



**Ten June Brides—One Shop**

Capit worked on a mass production basis in the Mitchell Schneider underwear shop in New York City last month. Ten girls promised to love, honor and obey and here is the entire group of brides. All are members of Undergarment and Negligee Workers' Union, Local 62. Vice President Samuel Shore, manager of the local, insists that his members have the highest per capita marriage rate in the ILGWU.

**UNITY VACATION PLANS HIT NEW HIGH IN INTEREST, FUN**

Everything From Dorothy Thompson to Expanded Sport Facilities Await Guests Tasting Delights of Enlarged ILGWU Resort

The real Summer season at Unity House gets under way at a bang-up Fourth of July week-end program which will set the tone for the rest of the hot-weather months. A water carnival and tennis exhibition top the list of spectator sports; a special performance of the rip-roaring farce, "Charlie's Aunt," a tingling revue entitled, "The Rhythm is Red, White and Blue" and special movie performances head the list of interesting entertainment.

**Kay-Dunhill Long Branch, N. J., Strike Settled on July 17**

The bitterly contested strike in the Kay-Dunhill dress plant at Long Branch, N. J., which lasted six weeks, ended on June 17 after the firm signed a union agreement guaranteeing a closed shop, a 21½-hour week to replace the 40-hour week hitherto in force, and a raise in earnings to all employees. Impartial machinery to settle disputes was also agreed upon.

The strike was carried through as part of the dress drive in the East-Peery territory inaugurated last March. Vice President Charles Zimmerman and Louis Stibberg, leaders of the campaign, negotiated the settlement. The Kay-Dunhill workers ratified the agreement on June 15.

Active in the management of the strike in Long Branch were Herman Brodia, Anne Ramsay, William Matheson, Jack Kagan, May Powell, and Josephine DiVecchio.

**Sheldae, Junior, Big Dress Producer, Signs Pact for 500 Workers**

Saul Dieck, Inc., prominent dress jobbing firm of 463 Seventh Avenue, New York City, signed a similar agreement last week for more than 500 employed in contractor plants in Fall River and New Bedford, Mass.

The Dieck firm, known in the trade as Sheldae, Junior, until two years ago had a labor contract with the ILGWU. The present agreement was consummated without a strike after negotiations by Vice President Charles Zimmerman and Louis Stibberg. The firm manufactures a \$27.75 line.

The Dieck firm joined the manufacturers' association and obligated itself to conform to all work terms under the collective pact.

**NLRB Orders Firm To Recognize ILGWU**

The National Labor Relations Board announced an order on June 26 requiring Rommie Dress Co., Penningsville, N. J., to disestablish the Independent Workers of Salem County as a collective bargaining representative. Upon request the firm must bargain collectively with the South Jersey Joint Board, ILGWU, as the sole representative of all the company's employees at the Penningsville plant.

**3,550 HOLD LINES AT 2 LARGE KNIIT PLANTS IN SOUTH**

"Back to work" movements engineered by management flopped miserably last week as ILGWU strikes in two of the country's largest knitting mills, tintored with both plants shut tight. It is obvious from the solid and picturesque costuming designed to intensify the sympathy of the communities, that the workers will not go back to work without an ILGWU contract.

The two plants, both in Tennessee, are the Standard Knitting Mills of Knoxville, and the Signal Mills of Chattanooga. The first plant employs 2,800; the second, 700. Organizers John A. Mason, in charge of both walkouts, reports that the strikes are in first-rate shape. The general labor movement is giving important assistance, he said.

In the Standard Mills a "back to work" movement initiated by the (Continued on Page 2)

**Our Line Is Unchanged**  
*An Editorial*

The swiftly moving events in the world arena are posing bewildering questions to a lot of people in America today. The sudden decision of Hitler to destroy the Soviet armies in his rear before undertaking an all-out assault on Britain has demoralized Stalin's disciples in our country into a new "line." The Communists, who only yesterday were making common cause with the most rabid isolationists, shouting "war-neither" at us and actively encouraging strikes and botlenecks in defense industries, today are howling for all-out military and financial aid to Russia.

Tomorrow they may attempt to woo us into another "popular front." They may strive to create a fresh intellectual blackout to mask themselves as our "allies" in the labor movement. What shall our attitude be towards this newest Communist maneuver?

We do not presume to answer this question for the whole trade union movement. But we, in the ILGWU, have had our full share of experience with the American Communists. We fought them relentlessly in the period when they all but captured and destroyed our organization and we have combated their in-

(Continued on Page 3)

**Knitted Underwear Committee Acts for 40-Cent Minimum**

A minimum wage of 40 cents an hour for workers employed in the knitted underwear, commercial knitting and men's woven underwear industries was recommended to United States Wage and Hour Administrator General Philip B. Penning by Industry Committee No. 28, which met in Washington, D. C. for three days beginning June 14.

The case for a 40-cent minimum in those branches of the industry within the jurisdiction of the ILGWU was presented by Dr. Lanza Taper, the union's research director. Meyer B. Eliazoff, executive director of the Allied Underwear Association which is under contract with Local 62, also appeared in support of a 40-cent minimum as did representatives of the AFL and CIO female workers' unions and of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Opposition to the proposed minimum was voiced by representatives of the Underwear Institute.

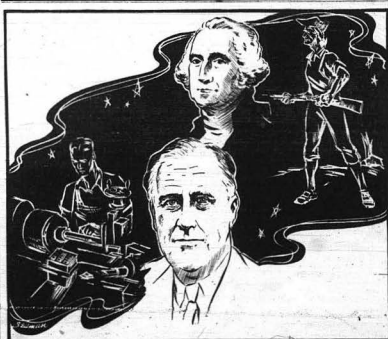
In arguing the ILGWU case Dr. Taper stressed the fact that even a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour (Continued on Page 2)

**Kolodney & Myers Strike Solid As 10th Week Starts**

The strike at the Kolodney & Myers dress plants in Hartford and New Britain, Conn., is continuing unabated.

The Kolodney factories were the first, among the big non-union plants to respond to the call for organization issued last March by the leaders of the Eastern dress organization campaign. The Kolodney workers have met the die-hard resistance of their employers to collective bargaining with a marvelous display of courage and with a determination in mind that equality with all the organized workers in the dress industry.

At this writing, the Kolodney strike goes into its tenth week. During this entire period not a break has been reported in the ranks of the strikers, with participation in the Kolodney plants has virtually been brought to a standstill.



**Roosevelt Calls for "Renewed Faith" in July 4th Statement**

Said the President:

The approach of Independence Day this year will kindle in all American hearts an appreciation of the dark days that preceded and followed July 4, 1776. These were the times that tried men's souls even as are these times in another crisis in American life.

But these days are also days of hope and as the birthday of American Independence draws near it is to be defied and perpetuate those inalienable rights which found free expression in the immortal Declaration. These words never had a deeper or more solemn meaning for America than they have in this hour of anxiety and peril.

The Fourth of July has always been a happy festival, a day of joy and exaltation in which all Americans have caught something of the spirit of liberty which the fathers of the Republic proclaimed to all the world on that anniversary day in Philadelphia in 1776. It has been essentially a home festival.

I am glad, therefore, to learn that the Office of Civilian Defense is to lead the nation this year in a grand dedication to liberty on the Fourth of July. I commend this celebration to Americans everywhere in the east and in this solemn commemoration we may find renewed faith in the blessings which are ours because of the struggle and sacrifice, the courage and sacrifice and wisdom of those who made this nation a reality.

# UNITED UNDERWEAR CO. GETS MOVES FOR 40-CENT ITEM

(Continued from Page 1)

is insufficient for "the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers," the attainment of which was sought by Congress in passing the Wage and Hour Law. He pointed out that the wage presently paid to workers in shops operating under contracts which with the ILGWU are such that a 40-cent minimum will require no large adjustments to the wage schedule. Experience under state minimum wage laws, the NRA and the Wage and Hour Law to date was reviewed to show that the industry is able to absorb sizable increases in wages without any curtailment of employment resulting therefrom.

The committee, made up of representatives of the public, labor and the employers in equal numbers, voted 17 to 7 in favor of a 40-cent minimum. The recommendation is expected to result in wage increases to 15,000 of the 60,000 workers employed in the industry covered. In the knitted underwear and commercial knitting industries the proposed minimum is 6 cents higher than the 35-cent minimum now in effect. The present 40-cent minimum for men's woven underwear is 2 1/2 cents.

The committee's recommendation is now in the hands of General Fleming who has announced that a public hearing on the recommendation will be held on July 9. If approved by the Administrator, the new minimum is expected to go into effect on November 17.

The 24-person committee consisted of the following members:

For the public—William E. Sumner, associate industrial chairman, Hosiery Industry; J. H. B. Smith, chairman; Philip Taft, assistant professor of economics, Brown University; Dr. Henry D. Wolfe, professor of economics, University of North Carolina; Myrtle Robinson, department of sociology, Alabama College; John De G. Bradman, Jr., Paul Academy, St. Paul, Minn.; Harry Barnett Gilman, assistant professor of economics, University of Chicago; Dr. William Haber, professor of economics, University of Michigan; Frank V. Morley, Harcourt, Brace & Co., N. Y.

Labor representatives were David Dubinsky, president, ILGWU; Samuel Shure, vice president, ILGWU; John E. Martin, southeastern regional director, ILGWU; Emil Rieve, general president, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Joseph R. White, vice president, TWCA; Mrs. Willie M. Watson, TWCA, Anniston, Ala.; G. H. Fox, president, United Textile Workers of America; Dorothy Bellanca, member of general executive board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Employer representatives were L. B. Boynton, Newton, Mass.; Ralph M. Jones, Utica, N. Y.; Robert M. Moore, Wisconsin; C. T. H. Maglier, N. Y.; William Sawyer, N. Y.; R. E. Sims, Piqua, O.; Earl Schneider, N. Y.

On the subject of whether the committee recommended favorable consideration for allowing an increase from 5 to 10 per cent in proportion of persons employed at less than the minimum in any one plant.

## Snow Suits Win Wage Boost In All Contractor Shops

Snow Suit Workers' Union, Local 102, won a 10 per cent increase in wages last month for the 1,000 workers employed in the shops of the Infants' and Children's Novelty Association, a contractors' group.

This increase became effective on June 16. The wage grant contains a further provision that the union may reopen the wage question and ask a further 5 per cent wage increase on or about August 13, should conditions warrant.

Vice President Jacob J. Heller, manager of Local 102, stated that similar increases are being sought from other shops employing the balance of the 2,500 workers in this branch of the industry.

## Belle Pact Signed in ILGWU Offices

The union agreement between the ILGWU and the Belle Knitting Mills of Sayre, Pa., covering more than 1,000 workers, was signed on Monday, June 28, in the general offices of the International.

Among those present were President Dubinsky, Vice President Elias Leberman, director of the Cotton Garment and Moelementum Trades Department under whose supervision the 8-day strike was conducted, and Elias Leberman, ILGWU attorney.

The agreement, which will run for three years, provides for a union shop, an all-round 10 per cent wage increase and vacations with pay, as well as a 40-hour week.

## 125 Undie Workers At Unity Week-end

More than 125 members of Local 62 attended the underground workers' fourth annual week-end at Unity House, June 18-19. Most of the girls were new members who had joined the union during the past three years and had never been to Unity before.

Expressing their delight at the opportunity Unity House afforded for a joyous week-end, many of the girls have asked Local 62's Educational Department to arrange another week-end before the Summer is over.

# UNITY WAGE PLAN HIT THE HIGH INTEREST, FUN

(Continued from Page 1)

The real, sea and concert of the ILGWU's cool Summer home will be kept in touch with the momentous events now changing the face of the work. Herman Leberman, Unity House educational director, has arranged for a series of lectures by a group of famous speakers and noted public figures.

Newbold Morris, president of the New York City Council will talk during the July 6th week-end. The night of July will see Dorothy Thompson, world's most famous woman columnist; Fannie Hurst, internationally known novelist; Professor George Counts and Mrs. Outland, Columbia University; Dr. Henry B. Kraus, foreign news reporter, Columbia Broadcasting System; Elias Terak will continue his popular talks on contemporary literature. Brother Leberman also announces that the rich record album collection that means so much to you with a dozen or more additions.

Activity, sports and entertainment are of course the order of the day and nights at Unity. But for the discipline of rest and contentment and the best things that make a vacation worthwhile there is the superabundance of Unity in the cool Province, the comforts of splendid

## Paid Vacations for Corset Workers



Manager Abraham Snyder of Local 32 distributing checks for paid vacations at the corset workers' headquarters, June 24. The local won paid vacations in its last contract. The Yette Riff, secretary of the executive board, getting the first check.

## KNITWEAR STRIKES IN KNOXVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA, TENN., IN EXCELLENT CONDITION, JOHN S. MARTIN REPORTS

(Continued from Page 1)

firm "at week received in only a few hundred of the women workers re-entering the plant. However, as the three basic crafts of the plant—drawing, cutting and knitting—remain completely tied up, the small percentage inside the plant finds no work to engage in. "The boast of the firm that it has 70 per cent of the people back at work is obviously a lot of moonshine," Martin comments.

In Chattanooga the Signal Mills is but "tight as a drum," Martin reports. The firm opened its shop last week in an attempt to create a back to work stampede but was compelled to close as not a striker returned to work. Even the office staff failed to report to work, Martin declares.

The Building Trades Council of Chattanooga last week declared a one-day holiday in support of the Signal Mills strikers. Hundreds of building workers came out on that day to take part in the Signal Mills

picketing and were greeted with great enthusiasm by the strikers.

## WAGE INCREASES FOR BARBIZON'S CUTTERS

Cutters employed at the Barbizon Corporation, Paterson, New Jersey, largest underwear producers in the country, last week received wage increases of \$2 to \$3 as a result of a supplementary agreement negotiated with the firm by the Eastern Out-of-Town Department. The agreement contains an additional stipulation that all cutters now receiving less than \$24 a week shall receive further increases of \$2 every two months until \$34 is reached.

## Lederer Bros., Detroit, Signs Closed Shop Pact

A contract was signed June 17 with Lederer Brothers, leading "union dress" firm in Michigan. It provides for a closed union shop, an immediate \$15 minimum, a \$17 minimum after September 16, and one week's vacation with pay. Two hundred workers are involved. With the exception of two small shops, Detroit is completely organized. Abraham Pinkin, general organizer, negotiated the agreement.

## Knitworkers Get Vacation Money

Local 22's Art Workshop exhibition in the foyer of the Administration Building attracts the well-desired attention of all our incoming guests. During their stay, guests return again and again for a more leisurely view of this exciting group of paintings, which has been hung with balance and care that is a good example for far more pretentious exhibits.

Beth Hoffman, teacher of the group, has done an impressive job in developing a remarkable number of artists who are now well beyond the "hooky" stage.

## Shelf of Pamphlets Issued by ILGWU Current Union Drive

The Spring organizing effort was initiated by the ILGWU in various women's garment industry centers produced a shelf of printed material issued by the General Office of the union. This "shelf" of booklets was widely distributed by the union among its organized workers through headquarters in many parts of the country and special organizing committees. Most of the brochures were written to meet specific needs.

In addition to booklets and pamphlets, the General Office bought during the campaign a considerable amount of newspaper space in several cities where regular approach to the non-union workers had been made difficult.

In several localities the ILGWU also used radio time to put across its appeal to the workers and to present its case to the community.

Outstanding among these pamphlets are:

GOOD NEWS, No. 107, four pages with many entitled, "Dresses Don't Study Geography."

GOOD NEWS, No. 108, four pages with two-color material centers spread entitled, "Coast to Coast."

THE CHURCH AND UNIONISM, six pages, containing pronouncements of church spokesmen on labor organization and collective bargaining.

MEET THE ILGWU, 12 pages, a thumbnail history of the union, designed for mass distribution.

KNOW YOUR 'OPTIONS', a nine-page tract on the Negro in trade unions.

1941 WAGES POSE 1941, nine-page format, two-color illustrated brochure, designed for mass distribution.

THEY WANT! Four pages, illustrated booklet for wide distribution among the unorganized workers.

These pamphlets are available, in single copies without charge and in bulk at a nominal cost, to all locals and to individual ILGWU members who may obtain them from the General Office, 3 West 16th Street, New York City.

