have a great deal to do and we are.
SIGN LAST-300 AS 150 STRIKE AT CONDI SHOP

Signing of an agreement with the Last-300 Underwear Company and a strike at the Condi Underwear Company developments in the Oswego, N.Y., underwear market last week.

The agreement with the Last-300, knit underwear manufacturers, covered 300 workers and provided for a union shop. All female workers received a 10 cent per hour increase, while male workers (knitters and cutters) received a 40 to 29 per cent raise.

The strike, involving 150 workers, was called August 6 after attempts to reach an amicable understanding had failed. All workers responded to the strike call and the whole plant was closed. Picket lines have been established. The strikers are represented by Wexler, up-state New York union superintendents, and the company by its local representative.

D. H. SMITH WORKERS RATIFY SETTLEMENT WITH WAGE INCREASES, 37 1/2-HOUR WEEK

More than 200 workers of the David H. Smith, Inc., cotton dress manufacturers, Lynn, Mass., enthusiastically ratified a settlement providing a 37 1/2-hour week and substantial wage increases.

The agreement was negotiated at a Boston conference after a long series of meetings in New York. The company had failed to reach an understanding.

Provisions of the agreement included union shop, a 7 cent per hour wage increase for piece workers to make up for the shorter work-week, and another 1 1/2 hour increase above that, and a general 40 cent increase for cutters.

The agreement was negotiated by Vice President Ellis Reisberg, Jack Halpern, New England manager, and Philip Kranzer and Business Agent John Shively of the Boston Joint Board, who were later aided by the New England Garment Department staff.

PHILIP KRANZER AND BUSINESS AGENT JOHN SHIVELY OF THE BOSTON JOINT BOARD, WHO WERE LATER AIDED BY THE NEW ENGLAND GARMENT DEPARTMENT STAFF.

At New England Picnic

At New England Picnic

"WAGE RAISES, INCREASES, 37 1/2-HOUR WEEK"

An agreement providing for a 1 1/2 hour wage increase for 200 workers of M. Bernstein Workers, get vacation, raise.

An annual vacation week's a 1 1/2 per cent wage increase was won by the workers of M. Bernstein, get vacation, raise.

The agreement was negotiated by William Ring, Massachusetts district manager of the union, and Attorney General for the company.

Whom some conception of the magnitude of the increases can be seen when it is remembered that the Har-Lee weekly paycall frequency a $25,000 figure.

2,000 HAR-LEE WORKERS RATIFY WAGE RAISES, ANNUAL VACATION

Wage increases and an annual paid vacation were won for 2,000 workers of the Har-Lee Manufacturing Company, largest cotton dress firm in the country, Fall River, Mass., after a recent conference which extended the agreement from February to August, 1943.

A 21 conference meeting of Har-Lee workers August 6, the new set-

voting.

The conference was attended by President Dubinsky, Vice President H. I. Reisberg and Southern Massa- cussions Manager William Ross for the union, and Benjamin W. and Edith L. Ross, president and attorney, respectively, for the company.

The new provisions include a raise of 10 to 10 per cent of time-and-one-half wage the increase of a 10 per hour to $2 an hour to $2, with the first federal minimum raises in effect. In all, 250 workers employed more than six months will receive an annual vacation week, effective with the contract to August, 1943, will provide the vacation for 1943 as well.

Some conception of the magnitude of the increases can be seen when it is remembered that the Har-Lee weekly paycall frequency a $25,000 figure.
LOCAL 60 SETS NEW RECORD IN WINNING SOFTBALL SERIES

Athletic Division Summer Program

Tennis

Saturdays, 11-35 Nona—Concourse Tennis, 32nd Street and River Avenue, Bronx.

Saturdays, 11 A.M.-1 P.M.—Selig's Tennis Courts, Franklin Avenue and Empire Boulevard.

Wednesday, 11-30 A.M.—Flushing Tennis Courts, Vans Avenue and Bridge Plaza.

Gym and Pool

Tuesday, 6-8 P.M.—Church of All Nations, 8 Record Avenue, New York City.

Pool, Gym Attract Many New Members

The Athletic Center program on Monday nights will continue, and the junior schedule has been announced. The junior program has been further increased by the addition of new activities and equipment. The center is open to all residents of the community, and the junior program is open to all junior members of the community.

West Coast Chemille Workers See Victory

Victory is in sight for workers at the Detroit Chemille Company of Los Angeles. Union leaders are confident that the strike will end in a victory for the workers. The union has been fighting for better wages, safer working conditions, and a voice in management. The company has been resisting these demands, but the union is determined to win.

Music Albums Donated To Unity Library

Brother Charles of the Local 60 is a frequent donor to the Unity Library. He has donated a number of music albums to the library, which is located at 12th and Broadway.