## KNITGOODS WORKERS' RAISE DEMANDS GO TO IMPARTIAL CHAIRMAN

Negotiations between the Knitgoods Workers' Union, Local 155 of the ILGWU, and The Association of Knitted Fabric Manufacturers, on the former's demands for an increase in wages, having reached a stalemate, the matter was referred last week to the impartial chairman for a decision.

Prof. Herman Gray, of New York University, is the impartial chairman who will rule on the dispute. A decision is expected in the immediate future.

## JUSTICE

A Labor Magazine Published twice monthly by the International Labor Council  
Workers Union

Office of Publication: 10 Montgomery Street, New York City, N. Y.  
Editorial Office: 8 West 14th Street, New York, N. Y.  
Tel. WAtkins 9668

DAVID DUBINSKY, President and General Secretary, Treasurer  
MRS. D. DANIEL, Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year.

Entered as Second Class matter, Aug. 2, 1915, at Post Office at Jersey City, N. J., under Post Office No. 419, as provided in special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103 of Act of October 3, 1917 authorized on January 25, 1919.

Vol. XXIII, July 1, 1938, No. 13

# THE WEST COAST

## Tabin & Picker "Union" Fast Falling Apart

Hundreds of employees of Tabin & Picker, largest garment manufacturing firm in the Chicago area, are resigning from the firm-sponsored, dominated union and are joining the ILGWU. The action of three leading members of the company union—Bernice Zelek, Pearl Gittler and Christine Meyers—in leaving the company union and publicly announcing that they had joined the ILGWU gave courage to intimidated Tabin employees. The efforts of volunteer workers are giving impetus to organization. In the meantime, NLRB hearings are being held

## DEMAND HIGHER WAGES TO MEET INCREASING COSTS CHICAGO

"Among the important subjects on our agenda in Chicago at the present moment," writes Vice President Morris Bialis, "is higher earnings to balance living. This means that our business agents and price committees will have to use every possible influence to level up prices and thereby increase earnings."

"Of course, we are meeting with opposition from employers who, without denying the fact that the cost of living has risen materially, claim that they had not taken this into consideration when they themselves sold their product for Fall delivery. Nevertheless, we have been successful thus far in obtaining better prices than we did at the beginning of the last Fall season."

"This goes for the cloak trade as well as for the dress industry. In the larger cloak shops operation is already beginning and the prospects are that we shall have a fair season. "In the dress shops the new agreement is working out quite well. The committee which is investigating cutters' wages is on the job, and many cutters have already benefited from its work in the form of wage boosts. Some cases are expected to come up for final adjustment before the impartial tribunal in the industry. All sorters, cleaners, packers and basters have received their higher per hour minimums in accordance with the new contract."

"The news that the Industry Committee has recommended the 40-cent per hour minimum for the entire dress industry was received with great joy by the Chicago dressmakers. The new minimum, they realize, will greatly benefit thousands of their sister dressmakers in many shops while, at the same time, bolstering their own economic position in the places where they work."

## OUR LINE IS UNCHANGED

(Continued from Page 1)

filtration into our union without abatement throughout the year.

Our line has not changed. We retain our unalterable opposition to every brand of totalitarianism, whether it be Fascist, Nazi or Communist. In the present world crisis we, as an outstanding American labor union, are vitally concerned with the triumph of world democracy. They, the Communists, are chiefly concerned with the saving of the Stalin dictatorship.

Nevertheless, our primary purpose is to see Hitler smashed. Hitler is fighting not only British democracy; he is out to smother every breath of human freedom all over the world. Today, with the case of a gangster, he has invaded Russia in order to make certain his ultimate victory over England and, later, over our own country. It is a total war for total world domination.

Total war means total defense. In total defense, as in war, morale and complete understanding of the immensely vital issues before us are equally as important as planes, tanks and guns. The ultimate destruction of Hitlerism and of all forms of dictatorships, we realize, can best be served today through extending full aid to all forces fighting Nazi and Fascist aggression. We are fully in accord, therefore, with the policy of our government in giving unlimited aid to Britain and to all associated with it in the crusade against Hitlerism. We are fully in accord, therefore, with giving every possible aid to Soviet Russia as she repels the bloody onslaught of the Nazi hordes.

This, however, does not mean making common cause with American Communists. Democracy is fighting today for its very life as never before. In times like these he who is not heart and soul for democracy in all its vital aspects must be counted as being at heart in the totalitarian camp. We cannot and will not make any alliances with the Communists. We cannot and will not trust them to lead the fight for democracy. We shall not relax our vigil to keep our movement clean of these nimble "line" changers.

## LOS ANGELES ILGWU WINS BIG WAGE BOOST FOR CLOAKMAKERS

Following conferences with the Los Angeles Cloak Manufacturers' Association, the ILGWU Joint Board signed an agreement on June 25 which granted all coat and suit workers wage increases ranging from 10 to 15 per cent.

Simultaneously the union called a stoppage in all cloak contractor shops for the purpose of settling prices for the coming work year and to obtain wage raises similar to those granted by the manufacturers. The stoppage in the contracting shops has brought about the formation of a permanent Jobbers' association in the cloak trade. Vice President Louis Levy, ILGWU head on the West Coast, is in charge of the cloak situation. The union is also conferring in Los Angeles with the local dress association for the renewal of the collective agreement which expires in July. Brother Levy has informed "Justice." Preparations for a strike, should negotiations fail, are being energetically pushed.

## Jennie Matyas Called To Los Angeles Drive

Jennie Matyas, organizer for the San Francisco district, is in Los Angeles assisting in the drive for a new, improved contract in the dress industry and to aid in the dress organization drive.

Sister Matyas was called to Los Angeles by Vice President Louis Levy, Pacific Coast representative, to assist Brother George Withnack, manager of the dress department, in directing the campaign.

Meanwhile Vice President Rose Penetta, general organizer, is directing a whirlwind campaign to organize the sportswear industry, the principal stronghold of anti-union employers in Los Angeles.

The campaign in the sportswear industry was recently intensified and Vice President Penetta has hurried back from Washington, D. C., where she attended a Wage and Hour Committee conference, to bring the sportswear situation to a head. She will devote her attention also to the preparations for the general dress strike.

## Cloakmakers Back L. A. Dressmakers

Two thousand Los Angeles cloakmakers at a mass meeting June 19 adopted resolutions in aid of an improved agreement for dressmakers. The dress contract expires July 1.

The cloakmakers promised "financial, moral and general support."

## Picnic for Cutters

Members of Los Angeles Cutters' Local 84, ILGWU, are making preparations to entertain more than 600 union members at their second annual picnic to be held at Griffith Park July 27.

Games and contests are being arranged by the committee and refreshments will be served. A softball game between the ILGWU team and another topnotch nine will start at noon.

Proceeds will go to the cutters' Sick Benefit Fund.

The committee includes Ben Yerman, secretary of Local 84; Dave Ben, Ben Segal, Jack Hess and Les Shapiro.

## OLYMPIC SPORT TOGS SIGNS CONTRACT AS L.A. DRIVE CONTINUES

Reaching another milestone in its drive for 100 per cent organization of the women's apparel industry in Los Angeles, the ILGWU signed an agreement this week with Olympic Sport Togs.

The announcement was made by Vice President Louis Levy, Pacific Coast representative.

The agreement provides for a union shop, reopening of wage negotiations whenever the cost of living increases 5 per cent, a guarantee against wage cuts during the life of the contract and other standard union conditions.

The firm recognized the ILGWU as the sole collective bargaining agent for the workers only after a majority had signed union cards. Negotiations for an agreement were launched immediately, and the agreement was signed within ten days.

Organization drive was carried on at the shop for several months under the direction of Rose Penetta, vice president and general organizer of the ILGWU, and George Withnack, manager of the Dressmakers' Division in Los Angeles.

Under the contract the company will hire all new employees through the union, and all new employees will become members of the union. Anthony D. O'Rourke, impartial chairman for the industry in Southern California, was appointed the official arbiter in disputes between the union and the firm.



## In Wisconsin

### Milwaukee

In addition to the 45-week guarantee of employment and vacation with pay, the Milwaukee Joint Board's new two-year contract with the Rhea Garment Co. won substantial wage gains for the workers.

The cutters, spreaders, and shippers gained an increase of \$2 per week. The minimum for the cutters in the new agreement is \$20 per week. The rest of the workers received an increase of 3 cents an hour.

The union's conference committee consisted of Rose Marie Conliffe, Lillian Newman, Mary Mittlestedt, Art Wasilowicz, Ella Bartel, Mabel DeWitt, May Goss, and Ann Papus, headed by Benjamin Dobnik, manager of the Joint Board.

### Racine

Local 187 was successful in obtaining a wage increase of 3 cents an hour with the Chicago Rubber Clothing Co. The agreement with that concern will expire in January, 1942.

### Ganson & Co.

The two-week strike in the Ganson & Co. cotton dress house, Chicago, employing 80 workers was settled July 24. The agreement called for a closed shop and wage increases averaging 15 per cent.

### Detroit, Mich.

An agreement granting a 7 1/2-cent per hour increase and a closed union shop was signed June 14 with the Stylis Dress Company, manufacturers of skirts, blouses, coats and dresses. It covers 75 employees.

### Elgin, Ill.

The agreement with the Elgin Garment Co., a subsidiary shop of the B. G. Garment Co. of Chicago, was renewed for two years with Local 89 of Elgin, Ill. The workers gained substantial increases. Brother Harry Rufer, general organizer, and Sister Edna Walshaw of Local 90 negotiated for the union.

## In Chicago

A closed shop agreement covering 110 cotton dress workers has been signed with the Silverstein Company of Chicago. The contract calls for an immediate \$15 minimum, a \$11 minimum in September, and all other union conditions.

### Erwin & Erwin

A short campaign in the Erwin & Erwin blouse factory of Chicago resulted in an agreement which included a closed union shop and minimum scales. Fifty workers were affected.

# "Little International"

## DRIVE IN JERSEY

Jersey Campaign Producing Good Results—Another South Norwalk Shop Is Unionized—Experience With An Intelligent Employer

—By Harry Wander

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

Our New Jersey organization drive is beginning to show results. Good results. Last week we concluded agreements with three children's and house dress manufacturers in the Newark-Orange area. One of these firms employs about 200 workers, the other two employ a total of about 150. As a story elsewhere on this page relates in detail, all of them received substantial benefits through the union's action.

At present we are negotiating with another firm employing about 250 workers, in the same section, and we hope to reach an agreement shortly.

Our intensified organization drive has also brought further results in Connecticut, where another South Norwalk firm has signed.

### A Pleasant Experience

Negotiating agreements is often difficult, but rarely a pleasure. Morris Sherman, owner of the Sherman Manufacturing Co., referred to above as employing about 200 workers, furnished us with one of the exceptions. Never in our experience have we met a pleasanter person—or a fairer employer. After the first half hour of discussion, Mr. Sherman's attitude was that the workers were entitled to all the conditions we asked for them, and that he would be ready to grant them if he did not have to compete with other firms making the same line of work. Once an employer realizes that, half the battle is over.

We got an immediate 10 per cent increase in wages for the workers.

## LONG ISLAND ORGANIZATION SHOWS GAINS

Organization of six shops employing over 350 workers and continuing drives against three others were the highlights in a report submitted last week to the Eastern Out-of-Town Department by Long Island Manager Jack Grossman. The report covered all phases of the local's activities during the past three months.

Most important of the shops unionized was the Benetton Manufacturing Company, Hicksville dress contractor employing about 200 workers, for whom a 10 per cent raise and a cut in hours from 40 to 35 were obtained. Other shops unionized were the Malo Blouse Company, Jamaica; L & J Dress Company, Richmond Hill; Maple Dress, Hicksville; C & J Dress, Jamaica, and Renee Frocks, Corona.

Agreement with the L & J Dress Company was preceded by a two-week strike, and resulted in a 35 per cent increase in piece rates and a 20 per cent work. A six-week strike brought the agreement with Renee Frocks where a 30 per cent increase in piece rates was obtained. Similar increases were won at Maple Dress. The Malo Blouse and C & J Dress Companies were new firms organized before they started production.

Active organization work is now being done at the National Broadacre Manufacturing Company, Inwood, employing about 90 workers. Renee Frocks, Hicksville, and Blue Dale Dress, the notorious runaway shop, also in Hicksville, Grossman reported.

and numerous other benefits usually provided for in union agreements.

### Vacations With Pay

We should like to cite an example of this employer's fairness. We incorporated in the agreement a clause to the effect that at some future date we were to confer on the issue of vacations with pay. After the agreement was signed, we had occasion to visit Mr. Sherman, and at that time, of his own volition, he suggested that we work out a plan for placing a vacation-with-pay clause immediately into effect.

We hope that other employers in the area will be induced to follow his example.

## UNITY HOUSE OUTING ENJOYED BY MEMBERS ON ANNUAL WEEK-END

Some 300 active members and officers of Eastern Out-of-Town locals traveled to Unity House two weeks ago for the department's annual week-end outing. They crowded onto the tennis courts, swarmed into the social hall, overran the sophisticated courts, waterfowl, archery range, accounted for their full share of seats at the pinhole tables, and, by common assent, had a "wonderful time."

Many younger union members, visiting Unity House for the first time, ardently praised the ILGWU's Summer resort. Young and old made the most of their week-end, enjoying the meal, participating in the sports, renewing old friendships, and making new ones.

Most of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department's guests arrived Friday evening, June 13, and were joined by the others on Saturday morning. Although the weather was marred by occasional showers and clouds, it did not seriously interfere with the various activity programs. On Sunday afternoon a hot sun brought dozens of sunbathers out on the lawns, while others cooled themselves at the lakefront.

## BLOUSE WORKERS GET FIRST VACATION PAY

More than 2,000 blouse workers in Eastern Out-of-Town shops received their first vacation pay last week as a result of the blouse industry collective agreement signed last November. Because the vacation pay fund had been in existence for only a half year, payments averaged 80 or about half of what they will be in 1934.

## EDISON NAMES HARRY POSNER TO NEW BOARD

Harry Posner, ILGWU Plainfield manager, two weeks ago was named union representative on New Jersey's newly created State Labor Mediation Board by Governor Charles Edison. The appointment was regarded as a tribute to the ILGWU and to Posner's record in the New Jersey labor movement.

Other members on the new mediation board are Professor William Nunn, who recently assisted in settling the Kay-Dunhill strike; Reverend William L. Tucker, Judge Bartholomew A. Sheehan, and Franklin Conklin Jr.

Manager of other New Jersey ILGWU locals warmly praised Posner's appointment. General Manager Harry Wander called it "thoroughly deserved."

In a newspaper interview Posner declared that he would do his best to represent labor in a constructive manner, and in such a way as to advance both labor's interest and the public good.

### Wander Lauds Holdeman

Carl Holdeman, chairman of Labor's Non-Partisan League of New Jersey, was warmly praised by Eastern Out-of-Town General Manager Harry Wander at a testimonial dinner to Holdeman Saturday, June 21, at the Essex House, Newark, New Jersey. Wander attributed many Labor's Non-Partisan League accomplishments to Holdeman's leadership. "Delegations from all New Jersey ILGWU locals were present."

## WEEK WORKERS IN EOT SHOPS GET \$134,680 IN WAGE BOOSTS

Wage increases totaling \$134,680 a year have been obtained for week workers in Eastern Out-of-Town Department shops in recent months, Israel Horowitz, the department's assistant

manager, announced last week. These increases, covering 1,850 week workers, resulted from a drive to raise wages in union shops. Further increases are expected during the next fortnight, Horowitz said.

Additional raises were obtained for several thousand piece workers in various garment trades under Eastern Out-of-Town jurisdiction, but these have not yet been tabulated, it was announced.

"We started this campaign for higher wages in union shops because we thought the situation warranted it," Horowitz said. "The results confirm our opinion. Although in all case agreements stipulating wage standards were in force, we man-

## Signs of Kay-Dunhill Victory



Charles S. Zimmerman, co-director of the dress drive just closed, looks on with a happy smile as Kay-Dunhill workers who had failed to join the recent strike sign up with the ILGWU. The strike ended in a satisfactory settlement.

## NEW JERSEY CAMPAIGN SCORES 3 VICTORIES; MORE EXPECTED

Agreements with three house dress manufacturers in Orange, New Jersey, affecting over 350 workers, were signed last week, and other agreements covering large numbers of workers were expected, as the Eastern Out-of-Town's organization campaign in New Jersey moved swiftly forward.

The agreements already signed are with the Sherman Manufacturing Company, Lee Sherman Company, and B & B. All provide for a blanket 10 per cent wage increase.

Eastern Out-of-Town Department General Manager Harry Wander and Drive Director Peter Detlefsen represented the union in negotiations.

Conferences with other firms were in progress as "Justice" went to press.

Meanwhile the organization drive continued in full swing. Eastern Out-of-Town staff organizers, under Detlefsen's supervision and aided by a large number of active union members and by workers in the shops under organization, continued to enroll scores of additional members in a half dozen factories.

In announcing the Sherman Manufacturing Company agreement, Wander commended its president, Morris Sherman, for his cooperative attitude toward labor relations. "It is not often that we come across an employer so intelligent in his approach to labor problems and with such a sympathetic understanding of the role and importance of labor unions," he said.

Discussing the drive's rapid progress, Detlefsen said that it was not at all unlikely that 1,500 or more new members would be brought into the union before it was completed. He praised the humaneness and spirit of the workers and said that in almost every instance the union was being enthusiastically received.

It was expected that the Sherman agreements would favorably affect the union's efforts in other Orange plants and in those in other communities.

Elsewhere in the Eastern Out-of-Town Department organization activities were also moving ahead. In Long Branch Sherman Girto announced that an agreement with the big Rubber plant was recently signed. Lou Cronin reported that organization was making headway in other plants. Organizers were also working hard in Bridgeport, Long Island, and other communities.

## Department Activists Enjoy Unity Week-end



Representatives for many Eastern Out-of-town locals gathered at Unity House, the week-end of June 13, for some sunshine, fun and chit-chat about union problems.

# DRESS MAKERS SECTORS

## NEWS OF THE DRESS JOINT BOARD AND AFFILIATED LOCALS

### DOROTHY W. ANDERSON NAMED DIRECTOR OF NEW YORK DRESS INSTITUTE AS MARKET PROMOTION CAMPAIGN GETS UNDER WAY

Mrs. Dorothy W. Anderson has been named executive director of the New York Dress Institute, it was announced from the Institute's headquarters at 145 Broadway. In her new post, which she assumed on July 1, Mrs. Anderson will supervise the inserting of 78,000 labels annually in as many dresses produced in the New York market—although, as she herself says with a laugh, she cannot sew a stitch.

It is altogether fitting that a woman should have been picked to head the million-dollar-a-year promotion drive—for not only do women buy and wear the products of the dress industry, but they make most of the dresses as well. Union statistics show that 87,000 of the 92,000 workers in the New York dress industry are women.

Mrs. Anderson, who is short, slight and trim, has for the past two years been the fashion merchandiser for Arnold Constable & Co. She is 38 years old and has had fifteen years of varied experience in the fashion field.

In commenting on the main job ahead, which is to increase the sales of New York dresses so as to bring more work into the shops, Mrs. Anderson says, "This is the first time that we've had such an excellent set-up with labor, the manufacturers and the consumers all in-

terested. We shall promote the making and wearing of more dresses, better styled and better made."

Mrs. Anderson believes firmly in "New York's destiny as the fashion center of the world," and she praised Julius Hochman and the Dress Joint Board for the wonderful and far-sighted job which the union accomplished in getting the Dress Institute under way.

### Rain of Leaflets Heralds New Dress Union-Style Label

Through the distribution of thousands of blue, buff, salmon and green colored leaflets, the Dress Joint Board has informed the members of its affiliated locals of the introduction of the combination union and fashion label which is to be sewn on all dresses beginning July 1, 1941.

This union label, which has been approved by the I.L.G.W.U. and by the Dress Joint Board, is to be sewn on every dress manufactured by an employer in contractual relations with the union. General Manager Julius Hochman has written the shop chairmen informing them that the Joint Board has made them the responsible representatives of the union, whose duty it is to see that no dress is worked on unless a label is supplied and attached.

The actual size of the label is about one and seven-eighths inches long by three-quarters of an inch deep. The label is distributed in the shops states, in part:

"This is our union label—and from now on, every dress manufactured in all our shops must bear this label. Do not accept bundles without the label.

"The label is to be sewn on all dresses—and no dress is to leave the shop without the label.

"The million-dollar-a-year promotion fund and the union label were among the major demands of the union in the recent negotiations with the employers. We won those demands. Now let's all help before there's."

### Promotion Chief



Dorothy W. Anderson, who will head the Dress Institute and guide the promotion of the new label.

### DRESS INSTITUTE SENDS FIRMS MILLION LABELS TO N. Y. SHOPS

The promotion campaign for the New York dress industry, inaugurated by the Dress Joint Board and incorporated in the new three-year union agreement, moved into high gear this week as the first batch of a million labels was sent to the shops and the New York Dress Institute selected Mrs. Dorothy W. Anderson as executive director to coordinate the drive.

The very first labels—20 of them in all—were to be sewn on 20 beautifully styled dresses worn by 20 pretty models at the New York City Hall early this month at a ceremony designed to attain widespread publicity. The 20 dresses will represent the different price ranges of dresses, from \$1.27 to \$75, manufactured by the New York employer.

Workers from the shops were scheduled to take an active part in the history-making ceremony. Fifty girls, members of the locals affiliated with the Dress Joint Board, were selected for their beauty, skill and personality—and

from this number 20 were picked to sew on the first 20 labels. The final selection took place in the Joint Board Council Room, June 27.

Participants in the City Hall ceremony will include representatives of the union, led by President Dublin, sky, General Manager Hochman, and the managers of the four dress locals, as well as important public officials and employers, led by Mayor La Guardia and Samuel Zahn, who is chairman of the Dress Institute.

Labor circles throughout the country were commenting on the new banner of the dressmakers—the nearest union label of them all, featuring the New York skyline, the proud title, "New York Creation," and the all-important slogan: "Made under standards of I.L.G.W.U."

The label comes in three colors: Black, which is the official label of the Dress Institute, and will be featured in all advertising and is being used by employers wherever possible.

White, which is available for employers who feel that certain garments are preferable for certain garments.

Natural, which is available for employers who prefer to use a neutral shade label.

All dresses, from the simplest day-time frock to the most sumptuous evening gown, will have this new union-fashion label sewn on, either at the neckline or at the pocket of the garment. As one New York paper proudly editorialized, "Ninety per cent of the nation's street dresses will carry this New York Creation label. The farmer's wife in Kansas and the debutante in Philadelphia will bear the New York skyline, silhouetted on a small label, on their backs."

In commenting on the new label, General Manager Hochman declared that it would not only assure the customer that she is buying a genuine New York dress, but it gives "labor's stamp of approval." "The label assures her," he said, "that her dress is of a superior standard of fashion, fit, craftsmanship and value evolved under improved and modernized standards set up by our 85,000 members through their union.

"Every year, dress manufacturers will contribute, through the purchase of these labels, \$1,000,000 to promote and advertise the New York dress industry. The purpose of this promotion campaign is to increase the volume of sales in our market so that there will be more dresses sold and therefore more work and more earnings for the members of our union."

In an official announcement on promotion and efficiency, the New York Dress Institute states:

"Although the label and the advertising and promotion of the Institute's program is the more spectacular phase of the campaign, no less important will be the drive for more efficiency within the industry. This is also provided for in the three-year agreement negotiated last February by the Dress Joint Board under the direction of Julius Hochman, who is the 'father' of the Institute's campaign. Industry meetings on the 'efficiency' clause of the agreement will be conducted soon to determine ways of aiding employers to rehabilitate the industry, modernize machinery and install adequate cost accounting systems which are now woefully lacking."

### Will Be on Millions of Dresses



This label will tell the women of America that New York dresses are union made.

### DRESS JOINT BOARD VOTES AID TO COUNTY REFORM REFERENDUM

The Dress Joint Board is after the tiger again—the Tammany Hall tiger, which keeps 1,000 of its henchmen on the city payroll holding out-

moded and unnecessary jobs which should be abolished. At its regular June meeting, the board of directors of the Joint Board unanimously voted to give all possible support to the County Reform Referendum which aims to do away with these do-nothing office-holders.

Workers in all of the shops are being asked to support this reform movement. A letter to shop chairmen from General Manager Julius Hochman and Secretary-Treasurer Nahshai Minkoff points out that "competent authorities estimate that the more which New York City wastes on these unneeded jobholders is sufficient to build public housing projects to provide at least 4,000 working-class families with decent homes, such as Vlodek Houses."

"With this money, too," they continue, "the city could provide adequate medical care, such as medical examinations and hospitals for the poor of our city. As workers and citizens, we are vitally interested in eliminating all graft and waste from our city government. To carry this proposal, it is necessary that at least 20,000 citizens who voted in the last election sign a petition."

The letter then outlines the twelve important rules covering petition signatures, and expresses the Joint Board's appreciation for the "prompt and wholehearted cooperation of the shop chairmen and the workers participating in this reform movement."

### Dress Beauty Squad to Sew on First Labels



Twenty winners of beauty-skill-personality contest/conducted among New York's Local 22 and 87 will sew the first official "New York Creation" labels on 20 dresses at ceremonies at New York City Hall, early this month. Mayor La Guardia will preside. At extreme right is Julius Hochman, Dress Joint Board general manager.

## Local 89 Brevities

By Vanni Montana

### The Roosevelt Way

President Roosevelt's recent memorandum to the Office of Production Management hitting discrimination against loyal workers because of racial origin or color was the main topic of a speech by First Vice President Luigi Antonini on the "Voice of Local 89" broadcast Saturday, June 21. Brother Antonini who has been very active in defending the rights of workers of Italian origin to jobs in the national defense industries, greeted the President's declaration as a guarantee that such practices will soon be stopped.

"Industrialists must determine only the worker's skill and his loyalty to democracy. A worker of Italian origin or of German origin, whose democratic faith is sincere, is more deserving, from the viewpoint of American democracy, than a Mayflower descendant whose democratic loyalty is doubtful," Brother Antonini said.

"We were sure the President was with us," Antonini added, "because we are fortunate to have at the White House a man whose democratic ideals resemble those of Giuseppe Mazzini, the greatest apostle of democracy in the nineteenth century."

"All oppressed people and all persecuted minorities in the world have put their hopes in Roosevelt," Antonini continued. "Should Hitler win, an argument, race would be master of the world while all other nationalities would be enslaved. Italo-Americans would also be persecuted because in America they are deemed a minority as a national group and a minority by their religious affiliation. The way of justice for all is the Roosevelt way. Therefore we shall actively work for the triumph of Roosevelt's Meas."

### A Letter from

#### Ignazio Silone

Ignazio Silone, the famous Italian anti-Fascist writer, who gave world literature such masterpieces as "Fontamara" and "Bread and Wine," and to political science such great books as "School for Dictators," recently sent a letter to Luigi Antonini, thanking him for the help received by two Italian refugees who had been personally recommended by Silone. The conclusion of Silone's letter indicates the real feeling of the Italian people.

"I have been living in the last few days," Silone wrote, "in one of the Italian border, where I go near in a white to breathe the Italian air. I found everywhere the Italian success in the Balkans, the Italian people, like the dog of the Bible, seem affected again by their usual 'venezian'."

Translated into plain words, Silone's symbolic language means that the Italian people reject Fascist propaganda. They are more and more against Mussolini's war to make Hitler the master of Italy and the world.

### Bronx Cheers For the "Duce"

Mussolini's vituperative attacks against America and against President Roosevelt.

## "THE VOICE OF LOCAL 89"

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

### Luigi Antonini

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

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From 10 to 11 on EASTERN HOOKUP

WEVD (1236 Kc.) New York  
WOPX (890 Kc.) New Haven  
WFSB (890 Kc.) Philadelphia

dent Roosevelt personally were given a prompt answer by Brother Luigi Antonini. Mussolini's insult, he said, did not represent the feeling of the Italian people and were made only to please Mussolini's master in Berlin.

"Mussolini spoke like a Quisling," Brother Antonini added. "The defecation of this war dared to defy America. . . . He said that in a war with America, Japan would support the Axis. This may be possible one thing, however, is certain: the Italian people do not support Mussolini in this war. In a war with America, the Italian people would work and pray for America's victory. Hitler was disappointed by Mussolini in the first year of the war and will be even more disappointed in the second. Mussolini's heresimism may have halted his speech with their usual 'ala.' But Mussolini's victims, the soldiers at the fronts, the prisoners, and their families at home, and we Americans of Italian origin, greeted his speech with those significant words which in Italy are called 'Pernacch' and here in America are called 'Bronx cheers'!"

### Medical Examination

Local 89 members are reminded that according to the rules of the local's Sick Benefit Fund, they are entitled to two free medical examinations each year at the Union Health Center. Only a small part of the local's membership has taken advantage of this provision, and therefore shop chairmen and chairmen are asked by the office to announce at shop meetings that members may have two free medical examinations at the Center each year.

### Patronize

#### Unity House

A standard feature on Local 89's weekly radio program is a boost for the ILGWU Summer home at Unity House. Members of Local 89 are urged to spend their vacations there. In addition to the many outstanding entertainment and recreation features, workers of Italian origin may enjoy food prepared by a very competent Italian chef.

### Organization Staff in Spirited Review of Dress Drive



Managers, business agents and organizers heard reports on the recent successful dress drive from Vice President Zimmerman (left) and Brother Louis Stulberg who guided it with the cooperation of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department headed by Vice President Harry Wander and the Cotton Garment and Miscellaneous Trades Department headed by Vice President Elias Reisinger. The staff met in the auditorium, 3 West 16th Street, June 21. There was much spirited discussion.



### Financial Sins for Democracy

Nathaniel M. Minoff, secretary-treasurer of the Dress Joint Board, is first in line as Defense Bonds go on sale at the Joint Board offices. Right behind him is Nathan Margolies, assistant manager of Local 22.

## MUSEUMS WILL HELP

Garment Workers Can Get New View of Their Industry and New Skill in Their Work by Viewing Thrilling Examples of Garments, Textiles

By M. D. C. Crawford

The campaign to advertise the New York market and to develop a greater efficiency in the production of garments is now getting under way. It is one of the most amazing developments in modern industrial relations. It represents a community of interest which is as unusual as it is hopeful of results.

But in the long run, the importance of the New York market depends upon the knowledge and understanding, loyalty and skill of the workers in this area.

It is my hope in this article to inspire the readers of "Justice" with some idea as to their personal responsibilities in the present situation, and the opportunities that New York City's museums offer to them to improve their knowledge and enlarge their understanding of the artistic and technical history of those great arts of costume in which they are practicing professionals. They should always remember the fact that no organization can be greater than the intelligence, loyalty and understanding of its members.

A part of your personal job lies in a study of the history of your art.

You may properly ask, "Why should a member of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union spend any considerable portion of his or her leisure time in one or another of the great museums in the city?"

The answer is simple.

The needle industry and the closely related fabric industry are based on whim, a desire for ornament and charm, line and color. This is a round-about-way of saying that the needle industries are essentially arts dealing with esthetic as well as physical needs. The finest examples of these arts are treasured in museums.

All day long you guide machines driving needles or you use the needle without the machine, electric cutting machines, or knives, or scissors. You handle cottons, wools, silks, linens, woven textures, embroideries, prints, knitted designs and laces. Where did these fabrics originate as ideas? What are their intricate social, artistic and technical histories? I do not claim that all of these questions can be answered by

## YOU MAY HAVE IT FOR THE ASKING

The dramatic story of the history-making collective agreement recently signed in the New York dress industry is told in a special lead article by General Manager Julius Hochman in the current issue of the "Labor Information Bulletin," official monthly journal of the U. S. Department of Labor. Brother Hochman describes their new development in labor relations and points out that "when a union is the only force capable of industry consciousness and industry enforcement, as has been the case in the dress industry, then, in the interests of its members, that union can and must concern itself with industry problems."

Readers of "Justice" who are interested in receiving a copy of this article should write to Publicity Department, Dress Joint Board, 218 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

the most perfect museum possible for us to develop. I do not claim perfection for any of our existing museums. But I do say that in museums, and in museums more than in libraries, you will find the answers to most of the questions that come to you at one time or another as you are engaged in the process of producing apparel for the women of your own time.