Organized Racing Suggested for Fall

It has been suggested that the coming Fall and Winter recreations program should include organized racing, such as horse racing and basketball. The Local 60 has already expressed interest in these activities, and arrangements are being made for the local unions to participate.

RESERVED!
Saturday Evening
February 21, 1942
CARRIE CREIGNE
by Cultural Division

MARCH AGAINST PREJUDICE
EMBARGO Bill Areas

When New York ILGWU members decide to forget the heat wave, they make a beeline for the Chelsea Park Pool at Second Avenue. ILGWU season pass holders can join the pool as well as the gym and other recreation facilities.

"Mrs. Sherlock Holmes"

By ALEXANDER M. THOMPSON
(Special to Justice)

London, August 1, 1941

The egregious Von Papen has now admitted that the attack on Russia, like Hove's membership in Hitler's af

FULL STEAM AHEAD

Keep cool in the Magic Circle

Keep Cool in the Magic Circle

"Mrs. Sherlock Holmes"
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 very words "workers' 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 its importance cannot fail to be revealed. They need a project which will bring to the attention of the community and dominate the event of the W.C.'s concern in the present crisis of world democracy.

W.C. leaders feel that any one educational project can be "all things to all people". We have discovered that there is no topic more suitable for launching the Fall program than the demand of "Labor and National Defense."

The Boston and District Educational Committee of the Organizers of Southern Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the New Jersey Education Committee and the Educational Committee of the Palmers are among the local organizations which have already made plans for September conferences, at which thousands of workers will send their representatives to educational centers where they will present the problem of the coming elections.

Why We Study

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 annual or actual participation basis) is urgent. In our own city, groupings of workers in the various industries is almost as advanced as possible. Today, interest in education is great, but without a group and program, the energy cannot be focused. We need a project which will bring to the attention of workers that the activity of the I.W.W. is concerned with the present crisis of world democracy.

What's New?

What's new is that any one educational project can be "all things to all people", for it is designed so that no topic is more suitable for launching the Fall program than the demand of "Labor and National Defense."

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**Outdoor Activities**

**Aug. 26, 10 A.M.—CLOVE LAKE PARK**

A nature lover’s paradise, with picnic grounds, recreation and wooded areas. Take IRT to South Ferry, then take tram to Clove Lake on Staten Island Ferries. On Aug. 26, 10 A.M.—BEER MUSEUM, 1,117 BM Heights Line to Clove Lake Park. From there to ferry to South Ferry. Bring your best address for a trip to Clove Lake in the air. Labor unions are playing their part in reorganizing industry and in meeting social and industrial problems.

**Leadership and Education**

A bar to the assumption by labor of a fully constructive role in industrial and educational affairs for adult education is wholly necessary. No older group in society could more usefully contribute to the solution of the educational and economic problems facing the nation than organized labor. A very high percentage of its leaders in the past has demonstrated a sense of responsibility without having had the opportunity to exercise it directly.

To be a leader of labor in these days of stress is no mission, however, much public opinion might now grow to the contrary. Labor leadership should not only be considered as something quite uncommon in any human society. The question of the amount of public opinion and wisdom not always possessed even by those who are considered as leaders is of the utmost importance.

Organized labor has been forced to begin a movement for adult education under its own auspices through the passage of the recent Federal Summer Tutoring and Winter Recreational Act. The I.W.W. reflects this general trend by a provision in its constitution that every member must have satisfactory completion of a course of extended educational work. It is development of a outstanding significance.

(From an address by Morton Loew, Co., Chicago, at the Annual Spring Convention, Labor University, O.U.S.P., at the University of Chicago, on July 27, 1934.)

"Democracy in Crisis," Great Rally at Madison Square Garden, Aug. 15

A mass meeting under the auspices of the Council for Democracy will be held in New York City’s Madison Square Garden Thursday night at 8:30. Among those who will be present are Henry Ford, President of the United States Supreme Court Justice Van Devanter, Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Henry Ford, M. J. Sorensen, President of the International Association of Machinists, and Dr. William F. Smith, President of the College of St. John, New York. The rally will be addressed by the leaders of the American labor movement, including the government officials who represent the employers. The program will be a musical program. Tickets, $0.60, will be available at the Garden or at the Council for Democracy’s “We Want America” office.

Leads Betty Lead

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Betty Lead, shop chairlady, Betty Lead Co., Henderson, Ky.

**From Far and Near**

**Philadelphia**

The dress Joint Board arranged a successful picnic at Fairview State Park, N.J., for the members of the Philadelphia Tobacco Workers. Betty Burt's "Social Psychology for the Worker," a sketches of discussion groups, is in the best such outcome of which we have ever come across. Please send 10 more copies to several of our teachers who will be able to draw conclusions with its aid.