It is possible for people who want to learn to be taught by people who know and who want to teach; but the first essential necessity of this relationship is curiosity, sustained, intelligent, persistent curiosity on the part of the learner. No one has ever been able to teach a wooden Indian.

It seems to me that this quality of curiosity can be inspired, enriched and sustained by some familiarity with the vast collections in our museums which are accessible to all in New York City.

In a general way museum collections are divided between the works of art produced by ancient and modern people who have a written language and those arts of the so-called primitive peoples (often far superior to the others, but divided by the line of the phonetic alphabet). For example, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, there are great collections of fabrics and ceramics and statuary from Egypt, India and China, and from the great arts of the Mediterranean peoples (the literate peoples of antiquity), and such modern patterns as Italy, France, England and the United States.

Of particular interest to the students of the needle industry are the arts of Persia, as illustrated in their beautiful miniature paintings, which show the loveliest examples of tailored made garments in fabrics. There are the Coptic cloths and ornaments of Egypt, and examples of European costumes of the 17th, 18th and the early 19th centuries.

On the other side of Central Park is the American Museum of Natural History, and further uptown, at 159th Street, is the Museum of the American Indian, which contains the arts of people who had no written language. The Museum of the American Indian is devoted entirely to the primitive arts of the aboriginal peoples of North and South America. It is one of the most highly specialized museums of this kind in the world.

The American Museum of Natural History not only contains similar collections, but also collections from Siberia, Africa and the islands of the Pacific. In each of these museums reasonably priced publications and post cards are available. My suggestion would be that every serious student of costume keep a scrapbook in which these publications and post cards could be inserted with such notes of interest as may attract the attention of the student. Keeping records of this kind are worthy stimulants, not only to the imagination, but also to the memory, and until these arts become your own, they will not be useful to you.

You learn art as you learn a language, by assimilating the details (Continued on Page 14)



# WEEK to WEEK

## Nazi Attack on Russia Falls to Limit Determination to Defeat Hitler—Ford Contract Tops Labor News—Defense Booms

By Leon Stein

### NEW FRONT—Shortly before midnight last Saturday Herr Hitler swung the world around on its axis by declaring war on the Soviet Union. Swivel chair strategists and professional poli-

ticians found accustomed values changing and before the night was out black had become white, and red, blue.

Immediate reaction in this country was that Hitler had hastened the end of his own doom by creating a new Eastern front. Whether or not the "fourthirty guttersnipe" had undertaken the new campaign with some secret foreknowledge of a Russian weakness, the fondest dreams of those who in the past months had been dubbed wildcat thinkers was realized Sunday morning by the fact, for the first time, was being fought on two European fronts.

Responsible persons in Washington were quick to realize the full import of this new development. The administration lost no time in thinking up the best line to follow. By Churchill when on the day following the German declaration he pledged help and cooperation to say and all the time Hitler, Douglas MacArthur and the President also promised aid to Russia and declined to invoke the neutrality law in the German-Russian conflict.

### DEFENSE TEMPO—In this country the defense effort took on new meaning with the emphasis more than ever on the problem of tempo. In the nation's capital the feeling that time had been gained was quickly quenched. More healthful was the widely accepted attitude that the war is now being fought on the same kind of terms as in this country. Taken at face value Russian statements indicate that the Soviets will not be in need of the same kind of help as we are advancing to the British. For years they have been advertising their large volume of military equipment. Unlike the British, they have ready finished products of our aircraft factories the Russians will need the machine tools with which to speed up their own production and the repairs necessitated by Nazi destruction.

### MACHINE TOOLS—Now machine tool production is perhaps the most serious bottleneck on our industrial front. For months defense officials have been seeking ways in which to make fuller use of our own equipment. In general this is a commendable effort. First, large establishments fully equipped have not been running on full time schedules. Reasons which have been that machinery is skilled labor exist and that stocks of essential raw materials are depleted.

### To meet his labor shortage the War Department has stationed labor men in each of the 48 states. These men, advisers on Occupational Drafts, are being sent to make real Deputy Director Hersey's pronouncement that "it is not intentional patriotism for an employer to refuse to require that machinery be man necessary to our productive activities." With time, it is hoped that local draft boards will become more sensitive to local labor needs.

### SKILLED LABOR—Of growing concern to government, labor and management is the fact that raw material shortage and equipment shortage throw many who are engaged in civilian production out of employment. For the most part these are skilled workers who can very easily be shifted to essential defense industries. In some cases this end is achieved by having establishments which previously turned out civilian goods switch to ordinance production. Where this cannot be done "in-shop" training can easily make these

men available where they are needed.

### MATERIALS—Raw material shortages are more serious and recent priority actions seem to indicate that where new sources are lacking the difference between supply and demand will be made up by curtailments of civilian purchasing. In addition to the ever growing use of substitutes and a rationing of raw materials so that first things come first, defense officials are seeking to cushion the shock to the market on the street through several different means.

Donald M. Nelson of the Office of Production Management has announced steps to reduce the number of styles, models and colors for certain lines of consumer goods. An example of what he hopes will be achieved, Mr. Nelson pointed to the fact that the average store carried 27 colors of blankets in stock whereas seven colors still meet civilian needs and increase the number of blankets produced. Stores could thus be encouraged to reduce their stocks feeling certain that the supply of standardized items would remain steady.

### CREDIT CURB—Civilian demand for durable goods on the other hand will be reduced by tightening up the terms of installment buying. Credit sales of furniture, washing machines, etc., will be curbed by raising down payments from nothing or 10 per cent to 50 per cent or more of purchase price. Full payment will now have to be completed within a year instead of the 18 to 24 months previously allowed.

### SUB-CONTRACTING—The second phase of the production problem is already being met by the re-examination of defense contract terms by procurement officials. It has been felt all along that more sub-contracting could bring into production a greater use of machine tools scattered among smaller establishments which have not been receiving defense contracts. These are usually too large for the small shops which must depend for such work on the crumbe that fall from the oversized tables of the big producers. Large companies have been reluctant to engage in sub-contract-

ing as this would mean sharing profits with the small fry. New contract terms will be set on a cost-plus basis with the big and little man each guaranteed his share of the profits.

### FOOD—The biggest news in years on the American labor sector was pushed off the nation's front page by Hitler. The complete victory of union forces over Ford marks the end of an era and sets an example for those who still haven't learned that the union way is the American way.

With this settlement wasteful stoppages of production will be eliminated. In this way and not by the enactment of Wagner bills can we achieve the cooperation needed for the success of the defense effort.

### CHRYSLER—A glaring example of management's unwillingness to cooperate is afforded by the Chrysler Corporation's refusal to comply with Administrator Henderson's request to reassign 100,000 employees to new cars. In the first six months of the year Chrysler had already earned \$20,000,000 after paying taxes. The reduction asked for would have cut only \$4,000,000 out of a net sales take of \$70,000,000.

This is the first test of the effectiveness of that "giveback" control upon which price regulations now rest. As in the case of the mediator board the administration will now have to show how else, aside from the pressure of public opinion, non-cooperators can be brought into line.

# AT THE MOVIES

with ALLEN SAUNDERS

It's not often that a man gets a chance to take a pot-shot at Adolf Hitler. But Walter Pidgeon, as the hero of "MAN HUNT" (at the Romy Theatre), and—refuses to take advantage of it because, as he explains it, he merely was out on a "sporting stalk." Well, "sporting stalk" or "sporting stalk," this latest Fritz Lang thriller is full of excitement, suspense and all the drama you'd expect out of a yearn that has a man hunt for its story background. Director Lang is a master at the art of building film suspense. He creates the atmosphere and then has you sitting on the edge of your chair, listening, waiting, waiting for the inevitable climax. You sit a handkerchief nervously; you pull at a loose thread; you squirm, fidget and otherwise get as jittery as all get-out. It's what is known as dramatic suspense and Mr. Lang does a nat-

# WEEKLY MONEY

## A Stranger Passes

By Miriam Tane

This is the moment we pause to recognize the turning of the earth. In silence in which all sounds have dropped like stones that sink to the bottom of soft seas.

Hands are fallen idle, in our fingertips the blood beats, and the streaming sitches are slatched in machines made dead by death.

This is the moment when listening to the break in the wind, the mind divides; the earth whirrs; the moment before going back to the work's twist when we remember our own death in the death of a stranger.

# WEEKLY MONEY

## And the Editorial Page of the I.L.W.U.'s Public Terms of Peace

Many special I.L.W.U. "vention books" and Educational brochures with high praise pages of the country. Text all. But it remains for a publication which cannot be "read" in the ordinary sense to attain really national notice, not only in the great newspapers of the country but in hundreds of papers serving small communities. It is the I.L.W.U. national report.

The tenor of this comment and its importance were well summed up in a letter from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to President DuRoi.

"The publicity which was given in the report was of great advantage and of great moral value, not only to your own organization, but to the entire labor movement. To congratulate you and your associates upon the great progress which the International Leaders' Garment Workers Union has made as it is reflected in this report."

Some newspaper editorial comment follows:

From Cincinnati, O. Inquirer.—"The example set by David Dubinsky, president of the I.L.W.U., in making public recently a full and candid report of his union's activities is one that could well be emulated by all other labor unions."



in this union there are no racketeering officials throwing other people's money around recklessly, no subversive activities to be reported on, and no going where they cannot be checked."

From Philadelphia, N. J. Free Press: "The action of the president of the I.L.W.U. in making a statement of how much dues were paid in the organization during 1940"

"BILLY THE KID" at the Capitol Theatre, New York, is Technical whop-loo!

out of a Western gunman and give the cameraman a chance to go up, over some of the most beautiful scenic effects I've seen in the movie in a long time. If you like gorgeous scenery, you get a kick out of "Billy the Kid." Otherwise it's just another Western with Robert Taylor as the lead hero who never shoots a man in the back but is lightning on the draw.

Billy, it seems, was just twelve years old when some varmint in trousers up and shoots his dad. So Billy gets a mad on and goes out into the world determined to bring justice to evil-doers in his own quick-shooting way. You see, a fixed judge and jury had acquitted the slayer of Billy's dad. But you've can't go on defying the law forever. And so Billy meets a heroic death at the hands of a noble Englishman who gets shot in the back; Mary Howard is the heroic kid-of-all-things—Gene Lockhart is the dyed-in-the-wool villain. And if we're concerned about Latin-American good-faithismism... we ought to forget the part played by "Billy the Kid" in another one of those wise-cracking comedies with impossible situations but darned funny

## Hobbies Pay in Local 91



Clara Isaac, Local 91 member, makes little limited ornaments which she sells to sister unionists for 15c. She's pinning one on Mops Swift. Clara was inspired by one by Defense Bonds.

"SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS" is another one of those wise-cracking comedies with impossible situations but darned funny

Both Abbott and Costello were vaudeville gag acts when they were in the act and while they were on the screen, the picture they speeded up. When two return to the

"ABBOTT AND COSTELLO IN THE NAVY" Criterion Theatre, New York, repeats the last season's best earlier-adventure of the duo in the "Buck Private." In the current travesty on the Hollywood formula, the duo of husband-wander into the Navy and start a series of hilarious adventures just as each cameraman lings and jags.



# FRONT PAGES.

## TALKS

Financial Statement in  
and Admiration

... particularly the "con-  
Department pamphlets, have  
the news columns and editorial  
pictures shared that admiration.

... and showing how these funds  
spent is to be commended and  
should be copied by all unions."

... "One of the principal causes for  
criticism of the labor unions would  
disappear if all unions would follow  
the example that age of the largest  
-the ILGWU has just set."

... "The Garment Workers' Union, in  
this as in other activities, has set  
an excellent example for other  
unions."

... "One of the major labor union  
organizations of the nation ob-  
serve a policy that is entitled to  
commendation. It believes in mak-  
ing a statement of its financial af-  
fairs not only to its members, but  
to the world. This is the ILGWU,  
which is affiliated with the AFL.

... Apparently the habit of such re-  
ports, like water, does not flow up

... From Columbus, O., Citizens.

... "The ILGWU is a big business  
institution, with large financial  
power which it wields in the fields  
of economics and politics. By thus  
reporting to its members and the  
public it displays an enlightened  
sense of its great responsibility."

... "One of the largest and best man-  
aged labor unions—the ILGWU  
(AFL)—has made public a most in-  
teresting financial report."

... David Dubinsky urges all unions  
to issue financial statements simi-  
lar to the one his own union, the  
ILGWU has made, saying that this  
would make members more con-  
scious in the spending of union  
funds, would increase public re-  
spect for organized labor and would  
enable pressure for government regu-  
lation of union affairs.

... "An example for all labor unions  
is being set by David Du-  
binisky, treasurer and capable pres-  
ident of the ILGWU."

... The comments could be multiplied  
indefinitely. Literally millions of  
wage-earners have once again  
been reminded that the ILGWU is  
a magazine, said, "a great and  
good union."

... Powell a chance to crown a  
... to the Clarence Doolittle  
... the American alone and  
... in the fight just mention  
... along.

... "UNDERGROUND" at the Globe  
Theater, New York, is an anti-  
deal with the "Freedom  
... that started the demo-  
... which shared the forces  
... of the Gestapo to broadcast  
... to the German people. It is  
... directed film with Philip Dor-  
... personality.  
... just gives the dough  
... from its many producers.

... "JOHN BULL" at the Plaza  
New York, brings along another  
... of Damon Runyon charac-  
... in the screen for the fuller enjoy-  
... of those who like mooning  
... These Runyon-type personalities,  
... Philip Miller, Prof. D. O'Leary,  
... draw chuckles out of a  
... of movie-making that is  
... in its own good way.

... "MILLION  
DOLLAR BABY" retains the adven-  
... of a plot inherits a million  
... who has no imagination  
... just gives the dough  
... sly and rather fast.

## On the Book front

Review By  
William  
Speicher

### Bright Was Their Destiny

By John De Meyer  
(Wilfred Frank, Inc., \$2.50)

The New England town-  
side is covered with towns like  
Ogwood which John De Meyer  
has invented. Their deserted  
mill, sun-baked and window-  
smashed, are familiar sights.  
They stand like tombstones with



honest, century-old names, re-  
minding travelers and natives  
of a more glorious past. For, many  
years ago a poet made his wis-  
dom and imagination that came  
from pursuing the leivathar over  
the seven seas, turned back from  
the sea and went inland. With de-  
termination they scraped at the re-  
fractory soil and made it yield. In-  
tentionally they harnessed the evil  
moving rivers and made the waters  
turn the wheels of their mills and  
factories. Shrewdly they probed  
and reprobated until their section  
of the land became the financial  
and industrial hub of an expanding  
land.

But second generations, taking  
over a ready-made set-up, knew  
only the social and economic power  
that came with it. The ancestral  
imagination was channelled into  
the intricacies of stock manipula-  
tion, the determination became a  
bitter resolve to hold on—no best  
back any threat to the power of the  
old families. And Yankee ingenuity  
at times drove its owners at the  
also always respected became hard  
and unbending.

John De Meyer's intention of  
showing the effects of these trans-  
formations on a present day New  
England life, therefore, could have  
been reason enough for an out-  
standing American novel. If only  
with the proper imagination and  
skill it would have been an im-  
portant contribution to the study of  
New England social structure and  
the problems which so often disturb  
it.

But "Bright Was Their Destiny"  
remains a concoction of stock char-  
acters, familiar plot formulas and  
surface brilliancy which only rarely

But good enough stuff if you yearn  
for that kind of book. "THE  
GANG'S ALL HERE" is all about  
trunk hijacking. "MURKIN" is just  
didn't care much for it. "THE  
GANG'S VACATION" is an Eng-  
lish-made film that doesn't enhance  
good relations between the United  
States and John Bull's house. It's a  
pretty bad picture. "MELUOY  
FOUR THREE" finds Dr. Christian  
Jensen playing the advice-giving  
tonic who inserts brandy into  
well as books. It's a typical  
Christian film with Jean Herbert  
giving the job of the medicine all the  
scholastic he has.

## To the Brave

By Max Press

What is there left, then, what is  
there left?  
Children wait the strong go down,  
The world grows blood,  
The brain begins to reel, the heart  
to rebel.  
The children of men are toppled in  
the mud.

What is there left but to wail from  
our false dreams,  
And woe in hand go out to meet  
the pack,  
And reach that one clean bit of sky  
which gleams,  
Or stand against the wall, and go  
down, fighting back.

What is there left but to strike one  
blow and then:  
If death thrusts in the hand the  
letter case,  
He shall find that we can die like  
men,  
Facing the legions of the fiend  
and standing up.

comes closer to measuring up to the  
gracefulness of original theme.  
Into the town of Ogwood owned  
and run by the family of that name  
come Trese and Patricia Walker,  
when Ogwood is being considered  
of the railroad tracks in Boston. Coming  
from his sturdy Irish stock these  
two are hard workers and of tra-  
dition. Devoted of hard work and  
fair play they come upon the scene,  
one as one of the town's two news-  
papers, the other as feature writer,  
when Ogwood is being considered  
of the railroad tracks in Boston. Coming  
from his sturdy Irish stock these  
two are hard workers and of tra-  
dition. Devoted of hard work and  
fair play they come upon the scene,  
one as one of the town's two news-  
papers, the other as feature writer,  
when Ogwood is being considered  
of the railroad tracks in Boston.

... and provide for a definite  
amount to be put aside each  
week.

Apparently most families man-  
age without patented budget sys-  
tems, to do exactly that. For the  
wage-earner, this is a cost-anti-  
economic system, and most  
wage-earning families have been  
managing to get along year in and  
year out. A survey made six  
months ago in New York City  
showed that the typical New York  
working class family of three, with  
two dependents, spent \$1,942  
annually and saved slightly less.  
This means that the typical Ameri-  
can family living in the sober, con-  
servative American way, would up  
at the end of the year in debt by  
about \$30 to Uncle John, or the  
furniture installment house, or ...  
the loan shark.

... NEEDLES & PINS  
... by Yousens



By Susan White

Eager-eyed, optimistic brides and grooms are this year invest-  
ing in those clever, little sets-of-budget envelopes that one can buy—  
the price considerably scaled to your income. If you, as we, belong in  
the lower or lowest income brackets, you'll find that the set you buy in the  
five-and-ten-cent store are quite  
adequate. The folder is imitation  
leather, but durable; the paper is  
real manila, and the printed direc-  
tions on the back are words of wis-  
dom, the price of which is incalculable.

"Each person's budget" says these  
directions, "will vary with condi-  
tions of living and earning capac-  
ity." (The readers of "Justice" will  
have no trouble in quickly grasping  
the principle involved. If you are a  
family of three, with one wage-  
earner getting about \$25 a week, your  
budget will naturally differ consid-  
erably from that of a family of  
three, all wage-earners, and all  
earning \$40 a week. But... The  
important thing is to plan for all

The patent budget system, however,  
should stimulate even the least  
careless. If you follow the pro-  
portionate expenditures advised by  
the budget experts of banks, insur-  
ance companies, etc., you will pro-  
vide for all the contingencies of liv-  
ing, as follows: Household, 44 per  
cent; traveling, 22 per cent; wear-  
ing apparel, 10 per cent; personal, 10  
per cent; recreation and health, 9  
per cent; miscellaneous, 3 per cent;  
and saving, 10 per cent.

Therefore, each family's problem  
can easily be solved; if the total  
weekly income is \$100, \$22 can be  
spent on food weekly, and about \$60  
for rent. If, on the other hand, the  
weekly income is \$50 (which accord-  
ing to the previously mentioned  
surveys is the more frequent), your  
expenditures will be as follows: \$8  
per week for food, another \$6 weekly  
for rent, gas and electricity,  
\$22 for the other \$25 per week. This  
seems pretty tight for one wage-  
earner, even if the family does go  
to Coney Island on Sunday, so you  
can't put the old \$45 scale for sav-  
ing; getting \$20 per week, \$1 a  
week each for you, your husband  
and your child; \$2.70 per week for  
recreation and health; \$10 for bills,  
miscellaneous, movie, ice cream, etc.;  
personal, \$2; the one who  
works can carry sandwiches, and  
hot coffee in a thermos bottle. He  
or she can't give up smoking, so  
wishes to contribute to various gifts  
and charitable causes; miscellaneous,  
which, we suppose, means all the  
those odd expenses like film for  
your camera, knitting yarn, Christ-  
mas, wedding, birthday and anni-  
versary gifts, magazine, books, etc.,  
etc. . . . All these should be ade-  
quately covered by the \$50, which is  
the allotted \$3 per cent.

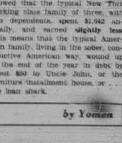
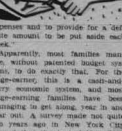
But, you Jane Brains and grooms,  
give wage-earners the \$45 weekly  
income), you are ambitious; you  
don't wish merely to exist, you want  
to live. The insurance for the school-  
age, live, LIVE.

Well, the remaining 10 per cent,  
the \$3 left, you must earmark  
for savings. The rig for the living  
room, the insurance for the school-  
age, extra Summer curtains, the  
dishes, the pool, the piano . . . these  
will add up well until you have  
had a solid foundation for the fu-  
ture.

As you can see, it is all a matter  
of percentage.

Thus, there are certain limits  
which remain fixed. Whether you  
have an income of \$300 or \$30 a  
week, the gas and electric companies  
will not do distinctions in the price  
which your income is or was. You are  
now paying 41 cents for a pound of  
the same butter for which you paid  
22 cents a year ago. Eggs which  
were 32 cents a year ago are now  
47 cents. Onions (which are a super-  
lative food, and therefore being dis-  
tributed by the government for food  
tickets) are now up to 19 cents per  
pound. So, having scaled your  
budget for food down to 24 per cent,  
if you can't do any better your  
balance, you will have to keep up  
with the rising prices by gradually  
eliminating all non-essentials like  
books, movies, and exchange for fer-  
malon, fresh nuts; the elimination  
of such extravaganzas as gloves, silk  
stockings, hobnobs, movies will also  
go a long way toward restoring your  
family affairs to a solvent basis.

The best way, however—and one  
which no professional economist  
budgetary have not suggested—is to  
keep your percentages fixed, but  
increase your income instead. And  
the best way to do this is to check  
your bank and the monthly in-  
come, because it—and it alone—is  
going to demand and to get for  
you the necessary increase to cover  
the High Cost of Being Alive.



"How can I be nice to the guy—he looks too much  
like my foreman . . ."

# WEEK TO WEEK

## Nazi Attack on Russia Fails to Limit Determination to Defeat Hitler—Ford Contract Tops Labor News—Defense Booms

By Leon Stein

**NEW FRONT**—Shortly before midnight last Saturday Herr Hitler swung the world around on its axis by declaring war on the Soviet Union. Swivel chair strategists and professional politicians found accustomed values changing and before the night was out black had become white, and red, blue.

Immediate reaction in this country was that Hitler had hastened to his own doom by creating a new Eastern front. Whether or not the "bloodthirsty guttersmasher" had undertaken the new campaign with some secret foreknowledge of a Russian weakness, the fondest dreams of those who in the past months had been confided with Sunday morning the war, for the first time, was being fought on two European fronts.

Responsible persons in Washington were quick to realize the full import of this new development. The administration lost no time in following the lead set by the Churchill when on the day following the German declaration he pledged help and cooperation to any and all who would fight Hitler. The President also promised aid to Russia and declined to invoke the neutrality law in the German-Russian conflict.

**DEFENSE TEMPO**—In this country the defense effort took on new meaning with the emphasis more than ever on the problem of tempo. In the nation's capital the feeling that time had been gained was quickly squelched. More hopeful was the widely accepted attitude that now was the time to redouble efforts to strike blows. Those efforts would be magnified by developments in the new situation.

Toward the week's end it seemed certain that aid to Russia would take the form of machine tool shipments made possible by the further release of that nation's credits in this country. Taken at face value Russian statements indicate that the Soviets will not be in need of the same kind of help we are advancing to the British. For years they have been advertising their large volume of military equipment. Unlike the British, who need the finished products of our aircraft factories the Russians will need the machine tools with which to speed up their own production and make the repairs necessitated by Nazi destruction.

**MACHINE TOOLS**—Now machine tool production is perhaps the most serious bottleneck on our industrial front. For months defense officials have been seeking ways in which to make fuller use of our own equipment. In general the problem is twofold. First, large establishments fully equipped have not been running on full time schedules. Reasons given have been that shortages of skilled labor exist and that quantities of essential raw materials are depleted.

If we meet the labor shortage the War Department has stationed liaison men in each of the 48 states. Called State Advisers on Occupational Determinations their task is to make real Deputy Directors of a new proclamation that "it is not intelligent patriotism for an employer to refuse to require the services of a man necessary to our productive activities." With time, it is hoped that local draft boards will become more sensitive to local needs.

**SKILLED LABOR**—Of growing concern to government, labor and management is the fact that raw material shortages are beginning to threaten many who are engaged in civilian production out of employment. For the most part these are skilled workers who could very easily be shifted to essential defense work. In some cases this end is achieved by having establishments which previously turned out civilian goods switch to essential defense work. Where this cannot be done "in-shop" training can easily make these

ing as this would mean sharing profits with the small fry. New contract terms will be put on a cost-plus basis with the big and little man each guaranteed his share of the profits.

**FORD**—The biggest news in years on the American labor sector was pushed off the nation's front page by Hitler. The complete victory of union forces over Ford marks the end of an era and sets an example for those who still haven't learned that the union way is the American way.

With this settlement wasteful stoppages of production will be eliminated. In this way and not by the enactment of Wagner bills can we achieve the cooperation needed for the success of the defense effort.

**CHRISTLER**—A glaring example of management's unwillingness to cooperate is afforded by the Chrysler Corporation's refusal to comply with Administrator Henderson's request to reach price increases on new cars. In the first six months of the year Chrysler had already earned \$20,000,000 after paying taxes. The reduction asked for would have cut only \$4,000,000 out of a net sales take of \$750,000,000.

This is the first test of the effectiveness of the "lawless" control upon which price regulations now rest. As in the case of the medication board the administration will now have to show how else, aside from the pressure of public opinion, non-cooperators can be brought into line.

# AT THE MOVIES

with ALLEN SANDERS

**GOOD!** It's not often that a man gets a chance to take a peep-look at Adolf Hitler. But Walter Pidgeon, as the hero of "MAN HUNT" (at the Roxy Theatre, New York), gets this opportunity—and refuses to take advantage of it because, as he explains it, he merely was out on a "sporting stalk." Was "sporting stalk" or no "sporting stalk," this latest Fritz Lang thriller is full of excitement, suspense and all the drama you'd expect out of a yarn that has a man hunt for its story background. Director Lang is a master at the art of building film suspense. He creates the atmosphere and then has you sitting on the edge of your chair, waiting, waiting, waiting for the inevitable climax. You bite a handkerchief nervously; you pull at a loose thread; you squirm, fidget and otherwise get as jittery as all get-out. It's what is known as dramatic suspense and Mr. Lang does a neat

# WEEK TO WEEK

## A Stranger Passes

By Miriam Tane

This is the moment we pause to recognize the greatest of the earth, in silence in which all sounds have dropped like stones that sink to the bottom of our seas.

Hands are fallen silent, in our fingertips the blood beats, and the aching stiches are etched in machines made dead by death.

This is the moment when listening to the breath in the wind whistles, the earth whirrs; the moment before going back to the world when we remember our own death in the death of a stranger.

# MONEY

## And the Editorial Page of the ILLUW's Public Terms of Peace

Many special ILLUW "vention books" and Educational books of the country. Text and But it remains for a publication which cannot be treated in the ordinary sense to attain really national notice, not only in the great newspapers of the country but in hundreds of papers serving many communities. It is the ILLUW's annual report.

The tenor of this comment and its importance were well summed up in a letter from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to President Dubinsky.

Brother Green said in part: "The publicity which was given to the report was of great advantage and of great moral value, not only to your own organization but to the entire labor movement. I congratulate you and your associates upon the great progress which the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union has made as it is reflected in this report."

Some newspaper-editorial comment follows: "From Cincinnati, O., Inquirer: "The example set by David Dubinsky, president of the ILLUW, in making public recently a full annual report of his organization, is one that could well be emulated by all other labor unions. . . ."

job of it in "Man Hunt." Here you have the agents of the Gestapo hunting the intrepid Englishman; you face the hero, who is slow, incoherently, but the prey is cornered—and then there is a smashing climax. It's exciting stuff. Walter Pidgeon, as the Englishman, handles his best role to date with conviction and assurance; Joan Bennett, as the Cockney lass who loves him, proves that she can act, given the right director; George Sanders is most villainous as the Gestapo chief, and the others in the cast are equally effective. "Man Hunt" is very, very thrilling indeed.

**"BILLY THE KID"** at the Capitol Theatre, New York, is Technical school hoop-tee that makes a hero out of a Western gunner and gives the cameraman a chance to go gaga over some of the most beautiful scenic effects I've seen in the movies in a long time. If you like gaudy scenery, you'll get a kick out of "Billy the Kid." Otherwise it's just another Western with Robert Taylor as the laconic hero who never shoots a man in the back but is lightning on the draw.

Billy, it seems, was just twelve years old when some varmint in trousers up and shoots his dad. So Billy gets a mad on and goes out into the world determined to bring justice to evildoers in his own quick-shooting way. You see, a faced judge and jury had acquitted the slayer of Billy's dad. But you I've can't go on defying the law forever. And so Billy meets a heroic death and everyone's satisfied—including the Marxes.

It's too bad that Mr. Taylor had to waste his talents on this one. He's really not a bad actor and he deserves something better than this at the hands of Leo the Lion. Brian Donley is the friend who abets his badman pal, Ian Hunter is the public Englishman who gets shot in the back, Mary Howard is the heroine and—of all things!—Gene Lockhart is the dyed-in-the-wool villain. And it's very concerned about Latin-American good-fellowship, we ought to forget the part played by Frank Puglia as the typical Hollywood conception of a Mexican—hard, good for nothing and unwashed. It's a libel upon the Mexicans.

But there's some swell scenery in "Billy the Kid."



this union there are no racketeering officials throwing other people's money around recklessly, and no such going where they cannot be checked."

From Phillipsburg, N. J. Free Press: "The action of the president of the ILLUW in making a statement of how much dues were paid last year, the organization during a past

## Hobbies Pay in Local 91



Clara Isaacs, Local 91 member, makes little knitted ornaments, which she sells to sister unions for 15c. She's the pinning one on Mayo Fruit. Clara saves the money to buy defense bonds.

year that more than make up for the inabilities of the plot and the general dragging out of laughs beyond their worth. Joan Bennett is the heroine who proves that she is a hard working girl worthy of the love of the stuffy head of a stuffy Wall Street firm. Miss Bennett looks lovely; does little acting, but she doesn't have to, you know. She displays two of the loveliest limbs that ever caused a man's mind to wander. And Franchot Tone is a pretty hero who turns out to be a pretty good guy, after all. "She Knew All the Answers" has a lot of laugh in it, so may as well enjoy it. It's better-than-average, rating—M.

**"ABBOTT AND COSTELLO IN THE NAVY"** Criticism Thinks it's the best of the best of the best of the earlier adventures of the two manies in "Buck Privates." In the current travesty on life in America's current forces, the duo "buffoons" wander into the Navy and, after a series of hilarious adventures, part the each others limp and pouting.

Both Abbott and Costello return to the same old routine in this film. They are to be seen on the screen, the picture has good vim. When the two return to get

"SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS" is another one of those who're making money with impossible situations but darned funny.

# ES-

## In the Book Front

Review By  
Miriam  
Epichander

### Bright Was Their Destiny

By John De Meyer  
(Wilfred Funk, Inc., \$2.50)

The New England countryside is covered with towns like Ogogood which John De Meyer has invented. Their deserted mills, sun-baked and window-smashed, are familiar sights. They stand like tombstones with



honor, century-old names, reminding travelers and natives of a more glorious past. For many years ago a people with the hardiness and imagination that came from pursuing the leviathan over the seven seas, turned back from the sea-wind west inland. With determination they scraped at the reluctant soil and made it yield. Intentionally they harnessed the swift moving rivers and made the waters turn the wheels of their mills and factories. Shortly they peddled and regretted until their section of the land became the financial and industrial hub of an expanding nation.

But second generations, taking over a ready-made set-up, knew only the social and economic power that came with it. The ancestral imagination was abandoned into the intricacies of stock manipulations, the determination became a bitter resolve to hold on to—breathe any threat to the power of the old families. And Yankee ingenuity at times derided and smiled at, was also always prepared to become hard and unyielding.