(Abe Bloomsfeld)

**Publicity**

Available to Local 22 for its attractive library bulletin. There is an excellent variety of good books for the members' use. A supply of the bulletin has been sent to all educational directors.

"Labor Today" the (new journal), presented a full page from "Mother Goose Goes Unions" and two cartoons in its August issue. The outlook "American Way of Life" (Harper's), with its page of I.W.W. cartoons, will be translated into Spanish in help South American labor movements understand U.G. movements.

**Kanasa City**

Kansas City, August, 1934 program included a moonlight ride on the cleaner, "Idiowd," a swimming pool, a puppy free reclamation and a bicycle party. On Labor Day, the I.W.W. Co will cooperate with other

**AFL Unions**

In the Big Labor Day picnic. (Ruth Anderson)

**Los Angeles**

Locals 266 and 284 are supplying members with copies of You and Your Union and other booklets. They have established libraries of new localities which are moving into new branches. John Domenech of the State Department of Labor is conducting a class on "Labor Laws and How They Affect You." (Bess Pecora)

Henderson, Ky.

The chorus was discontinued after May, its June outing being pent and songs were continued with the addition of a swimming class.

(Reported Christensen)

**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 Yen’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

Philip Jordan

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Labor Day Weekend Last Call

Recruitment can be combined with vital information about shop and plant problems of the Labor Day weekend. August 29 to September 3, at Harlem Street Labor School, West Park, New York. The talks will include "Productive Problems in IBM," by John H. Dabney, "Labor's Fights in Wartime," a presentation by the member of the British labor movement, "Labor's Struggle in the West," by Lee S. Cattan, "Labor's Struggle in the Pacific West," by B. K. Bradley, and "Labor and Federal Business." There will be the usual recreation programs, including dancing, ping pong, etc., and the usual political programs.

"Labor Day Weekend Last Call," a leaflet of the week-end (500,000 copies) will be shared in a three-way split by the member, the head, and the Educational Department. Applications are on file at once to your local.
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 was ratified by Local 3, and lifted the minimum wage to $12 per week for 27,000 workers. A 40¢ cent increase for pregnant women and operators, and a 32¢ cent increase for those receiving the minimum wage was also approved. The increases, which give effective immediately, amount to 14¢ per hour. After initial negotiations with skirt and sportswear manufacturers, workers received a general 10 per cent increase in all crafts. Similar increases in dress plants are expected when agreements are reached, although the union failed in its attempt to effect a collective rally. The union is considering calling a meeting of dress manufacturers and contractors. Negotiations were held with contractors on with individual shops.

A one-day struggle in the D. Gold- man shop, Worcester, Mass., work- ing for Worcester Sportswear, a three-and-a-half-hour strike for all employees, averaged above 10 per cent. The drive in the skirt and sportswear industry, conducted by the Labor Relations Department, staffed by Jack Low and There in the MIDDLE WEST

By Morris Balle

The Chicago cloak and dress makers is one of the most difficult and the most important of the unionization drives. The Chicago area is considered a stronghold of the cloakmakers. Some of these workers, but certainly not all, can use them. The dress industry, however, employed 19,000 workers at all orders despite the fact that it is less than 10 per cent of the national total.

Cloak and dressmakers as well as the members of the Needlewomen's Union LWU locals who will call August 15 as the "Pilgrim's Day, Grand Rapids," on the occasion of the first meeting of the International Union LWU.

The last seven years or our ex- pected to extend to August 31, 1939. The city, which is a center for the work done with the Milwaukee Joint Board.

A four-week, full-time campaign among 65 workers of the Har- ris Cloak and Dress Co., 1618 W. 56th St., Chicago, resulted in a contract for a closing of prices and terms: 39 cents per hour, minimum wage of $9.50 per week, and other benefits. The employer made no objection to the agreement, but finally realized that it was impractical to continue an organized body, and agreed to union terms. The signing of the agreement made the day a 100 per cent LWU victory.

The Detroit union sponsored a similar drive in its local LWU 518 and their families and the members of the United Auto Workers at the Eastern Auto Wagon Plant Saturday, August 7.

A $2 increase for Wayne County Dressmakers, including Fox Point, Waukegan, Chicago, and the suburbs, was announced by the United Auto Workers, who are now in the process of reaching a separate agreement for the same industry. The agreement, which has been operating under the former conditions of employment, is involved.

A summary of the information that has been obtained by the Board is as follows: A. Robbins, Cleveland, Ohio.

In addition to buying Defense bonds, the Joint Board and its mem- bers are co-operating in the national defense effort by staging a drive to sell bonds among the district. Headquarters of the Joint Board's 16th Ward, 1717 West 26th Street, is the New York and Seven combines the work of the Chicago and New York unions into a single organization. Thousands of Aluminum workers participated in the parade and donated Aluminum for Defense.