John De Meyer's intention of showing the effects of these transformations on present day New England life, therefore, could have been treated through an outstanding American novel. If done with the proper imagination and skill it would have been an important contribution to the study of New England social structure and the problems which so often disturb it.

"But 'Bright Was Their Destiny' remains a concoction of stock characters, familiar plot formulas and surface brilliancy which only rarely

"But good escapist stuff if you care for that kind of book." "THE GANOB ALL HERE" is all about trick hijacking. Maybe it's good. I didn't care much for it. "THE BAKERY VACATION" is an English-made film that doesn't enhance good relations between the United States and John Bull's home. It's a strike committee and among the polygot peoples who pick their farms, factories and mills.

## To the Brave

By Max Press  
What is there left, then, what is left of three?  
Children walk the strong go down,  
The world pours blood,  
The brain begins to rest, the heart  
is red.  
The shirts of men are tuffed in the  
wind.

What is there left but to wade from  
our false dreams,  
And sword in hand go out to meet  
the pack,  
And reach that one clean bit of sky  
which gleams,  
Or stand against the wall, and go  
down, fighting back.

What is there left but to strike one  
blow and then:  
If death thrusts in the hand the  
litter cap,  
He shall find that we can die like  
men,  
Facing the legions of the fiend  
and standing up.

comes close to measuring up to the  
greatness of its original theme.

Into the town of Ogogood owned  
and run by the family of that name  
come Terse and Patricia Walker  
who were born on the wrong side of  
the railroad tracks in Boston. Coming  
from starchy Irish stock these two  
are no blind respecters of tradition.  
Deviates of hard work and fair  
play they come upon the scene,  
one as editor of the town's two newspapers,  
the other as feature writer,  
when Ogogood is being disturbed by  
strikes and unemployment. They  
immediately become aware of the  
ways of tenacious and hopelessness  
which, in turn, engulf the people of  
the town. Tying up with the ruling  
family by marrying into it and  
working for it both Terse and Terse  
soon discover the causes of the  
town's difficulties. Only Grandma  
Ogogood who still remembers that her  
rear ancestors were slave traders  
and rum smugglers retains any of  
the old verve, anti-medicine and  
entireties. Terse tries to break  
through the petrified paternalism of  
the others. In the final pages with  
the symbolic death of the head of  
the family one feels that the hope-  
lessness may yet be lifted and the  
tenseness relieved.

The author is cold to the people  
of Ogogood. The motives for his  
struck, their discontent are not al-  
ways clearly stated. Had they been  
the reader would have no doubt,  
that those qualities which made  
New England great in earlier days  
still persist on its picket lines, its  
strike committees and among the  
polygot peoples who pick their farms,  
factories and mills.

### NEEDLES & PINS

by Yomen



"How can I be nice to the guy—he looks too much like my foreman. . ."



## Our Womans

By Max Press

Eager-eyed, optimistic brides and grooms are this year investing in those clever little sets of budget envelopes that one can buy—the price considerably less than as we, being in the lower or lowest income brackets, you'll find that the sort you buy in the five-and-ten-cent stores are quite adequate. The folder is imitation leather, but durable; the paper is real manila, and the printed directions on the back are words of wisdom, the price of which is incalculable.

"Each person's budget" (say three directions), "will vary with conditions of living and earning capacity." (The readers of "Justice" will have no trouble in quickly grasping the principle involved. If you are a family of three, with one wage-earner getting about \$20 a week, your budget will naturally differ considerably from that of a family of three, all wage-earners, and all earning \$40 a week.) But . . . the important thing is to plan for all



expenses and to provide for a definite amount to be put aside each week.

Apparently, most families manage, without patented budget systems, to do exactly that. For the wage-earner, this is a cash-and-carry economic system, and most wage-earning families have been managing to get along, year in and year out. A survey made not quite two years ago in New York City showed that the typical New York working class family of three, with two dependents, spent \$1,642 annually, and earned slightly less.

This means that the typical American family, living in the sober, constructive American way, wound up at the end of the year in debt by about \$80 to Uncle John, or the furniture installment house, or . . . the loan shark.

### THE PATENT BUDGET SYSTEM

The patent budget system, however, should eliminate even that last carelessness. If you follow the proportionate expenditures advised by the budget experts of banks, insurance companies, etc., you will provide for all the contingencies of living as follows: Household, \$3 per cent; traveling, 12 per cent; wearing apparel, 10 per cent; personal, 10 per cent; recreation and health, 9 per cent; miscellaneous, 4 per cent; and saving, 10 per cent.

Therefore, each family's problem can easily be solved; if the total weekly income is \$100, \$22 can be spent on food weekly, and about \$80 for rent. If, on the other hand, the weekly income is \$30 (which according to the previous mentioned survey is far more frequent), your expenditures will be as follows: \$8 per week for food, another \$3 per week for rent, gas and electricity; traveling, \$5.00 per week (this seems pretty lavish for one wage-earner, even if the family does go to Coney Island on Sunday, so you can put the other \$2 aside for extra); clothing, \$3 per week (\$1 a week each for you, your husband and your child); \$2.70 per week for recreation and health, (doctor bills, medicines, movies, ice cream, toys, etc.); personal, \$2 (the one who works can carry sandwiches, and hot coffee in a thermos bottle. If he can't carry it, smoking, and wishes to contribute to various gifts and charitable causes); miscellaneous, (which, we suppose, means all those things that you, your husband or your camera, knitting yarn, Christmas, wedding, birthday and anniversary gifts, magazines, books, etc.). Personal, \$2 (the one who works quietly covered by the \$1.50, which is the allotted \$3 per cent.

But, you June brides and grooms, (I imagine you are all on the "patent income"), you are ambitious; you don't wish merely to exist, you want to build for the future, you want to live.

Well, the remaining 10 per cent, the \$3 still left, you must earmark for savings. The rug for the living room, the extra Summer curtains, the dishes, the pots, the pans . . . these will have to wait until you have had a solid foundation for the future.

As you can see, it is all a matter of percentage. True, there are certain sums which remain fixed. Whether you have an income of \$300 or \$30 a week, the gas and electric companies know no distinctions, no matter what your income is or was, you are now paying 41 cents for a pound of the same butter for which you paid 23 cents a year ago. Eggs which were 23 cents a year ago are now 47 cents. Onions (which are a surplus food, and therefore being distributed in exchange for food tickets) are now up to 10 cents per pound. So, having saved your budget food down to 53 per cent, (86), if you are keeping your budget balanced, you will have to keep up with the rising prices by gradually eliminating all non-essentials like milk, oranges, lemons, lettuce, tomatoes, fresh meat; the elimination of such extravaganzas as silver, silk, stockinettes, tobacco, movies will also go a long way toward putting your family affairs on a solvent basis.

The best way, however—and one which no professional economist budgeteers have yet suggested—is to keep your percentages fixed, but increase your income instead. And the best way to do this is to cherish your union now, and in the months to come, because it—and it alone—will be the only way to get for you the necessary increase to cover the High Cost of Being Alive.

## TALKS

### Financial Statement in Admiration

Publication, particularly the "constitutional Department pamphlets, have in the new columns and editorial pictures shared that admiration.

year and showing how these funds were spent is to be commended and should be copied by all unions.

From Eklhart, Ltd. Truth: "One of the principal causes for criticism of the labor union would disappear if all unions would follow its example that one of the largest—the ILOUW—has just set."

From St. Louis, Mo., Star: "The National Workers' Union, in this as in other activities, has set an excellent example for other unions to follow."

From Omaha, Ariz., Dispatch: "One of the major labor union organizations of the nation observe a policy that is entitled to the highest praise. It is the reporting of its financial affairs not only to its members, but to the world. This is the ILOUW, which financial report is . . . Apparently the habit of such reports, like water, does not flow up hill."

From Columbus, O., Citizen: "The ILOUW is a big business institution, with large financial power which it exerts in the fields of economic and political. By this reporting to its members and the public it displays an enlightened sense of its great responsibility."

From Evansville, Ind., Courier: "One of the largest and best-managed labor unions—the ILOUW (AFL)—has made possible a most interesting financial report."

From Cincinnati, O., Post: "David Dubinsky urges all unions to have financial statements similar to the one his own union, the ILOUW, has made stating that this would make union officers more careful in the spending of union funds, would increase public respect for the union, and would ease pressure for government regulation of union affairs."

From Philadelphia Evening Ledger: "An example for all labor unions to follow has been set by David Dubinsky, shrewd and capable president of the ILOUW."

"The ILOUW is a multiphased, modern, literate millions of newspaper readers have once again been reminded that the 'great and good union' is . . ."

Dick Fowler a chance to croon a city or to Claire Dodd while the Andrews Sisters also include in some warbling, the film just moonches . . .

"UNDERGROUND" (at the Globe Theatre, New York), is an anti-Nazi film dealing with the "Profession Station" that started the democratic world when it dared the forces of the Gestapo to broadcast some of their most vicious characters. It's a well-directed film with Philip Dorn stealing the acting honors. But it fits in a pattern that is no different from its two predecessors.

"THREE MOONSHOTS" (at the Rialto, New York), brings along another group of Damon Runyon characters to the screen for the fuller enjoyment of those who like moonlighting. This one may be personating. Speedy Meyer, Prof. D. Gray, Bloch, draw chuckles out of a smooth bit of movie-making that is quite good.

ODD AND ENDS: "MILLON DOLLAR BABY" recalls the adventures of a gal who inherits a million bucks. She has no imagination whatsoever—just gives the dough away. Bora sally and rather futile.

# IN THE SOUTH WEST

## ST. LOUIS COTTON SHOP SIGNS FIRST PAID VACATION CONTRACT

By Meyer Perlestein, V. P. St. Louis Regional Director

Vacation with pay as a principle in union contracts has lately broken the ice in the St. Louis cotton dress market. Lily Frocks, one of the smaller shops, has signed the precedent-making agreement.

The Lily Frocks contract included many other improvements in addition to yearly paid vacations for all workers in the employ of the company a year or more. The agreement provides for a minimum rate of 40 cents with a stipulation that if the legal minimum is reached above 25 cents per hour, the minimum set forth in the contract must also be increased. The contract guarantees an average 50 cents an hour to all piece workers with provisions for an increase if the wage-hour minimum is increased.

Other provisions include: piece workers may not be called to the shop for less than one-half day's pay; all new workers must be paid for idle time in the shop if it totals more than 15 minutes a day; a timing system for setting piece rates based on the average earnings of the selected times plus a 10 per cent allowance for unavoidable delays and higher; an increase of \$1 and \$2.50 a week for new workers, cutters and cloth spreaders. The minimum sale for cutters is set at \$40 per week; the minimum sale for cloth spreaders, at \$25.

The agreement is to run for two years and gives the union the right to reopen the wage question at the end of the first year.

Cotton dress and underwear cutters in St. Louis consider the paid vacation clause a precedent for their contracts now to be negotiated.

### Alton Anniversary

A five-year period of ILGWU unionism in Alton, Illinois, was celebrated at a large Local 202 gathering attended by members, their families and representatives of nearby locals.

Among the speakers were Ben Ollert, manager, St. Louis Clink and Silk Dress Joint Board, and Doris Preiser, educational director.

### "1941 Wages for 1941" New ILGWU Booklet Send for it.

### Active in "182"

Three cloak manufacturers were informed at a conference that the union was insisting on a 10 per cent wage increase and paid vacations.

A meeting of the Twin Cities Joint Board attended by the executive boards of the locals, shop chairmen and price committees, held Thursday, June 18, unanimously approved the course of negotiations stressing wage increases.

### Chanute Renewal

The union has called upon the Baker Manufacturing Co., Chanute, Kansas, to include higher wages, paid vacations and other improvements in a new agreement.

At a special meeting of Local 379, the following were elected as a negotiating committee together with the officers of the union: Lucy Taylor, Lois Koster, Jessie Malcom, Lily Gray and Buford Allen.

### Costs a Buck to Dick Meetings in Mt. Vernon

At a special meeting of Local 372, Mt. Vernon, Illinois, a resolution was adopted making attendance at one meeting in three months obligatory. The meetings are held monthly. Those who fail to attend one out of three must pay a \$1 fine.

### Vote on Strike Faces Rice-Stix St. James Plant

In a letter addressed to the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company of St. Louis, the union called the firm's attention to the fact that its production manager and foremen were continually harassing union workers in its St. James, Mo., plant. Workers active in the unionization of the shop were special targets, the union said, and warned that unless the relations between the company and the workers were properly adjusted the union would be compelled to take a strike vote.

John Hennings, vice president of the firm, met with union representatives June 23 and started a series of talks, which, it is hoped, will avoid the necessity for drastic action.

### Atchison Installation

The installation of Local 388, Atchison, Kansas, was held at a special gathering June 18. Wave Tobin, manager, Kansas City Joint Board, Esther Smith, organizer, and a number of others were among the speakers.

### Members Like Her



Marie Sieber, member of Local 104 and chairlady of the Laura Lee Dress, who is highly regarded by her fellow unionists.

## DEMANDING WAGE INCREASES IN ALL MINNEAPOLIS TRADES

Wage increases and paid vacations topped the list of union demands at conferences with three groups of manufacturers in Minneapolis. The first conference was held Friday, June 20,

with the silk dress group. The contract signed 18 months ago gave the union the right to reopen the wage question in the month of June yearly. The union advised the group that the increased cost of living made a 10 per cent wage increase necessary. After a lengthy discussion the manufacturers promised an early answer.

At a conference with Boulevard Frocks, a large cotton dress shop, the firm insisted that it could not increase wages but offered a paid vacation clause.

Pursuing this conference, an investigation revealed that piece workers averaged less than 45 cents per hour. The union advised the company that average earnings must be increased to that minimum. The company manufactures dresses up to and including \$30 per dozen.

A meeting of the Twin Cities Joint Board attended by the executive boards of the locals, shop chairmen and price committees, held Thursday, June 18, unanimously approved the course of negotiations stressing wage increases.

### Heads Big Shop



Eleanor Burns, member Local 182, St. Louis, chairlady of Ely-Walker, big cotton dress shop.

### GAINS DEMANDED IN PACT AT LOWENBAUM

In a letter addressed to the Lowenbaum Manufacturing Co. of St. Louis, the union gave the firm the 30-day notice required under the agreement for submission of wage increase proposals and other work improvement demands. The company is producing dresses from \$22.50 to \$61 per dozen at two shops, one in St. Louis and one in Sparta, Ill.

In addition to higher wage scales, the proposals call for paid vacations and guaranteed average earnings for piece workers.

### "Bargaining" Out in Settling of All K.C. Cloak Prices

For the first time in the history of the cloak industry in Kansas City, no piece prices will be set through bargaining.

Until this season, the union officers as well as the shop committee and factory managers were busy bargaining during the early weeks of each season.

The piece rates this season are being set by the time-study department organized last year.

The time-motion method for setting piece rates is under the jurisdiction of Frank Prins, Jr. All piece rates established by the new system are subject to the approval of the respective shop committees.

Geary Robert Bruce, president; Fred Daniel, vice president; Jack Arnold, financial secretary; Rufus Johnson, recording secretary; Jesse Martinez, sergeant-at-arms.

An application for an election in the cutting rooms of the Dallas dress shops is being filed with the NLRB.

### St. Louis Members Go Rolling Down Old Mississippi



The union had a gay time at a recent jaunt on the Father of Waters.

## LOCAL 290 PLEDGES HALF DAY'S EARNINGS TO WAR VICTIM FUND

Local 290, Henderson, Kentucky, at a general membership meeting June 2, decided to work a half day on a Saturday and contribute the earnings to the ILGWU War Victims Aid Fund.

Many members urged unanimous action, particularly inspiring talk was delivered by Robert Lee Williams, an active member of the union, and president of the credit union. Arrangements are being made with the Corbitt Bros. firm for the half day's work. Over 300 attended the meeting.

The following were chosen in the local election held June 6: Ethel Melson, president; Willie Williams, vice president; Robert Hayes, sergeant-at-arms; Executive Board: Ruth Presley, Dorothy Woodard, Lila Griffin, Mattie Cochran, Ellen Heid.

Myrtle Zappone, manager of Locals 290 and 259 for several years, has been granted a leave of absence. The union's best wishes go with her in her effort to recover her health.