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Rising Cost Of Living

We have already referred in these columns to the importance of bringing about wage readjustments and the need to form a union in order to achieve this objective.

In the great depression of the east of living has been going up steeply. From our point of view it is not a case of one year or two ago, and this upward trend is pushing the prices of goods through the roof. For this reason, it is only fair that wage rates should be increased to a point where it is possible to correct this condition.

The increase workmen should demand for readjustments varies with each branch of the industry and is dependent on conditions peculiar to it.

The immediate step is to have a meeting of all branches early, we have been able to bring about similar readjustments in that branch. This means to say that the standards up to three categories of workmen being increased by 10 per cent, as a stop-gap measure to bring wage rates back to normal levels. Where earnings were below the standard, this increase was accepted by employers have been brought up to that standard, and for this purpose special adjustments are being made.

The Dress Industry

In the dress industry, increases were obtained in a number of shops. However, difficulties have been held with the employers with a view to obtaining a general increase. Should this effort not succeed, we shall proceed to obtain the desired results by dealing with shops on an individual basis. We hope that the manufacturers will appreciate existing conditions and facilitate a reasonable understanding.

During the depression years, employers were faced with difficult situations which were reflected by many agencies of their workers. Nowadays, wage standards were fixed for a period of three years. These conditions have been improved and new situations are faced with a desire to maintaining the present wage dollar-up price ratio. It is hoped that these difficulties will be rectified accordingly.

Action in Miscellaneous Trades

The underwear industry faces the expiration of collective agreements in its branches. The Local Manager and the President of the Union, Mr. B. C. Meckenzie, are setting conferences with a view to the conclusion of new agreements. It is hoped to have these agreements ready by the end of the year. It is expected that these agreements will be made to assure the incorporation of all members of the different branches. This will be the principal...
Time to Revise Wages

On September 7, 1939, 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 dislocated economic conditions brought about by the situation.

To protect our own workers against "violent changes in the cost of living," President Dubinsky appealed to all our subdivisions, 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 1941 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 of commodity prices, should be made a part of these contracts without fail.

Those organizations having agreements with employees' 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 two-fifths 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 Southland mingles with accounts of hard fighting. The total makes a picture of endless, 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 the example of the experienced and the accepted procedure of organizing in the Southland, which obstruct labor organization in the Southland. The traditional emnity of Southern industrialists to organized labor and a hard-boiled attitude toward labor unions has been strengthened by the participation in the specific local, in the Southland, by which many trade unions found difficult to endure. It must also be borne in mind that in the South most of the garment factories and knitwear mills are owned usually by wealthy corporations or banking combinations.

The ILGWU, however—and we say this without any sense of swagger or self-praise—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 underemployed millions of the South, and twenty of the forgotten men and women of our industry.

What is more important—the ILGWU has improved the working populations and the general condition in the South. We have started a series of drives for organizing the farming community. As President Dubinsky told a great host of knitwear strikers who listened to his message at Knoxville's Wintoria Stadium: "This union has established for the benefit of the workers in the South an 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 workers of 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 need of upping in prices felt throughout the country. Totals of the family food budget started to increase in November, but since March the rise has been away up the scale.

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 anything from 10 per cent to 12 per cent or more. These are forecasts of price inflation which threaten us. In the last 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 thus far risen only 6 per cent above pre-war costs, wholesale prices have spiraled upward nearly three times above pre-war scales. This looks like the experience of the last war, and the present cost of living is said to be the fastest in history. If prices continue to rise at recent rates, price inflation could equal or even exceed the sad record of 1916 to 1920. We know that retail prices to the public, and wholesale prices, are being inflated, that unless inflation is checked we must expect wages to be cut away by rapid living cost increases.

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 the war, the breakdown in wage cuts and unemployment. We will not forget the unemployment, the hunger, the squalor and despair that followed. Thirty. 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 disaster. 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 means 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 workers 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 administration should control prices, not the government. It can succeed only if business, labor, and consumers—all groups cooperate with the government by making every effort to economize in their purchases and to prevent price increases (OPACS). It can succeed only if business, labor, and consumers—all groups cooperate with the government by making every effort to economize in their purchases and to prevent price increases (OPACS). It can succeed only if business, labor, and consumers—all groups cooperate with the government by making every effort to economize in their purchases and to prevent price increases (OPACS). It can succeed only if business, labor, and consumers—all groups cooperate with the government by making every effort to economize in their purchases and to prevent price increases (OPACS).

What should labor's attitude be towards price control? What methods should be used to control wage costs and all other form of freezing wages?

The reply to this is: price control is not tantamount to 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 economical factors.

Let us illustrate this. From June, 1940, to June, 1941, the price increases in American 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 small rise in wage costs 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 playing interests taking unlimted 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 national income in the form of better earnings.