### 50 Taking ILGWU Labor Course at Madison, Wis.

More than 50 students and educational directors from the Southwestern District will attend the ILGWU labor course opening June 30 at Madison, Wisconsin.

The locals will be represented by the following students and educational directors:

- St. Louis: Local 78 Anna Jones; 84 Lennie Purfure; Marc Cummings; Ann Kandel; Francis Wiles; 182, Mae DeKarin; Jenny Praygod; 203, Jewel York; Mary Klaut; 265, Goldie McLaughlin; Sara Molink; John Board; Doris Preiser; Mary Louise Banford.

- Kansas City: Local 114, Grace Speck; 118, Verna Rice; Nora Orr; 250, Delpha Lumbie; 270, Mary Pate; 274, Loua Hantz; Joint Board, Ruth Anderson, Eleanor Blak.

- Twin Cities: Local 206, Gay Johnson, Elizabeth Rohling, 213, Dorothy Peirce; 238, two students not yet named; 265, Ann Bendick; Joliet Board, Catherine Perry.

- San Antonio Joint Board, Lou Meyer; Local 214, Houston, Texas, Lily Kennedy; 248, Dallas, Texas, Annie Lee Horvitt; 372, Fairfield, Illinois, Josephine Keagy; 290, Henderson, Kentucky, Thelma Hall, Lela Griffin, Rosebud Christ; 289, McLeansboro, Illinois, Margaret Martin, Ruby Greer; 272, Mt. Vernon, Illinois, Esther Hargrave; 284, Malone; 231, Pinksneyville, Illinois, Alberta Roberts; 380, St. James, Missouri, Marge Brown; Georgianna Haas; 333, Shelbyville, Illinois, Opal Prosser; 367, Tunelo, Mississippi, Hattie Lou Potete; 363, Sparta, Illinois, Imogene Shurtlett; 234, Vanalia, Missouri, Naomi Rickard; Carl Brown; 185, Collinsville, Illinois, Mary Hoffman; 370, Chanute, Kansas, Nellie Franklin.

# IN EASTERN COTTON GARMENT AREA

## Boston Maid Workers Ratify Settlement



After a four-week strike that was a model of peaceful militancy, the workers of the Boston Maid Company, Waltham, Mass., won 10 per cent wage raises and other gains. They met June 9 (above) and ratified the settlement.

## DAVIDSON BROS. WORKERS SHARE VACATION FUNDS

The first vacation fund for workers at Davidson Bros., underwear manufacturers, at West Warwick, R. I., is now being distributed. A check for \$1,341.60 sent by the firm to Vice President Elias Reinberg, director of the Cotton Garment and Miscellaneous Trades Department, was forwarded by the department to William Ross, Fall River district manager, for distribution.

Although the contract was signed April 1, a special clause made the vacation benefit retroactive to January 1, 1941. Thus, the first vacation fund amounts to approximately a half week's vacation pay for each eligible worker.

To be eligible, the worker must have been employed by the company a full year. The fund will be shared equally by all eligible workers.

## CONTINUE BATHROBE DRIVE IN FALL RIVER

Continuing the successful campaign which has resulted in the closing of three Fall River bathrobe shops, ILGWU organizers under the direction of William Ross, district manager, are now concentrating upon three more plants.

The campaign is on in full swing at the Auerbach Bathrobes, employing 160. Dunmore Bros., employing 40, and Troy Clothing Specialists, employing 150 workers.

Shops which have already signed union agreements include Primrose, Monarch and Kato Kid Garments, employing more than 200 workers.

## Blousemakers Get Vacation Checks

Vacation pay checks were distributed last week to 30 blousemakers in five Eastern Cotton Garment district shops. The checks were forwarded by Vice President Charles Kreindler, manager of Local 25, the New York Blousemakers' Union. The complete sum, including vacation funds for members of Local 25 as well as out-of-town shops, was sent Brother Kreindler for distribution by the employers' association.

More than 600 workers received vacation pay in these five out-of-town shops. They are located in Trenton, N. J., Wilmington, Del., Mahanoy City, Pa., Stroudsburg, Pa., and Berne, Pa.

## ALPENA DISTRICT BEGINNING TO FIND ITSELF INDUSTRIALLY; MORE JOBS AND HIGHER PAY THE RULE WITH NEW PLANTS

By Abraham Fleckin, General Organizer

What happens when a community loses its fears is best illustrated in what is happening in the Alpena area.

Members of the union, like all followers of social history, will recall that the ILGWU conducted a strike in the Alpena area that was one of the bitterest industrial struggles in the history of the cotton garment industry.

In spite of the admitted exploitation of the women employed in the dress factories in the four cities comprising the Alpena area, the strike was greeted by definite opposition on the part of the business interests of those communities. It is important to note that the small business men, of the communities involved, would unhesitatingly express what they thought of the Alpena Garment Co.—privately. But they publicly participated in the fear-creating agencies that led perilously close to militancy.

There were a few business men in each community who, like ministers of the gospel and professional men, protested, but these were in a minority. They deserve much credit because they were effective if not decisive in their protests.

Some six months after the settlement was made the country was astonished by the announcement that the Alpena Garment Company was liquidating. Accompanying this announcement came a vicious publicity barrage against the ILGWU and the Wage and Hour Act.

Unable to adjust themselves to

modern business conditions the owners of the Alpena Garment Co., aided by clever if inventive publicity men, lashed out against the union as unreasonable and the Wage and Hour Act as a vicious piece of legislation designed to destroy small-town industry.

The public at large received judgment, but a small group of labor haters throughout the country seized the opportunity not only to denounce our union and unions in general, but tried to stir up opposition in small communities throughout the country to the Wage and Hour Act.

The liquidation of the Alpena Garment Company carried tragic consequences to its workers at the time. But within four months things began happening in the Alpena district. They must have been a deep source of mortification to the behind-the-times crowd that backed the Alpena Garment Co.

First was the announcement by the four different Chambers of Commerce in the Alpena area that since

## DRIVE TO CONTINUE

New 40½ Hourly Minimum Will Aid Forthcoming Underwear and House Dress Union Drive; Won by International's Prestige

By Elias Reinberg, V. P.

Director, Cotton Garment Department

With the approach of the Fall season, the successful organization drive which marked the past few months will continue on an intensified scale. What we have already won, we must make permanent; simultaneously, we must expand our primary organization work in the non-union areas. Every day that passes

must bring us that much nearer to our goal of complete unionization of the territory.

As we write, plans are being prepared for an "all-out" underwear and cotton garment house dress campaign which will bring the full resources of the International into play on this important front. The drive in this department will move from Buffalo to Portland, Maine, down to Delaware. Every staff organizer, every active member must be on the alert to strengthen the union in the coming months.

A great incentive to this campaign will be the new 40-cent minimum for unorganized workers recently recommended in Washington. As the thousands of non-union workers receive their higher wages, they must be informed of the fact that it was solely the prestige and strength of the International which won these new minimums.

They must be told over and over again the story of the International's past year first to win the 35-cent minimum in 1939 and now the 40-cent minimum. One of our greatest assets in any organization drive is the presence on the committees which recommended the new minimums of the officers of the International, headed by President Dubinsky.

These are facts of vital importance to all non-union workers—and we must bring the truth to them. If we do not, any intelligent worker will be able to answer the national question—"If the union can win these gains for us in while we are not yet members, how great will be the future if we join with our fellow garment workers in a strong, powerful democratic organization?" Let us double and redouble our efforts. We can build our organization 50 unthought-of heights by an enthusiastic, energetic campaign.

## PLAN BOSTON JOINT BOARD DRESS DRIVE

All members of the Eastern Cotton Garment Department staff in Boston have been instructed by Vice President Elias Reinberg to cooperate to the fullest extent with the Boston Cloak and Dress Joint Board in the board's current campaign to "clean up" the few remaining non-union silk dress shops in that area.

This action of the Boston Joint Board followed an order by President Dubinsky to proceed without delay with mopping-up operations. Outstanding among the non-union silk dress houses that will be affected by this drive is the Boston firm of Frank & Warsaw.

Vice President Philip Kramer, manager of the Boston Joint Board, and Jack Halpern, Boston district manager for the department, have been named as co-directors of the drive.

"I know that every member of our staff," Vice President Reinberg declared, "will bring to the Boston Joint Board drive the same enthusiasm and the same energy which brought the Boston Maid campaign to its successful conclusion."

They were no longer under obligation to the Alpena Garment Co. They were prepared to attract and build industry on the basis of skilled labor within their communities. The leader among them, and strange to say, what had formerly been the most impoverished of the four cities, Onaway, paved the way. This town, where practically no men had been employed formerly, found itself completely cut off. An employer, turned down by the Alpena Chamber of Commerce when appealing for space and help, was solicited by Onaway. The result was that in Onaway where only 90 women had been employed 200 workers now have jobs at a minimum wage five cents an hour more than had been paid by the Alpena Garment Co.

Chabergers now has a small plant making snow suits, and Alpena has a plant making government leggings while another plant is angling for space. Two of the three plants are completely unionized and the third is on the way.

It looks as if the ultimate result

of the Alpena Garment Company's liquidation will be a large number of plants coming into the Alpena district cities, giving more jobs and paying higher wages. And this is more important—there will be no single giant company dictating the policies of the four cities and stifling their industrial growth.

The liquidation of the Alpena Garment Company is beginning to turn into a blessing for the communities formerly dominated by that company's policies. Now that these communities have lost their fears, they can and will go ahead with real industrial progress.

## Solidarity Won for Belle Knit Workers

## 500 ATTEND ANNUAL PENNA. UNITY OUTING

More than 500 members of Cotton Garment Department locals attended the annual Pennsylvania "Unity" Holiday week-end picnic. Among those present were Vice President Elias Reinberg, department director, and David Gilling, state supervisor. Among the locals represented were Allentown (Local 113), Easton (Local 234), Harrisburg (Local 308), Pottsville (Local 324), Lancaster (Local 325), Reading (Local 93), Berampton (Locals 109 and 131), Shamokin (Local 185), Stroudsburg (Local 242), Sunbury (Local 296), Wilkes-Barre (Local 249), Trenton, N. J. (Local 217), and Wilmington, Del. (Local 228).

MARCH AGAINST PREJUDICE. EMERGO had Meas.



Workers of the Belle Knitting Mills, Sayre, Pa., after a short strike won their demands. The contract was signed June 30. Above is shown one of the strike meetings which listened to serious talks and lively music with equal avidity.



# DRESS PRESSERS IN ADVANCE IN ILGWU SOFTBALL TOURNNEY

With one-half of the ILGWU Softball Tournament completed, undefeated Local 60 still continues to lead in the race for the championship. Displaying a record of six straight victories, the "Pressers" seem to have the situation well in hand. The only likely menace to their lofty perch is the Workmen's Circle team which has a record of four victories and one loss, that loss caused by Local 80. These two contending teams, however, still have to meet one more so that the issue is far from being closed.

Following are the results of games played during the last two Saturdays.

At Boys High Field on June 14, Local 80 doing its scoring in three big innings pounded out at 11 59 9 over Local 48. P. Rosenbaum pitched all the way for "80" and scattered 10 hits.

At Erasmus Field Workmen's Circle did a workmanlike job on the Athletic Center, polishing it off to the tune of 9 to 1.

On Sunday, June 15, Local 48 defeated Local 81, 7 to 6, at Playland, Rye Beach. This game was one of the attractions of the annual Local 48 boat ride and sailing.

On Saturday, June 15, at Erasmus Field Local 80 trounced Local 66 by a 10 to 5 score. Tobin of "66" pitched all the way and gave for a little trouble in the first inning, turned in an excellent job in the second game of the afternoon at Erasmus proved to be the most exciting of the tournament thus far, with "40" finally downing the Athletic Center in the last of the ninth by a score of 13 to 14. There was scoring in every inning but the fifth and although "40" managed to maintain a slim lead all during the game, the contest kept one on edge throughout. The Athletic Division managed to tie up the game with three runs in the first half of the ninth but could not keep "40" from pushing over its winning tally in its half of the inning.

At Boys High Field, Workmen's Circle managed to stick close to

Local 60 by pounding out a 13 to 4 victory over Local 91.  
The tournament promises some thrilling contests during the second half. Come out to the games next Saturday for an afternoon of good fun and good softball.

## Athletic Center Gym, Tennis Courts Are Now Open to ILG Members

The Summer gym and tennis program is in full swing. The Concourse Tennis Club at 162nd Street and River Avenue in the Bronx and the Sterling Tennis Courts near Ebers Field in Brooklyn are now available to all union members on Saturday afternoons. The Bridge Plaza Tennis Courts in Long Island City, across the Queensboro Bridge, are also available on Wednesdays from 6 to 8 P.M. Season passes at the very low cost of 50 cents will admit members to any court during scheduled periods.

The outdoor gym and swimming pool of the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue, is an ideal spot for a workout and swim every Tuesday evening. One such period a week will leave you unbelievably refreshed.

For information on either gym or tennis get in touch with the Athletic Division at 2 West 16th Street.

## Get Your Share of Bargains



Leon Peters starts checking over countless wardrobe trunks loaded with "Pins & Needles" costumes in preparation for bargain sale open only to ILGWU members. See "ad."

## L. A. Softballers Take Opener in Landslide

Starting at will, the Los Angeles ILGWU softball team defeated Lambert Distributors, 22 to 2, in the opening game of the city's topnotch night league.  
The union team won two out of three of the practice games played before league competition began.

## "AMERICAN SWAY" GIVEN AT UNITY BY '91' TROUPE

While a new war front was being opened in Europe, while the planes and bombs of Hitler and Stalin were writing a new double cross on troubled skies, 400 members of Local 91—representatives of some 18 different nationalities—were effortlessly living up to the slogan, "having a 91'derful time" at Unity House during the week-end of June 28 to 30.

Good-will was the keynote of the week-end. For a moment it appeared that there might be difficulty when it was discovered the registration for the week-end was so irremediable that there was not room for everyone. But the spirit of co-operation conquered all.

Both the weather and the international situation conspired to provide the gay week-end party with a perfect background. While New York City was trying to a crop in 84 degree, Unity House guests were being entertained in the cool quiet lake, or lazing around in the lush green grass, or slipping a long line rickety on the high-perched porch.

When the high point in the program was reached on Saturday night, the God of War set Nazi Germany to war against the Soviet Union—a dramatically fitting background for "The American Sway" presented by the drama group of Local 91.

In the introduction to the program of "The American Sway," distributed to the Unity House audience, it was stated:

"We wish Herr Hitler, II Duce, and Stalin that you could also be with us to see the show. Believe us, we do. You'd get a chance to see the stuff America is really made of."

For nearly a solid hour and a half the 1,000 persons who were in the audience at the newly decorated special hall applauded and cheered both the entertainment and the meaning of "The American Sway."

They were happy; happy to know that they lived in a land where the talents of shop girls could find expression, where the voices of workers could be heard freely; happy to learn that the democracy we enjoy in America, as depicted in the fast moving show, was constantly expanding and that it could continue to grow through the efforts of labor.

The audience indicated that it knew the meaning of the show when it greeted with thunderous applause Margaret Greenberg's statement that, "In this dramatic group, as in our union and nation, vastly different nationalities work and live together in peace and harmony."

Following the show: the more than 400 members of the "91" party poured into the elegant dining hall for a midnight supper. It was less a supper than a carnival. People ate little and sang much. They sat little and danced much.

Until the wee hours of the morning, the trees and walls of Unity rang with echoing joy.

To many in the "91" delegation, the "Unity experience" was entirely new. These new members, who were visiting the House for the first time, gaped at the wonders of the ILGWU Summer home—and, according to their fellow workers, have continued to pour out tales of joy.

Albany—Shortages of labor are appearing in some non-defense industries as well as in defense plants in New York City, according to an April analysis of labor market conditions in the metropolitan area, Milton O. Loysen, executive director of the division of placement and unemployment insurance, State Labor Department, has announced.

## BARGAINS FOR ILGWU MEMBERS ONLY SALE

## "Pins & Needles" Wardrobe

For One Week Only Starting MONDAY, JULY 7  
Sticks A - 11 to 7 P.M.  
104 WEST 30th STREET

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S AND WOMEN'S WEAR, including dresses, shoes, slips, sweaters, waists, smocks, blouses, shirts, ties, hats, fancy costumes, etc. All sizes and shades; Summer and Winter wear. Some articles are brand new; others practically unused.

AMAZING LOW PRICES  
BRING YOUR UNION BOOK

## RCA Victor Record Album "I HEAR AMERICA SINGING" Music by George Kleininger

JOHN CHARLES THOMAS ILGWU RADIO CHORUS Metropolitan Conducted by SIMON RADY  
VICTOR SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Conducted by NATHANIEL SCHILLKERT

Specialty Reduced Rates To ILGWU Members  
Music Room, 133 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.

## Students Get An Eyeful at the ILGWU



Professor Henry Callard and his class in social problems from Millbrook School, Millbrook, N. Y., stop to read a copy of "Justice" in their recent tour of ILGWU headquarters. It's obvious they find much to interest them in the paper. The tours to points of social interest become material for discussion in school classes.

## Newspapers Great "America" Record With High Praise

"I Hear America Singing," so successfully presented by the Cultural Division at the last convention of the ILGWU at Madison Square Garden, has been re-recorded and released by RCA Victor with the eminent Metropolitan baritone, John Charles Thomas and the ILGWU Radio Chorus.

Critical acclaim was widespread and album sales are assuming unusual proportions. To quote from just a few of the criticisms:

"WORLD TELEGRAM, N. Y.—'Good... should be great success... I'd predict an enormous...'"

"FM, N. Y.—'... one of the best...'"

"COME APPEAL, Memphis, Tenn.—'John Charles Thomas with an able chorus makes the rugged vitality of Walt Whitman's well recorded "I Hear America Singing...'"

"REGISTER, Des Moines, Iowa.—'Mr. Thomas is accompanied by the ILGWU Radio Chorus... Their performance is first rate...'"

"VINDICATOR, Youngstown, O.—'The Chorus is an excellent one, well balanced, with intelligence and quality of tone, from soprano to deep bass...'"

The music in the famous poetry was composed by George Kleininger. The Chorus was conducted by Simon Rady.

Special arrangements have been made with the Music Room, Victor Distributors, 133 West 44th Street, New York City, for ILGWU members to receive a substantial reduction upon presentation of their union books.

# Some Outstanding Events

## —1940—

**JUNE**—Convention's closing days put educational activities on parade... "Pins and Needles" ends Broadway run of 1,156 performances... and starts road tour... "Training for Union Service" (description of QOC) favorably reviewed in labor press... Local 272 Art Workshop picture film view for members and public... Ernest Pless's murals in the Central Nevada Trades High School officially dedicated by Mayor Florento H. LaGuardia and prominent union officers.

**JULY**—Midwestern ILOUW Institute opens at Madison with 70 members from 49 locals and 21 cities. Local 154 runs institute at Unity House... Basketball trophy presented in Local 32... Municipal reports bicycle tours, picnics and tennis... St. Louis and San Antonio start parliamentary law class for union officers... Local 240 gives every member "Story of the ILOUW" and "Structure and Functioning."

**AUGUST**—Kansas City dramatic group presents opera "Beethoven" Home... Three institutes at Hudson Shore Labor School, West Park... St. Louis ILOUW members complete six-week course at Hudson Shore Labor School... Record showing at outdoor gym, Central of All Nations, N.Y. Local 272 library reports 1,550 books in English, Spanish and Yiddish... Prof. Lauder Hoshens lectures at Hebrew Institute... Institute at Asheville Teachers College, N. C. Local 164 boat race draws 1,400 to hear... "Pioneer's" Local 101 membership complete all-week course at Hudson Shore Labor School... Record showing at outdoor gym, Central of All Nations, N.Y. Local 272 library reports 1,550 books in English, Spanish and Yiddish... Prof. Lauder Hoshens lectures at Hebrew Institute... Institute at Asheville Teachers College, N. C. Local 164 boat race draws 1,400 to hear... "Pioneer's" Local 101 membership complete all-week course at Hudson Shore Labor School...

**SEPTEMBER**—Cultural Division presents program at World's Fair including "De Organizer" a show-stress citizenship classes... Milwaukee's "The Emancipator" runs ILOUW pamphlets series... Two Cities shows documentary movies... Wilmington dramatic group adapts "Ballad for Americans"..."Voice of Labor" presents outstanding speakers... Port Hugo wins prize for best float in Labor Day parade... Training institutes for shop chairman send officers in St. Louis, Kansas City and Minneapolis... Los Angeles reports successful trade class... Becky Barton visits Chicago... Kansas City and Minneapolis reports to give psychology course... Basketball league starts here at Heide Trages High School... "Pioneer" in Madison Square Garden presentation of "I Hear America Singing" to capacity audience which includes First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt... Red Cross sewing unit... Int. Labor News Service welcomes ILOUW collection of labor jokes and stories... "The New Mer"..."Pioneer" boomers at Washington, D. C. Local 67 naturalization class secures 100 papers for 29 members... Many locals show ILOUW convention movie... Cultural group prominent in "I Am an American Day" parade... Local 116 and mid-point class instruct its first students... Chicago ILOUW team takes City Labor Baseball trophy... N. Y. C. Social Education Centers open... Prof. Paul H. Douglas opens the Chicago classes... Officers qualification classes

## —1941—

**JANUARY**—Evolution of Clothing Industry, series of four lectures by M. D. C. Crawford... Radio Forum broadcast over WEVD... Eastern Out-of-Town Educational Conference at Newark... Local 186 band reaches concert pitch... Cultural Division concert series starts at Needles Trade High School... Movie shows include "Night Mail"..."Our Daily Bread"..."Eamesesches"... St. Louis local report successful consumers' cooperative... Crawfordville (Ind.) produces its lively "Contact"...

Local 269 reports successful swimming, dancing classes, discussion groups and bowling teams... Chicago dramatic group presents "Price Committee"... Local 108 hears talks by Harry Laidler, El Oliver and George Boule... Local 62 gives concert evokes applause... New York Women's Trade Union League dinner... Joe Claessens lectures to 1,800 members of Local 109, Chicago... Local 91 arranges Chicago National Needle Trades School for its graduates to enter union shops.

**FEBRUARY**—"Whither Mankind?" panel discussion at 3 West 16th Street... "Marriage and Family in Modern Society," series of lectures by Dr. Maxwell H. Abraham Group... Wilmington dramatic group presents "Musical Americans"...

Mrs. Charles Pallett speaks at St. Paul's... Abraham Group... Wilmington dramatic group presents "Musical Americans"...

**MARCH**—Shop-Farm Youth Forum... National Midwestern Industrialist Fellowship Reunion with Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, Dr. Jacob D. Brumfield, and other outstanding speakers... Fashion show and many classes sponsored by Los Angeles... Kansas City presents three-set comedy "The Striking Personality"...

Local 221 takes first basketball championship from Local 32... "The Striking Personality" pamphlet set to the... "Two-act musical, presented by

begin with 37 students... Cultural Division reopens full program at Labor Stage.

**APRIL**—Local 61's dramatic group presents show at New York Town Hall Forum... Local 161 Paterson, starts folk dancing and social dancing... "Pioneer" in Madison Square Garden presentation of "I Hear America Singing" to capacity audience which includes First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt... Red Cross sewing unit... Int. Labor News Service welcomes ILOUW collection of labor jokes and stories... "The New Mer"..."Pioneer" boomers at Washington, D. C. Local 67 naturalization class secures 100 papers for 29 members... Many locals show ILOUW convention movie... Cultural group prominent in "I Am an American Day" parade... Local 116 and mid-point class instruct its first students... Chicago ILOUW team takes City Labor Baseball trophy... N. Y. C. Social Education Centers open... Prof. Paul H. Douglas opens the Chicago classes... Officers qualification classes

**DECEMBER**—Members of Local 91 visit production of "King Lear" directed by Erwin Piscator... Raphael Abrahamov lectures to 1,000... "Pins and Needles" reaches Chicago for long successful run... ILOUW Symposium Orchestra... ILOUW Bowling Boringam participate in Webster Hall concert... "The Striking Personality" pamphlet set to the... "Two-act musical, presented by

**To our directors, staff members, teachers, students and committee members — accept our thanks. We know we can count on your continued cooperation during the twenty-fifth year of the Educational Department.**

Local 91 with deserved acclaim... Local 102 wins ILOUW Basketball Tournament... M. D. C. Crawford lectures at Local 38 on "Who Makes Policies"..."American Teachers' prints review of "Garment Workers Speak" by senior at University High School, Ohio State... Twenty bowling teams from eleven midwestern cities hold bowling contest at Chicago...

**APRIL**—"Pins and Needles" ends record run in Chicago and goes coast to coast... Twin Cities dramatic group presents "Just What They Wanted"... Local 29 opens singing program with 15 courses... Bethlehem, Pa. dramatic group and chorus put on variety show... Kansas City... Pannic Hurst talks at Local 82 forum... St. Louis produces "July Martin"...

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# Fighting on Two Fronts

The problems arising from the defense of democratic rights have been intensified since last year's educational report was made. We cannot yet record a decisive setback to Hitlerism and all the perils which it involves for trade unionism itself, for civil liberties and for social well-being. We have been waging the fight on two fronts: against the foreign fascists and against the home-grown variety, which would misuse labor's readiness to make temporary sacrifices of its hard-won rights.

To wage this fight successfully, we shall need all the inspiration and information which workers' education can provide. The end of the war will be followed by equally difficult problems, national and international. In cooperation with other sections of the labor movement, we shall go forward to new and better ways of social life at home and abroad.

## Trends

The most important trend to be noticed in the Educational Department for the year has been its emphasis upon, and integration with, the practical needs and work of the union. The officers' qualifications courses have been continued and educational meetings for strikers, classes for new members, union organizers and officers, and special training classes in line-and-mentor studies have increased.

A greater range and variety in informal activities, while reducing in the total figures for formal classes indicate that a greater number of members are participating. Then, too, the expansion of pamphlets has been more extensive than hitherto because of the rapidly changing defense situation.

## Public Relations

The unprecedented publicity created by the promotion and efficiency classes in the New York dress agreement and the wide attention given to the financial statement increased the already high interest of the public in the general work of the union. In addition to the usual visits from and to religious groups, schools, clubs and Harvard, for example, both Yale and Harvard, we have helped to set up exhibits in public libraries in New York City, Cleveland and Chicago, and attended many conferences. Special successful effort was made by Chicago in a joint radio broadcast with the Purcell Union. Chicago has sent delegations to various national conferences run by the United States Department of Agriculture and to various gatherings of social workers.

In addition to press references the ILOUW has been given increasing attention by recent books, among which are: "The American Way of Life" (Harpers), the "Vimales Curriculum Series," James Meyer's "The New Laborer" and Max Gordon's "Workers Before and After Lenin" (available at special rates to union members).

## Publications

The service of lesson material, which has been expanded this year because the defense emergency produced a stream of pamphlets to deal with current changes. During the year 287 items have been sent to other educational activists to help them with their work. From as far away as New Zealand and the Philippine requests have been made from employers and unions; and our files contain many tributes to the value of our publications.

Three new pamphlets and the union pictorial "Growing Up" and "Our City—Our Union" have been widely distributed to young workers, cooperative and other groups. The conferences and other studies and teachers in answer queries and follow in the activities and information on the 15 credit union

run by the ILOUW locals has encouraged this practical step in cooperative effort.

**Local Libraries and Journals**

The year has witnessed an increasing amount of activity on the part of the 42 local union libraries. A number of the 39 midwestern journals used the pages of Union journals supplied them and also the jokes from "That Reminds Me..."

## Lecture Service

Successful lecture tours in the Midwest were made by August Claessens, Paul Gramenz and Axel Seidman as well as individual talks by Frank Crosswalk, Henry Baker and others for Eastern locals. Bill Wolf's trip to Southern locals as a musical-dramatic missionary to show members how to class singing and labor dramatics was highly successful. Following her class at the Wisconsin Summer School, Rocky Barion was sent to St. Louis, Kansas City, and the Twin Cities for a week's classes in each area. This experiment will be repeated for other subjects and teachers.

## Athletic Division

In the ILOUW basketball contest, Local 102 won the men's championship title and Local 221 the women's trophy. Activity continues to be high in the general work of the union. In addition to the usual visits from and to religious groups, schools, clubs and Harvard, for example, both Yale and Harvard, we have helped to set up exhibits in public libraries in New York City, Cleveland and Chicago, and attended many conferences. Special successful effort was made by Chicago in a joint radio broadcast with the Purcell Union. Chicago has sent delegations to various national conferences run by the United States Department of Agriculture and to various gatherings of social workers.

## Cultural Division

The Cultural Division climaxed its year by a series of concerts at the Central Nevada Trades High School, the presenting outstanding members for seven presentations of "I Hear America Singing" were made. The best, strong, mad and sympathy orchestra made progress. The Chorus recruited new members and Central, Italian and Negro choruses were organized. Numbers for the Jewish Needle Trades High School programs. The locals have been serviced for their entertainments by the Cultural Division members for the year. The Cultural Division work has been done on the radio, notably in the July 4 nation-wide broadcast.

Local 243 Art Workshop continued to do excellent work. Outstanding in musical review production was the work of Local 91 and 122. In St. Croix, the famous industrial holiday, "July Martin," was used effectively as was sister "Rita Qull" at Fall River. Unity concerts were given by Local 244, 91 and 82.

Visits to points of interest, the balanced program run at the six New York social and educational centers, the famous industrial holiday Hudson Shore Labor School and the two-week Midwestern Institute at Hudson for Workers, Madison, Wis., for 200 members of the national ILOUW Convention, 1940, and the use of our filmstrips and other movies, the lecture series and local classes, the summer institutes and the given duty to local A. C. teachers, the committee work and administrative activities all have filled the year in their usual manner. The detailed list of the classes, students and subjects will be sent to the local union in the next issue of the national-wide activity.

**EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT**

Mark Star, Director  
Fennie M. Cohn, Secretary  
Louis Schaffer, Supervisor  
Cultural Division



**N. Y. DRESS LABEL, actual size**

# WAGE INCREASE FOR THE I.L.G.W.U.

## Cloak Workers Get Second War Bonus

By H. D. Langer, Manager

The Toronto cloakmakers obtained a 7 per cent wage increase last month to compensate for the rising cost of living, the second such increase in 18 months.

Professor Finkelman, the impartial chairman, together with a mixed commission of union and employer representatives, acted in this matter. N. Cohen, Joint Board chairman, and A. Kirzner, business agent, appeared for the union; Messrs. Charney and Lewis argued the case for the employers. The writer presented the union's argument in behalf of the cloakmakers.

After several sessions, Chairman Finkelman granted the cloak workers an additional wage bonus of 7 per cent to become effective July 1. This brings the total of wage raises above the agreement rates to 14 per cent.

The leadership and the rank and file of the union met the award with jubilation. When the board of directors of the union proposed that the members contribute a sum equal to one week's pay increase to the union's treasury to receive a fund, the proposal was approved unanimously.

The union in Toronto is at present busy with price settlements. The additional committee, an agency for checking on price settlements, has been instructed to be particularly vigilant this Fall season, so that a 7 per cent increase becomes effective.

The Toronto Cloakmakers' Union again showed its loyalty to the cause of democracy by purchasing \$1,000 of Government Victory Loan Bonds. Many of the members also bought these bonds.

The Toronto I.L.G.W.U. suffered a loss recently in the person of Joseph Deser, vice chairman of Local 14, and a veteran trade unionist. Hundreds of members came to pay their last respects to the deceased. Brother Deser's fine character and clean record have left an indelible mark on our movement in this city.

## Dress Union Now On Sound Basis

By Samuel Kraiman, Supervisor

The obstacles in the way of a well-managed and democratically conducted union in the Toronto dress industry have finally been swept away after a year of hard effort. Local 72 has definitely entered upon a happier, brighter and more secure era.

Today the union is in full control of its own destinies. In the past, it is reported by the employers, has gained prestige in the local community and it commands the respect of the workers.

Does meeting our members a chance to speak their mind and express judgment without fear that some outside force or influence is making their voices heard? The Cutters Union, Local 193, though still a young organization, is performing like a veteran group and is earning a wholesome influence in the shops.

Local 72 is now sound both organizationally and financially. Our debts have been satisfactorily reduced and the members are executing the sound habit of meeting their obligations to the union.

The general improvement has been possible because the administration, the Joint Board and the

cutters' local have been working with proper coordination and undivided loyalty. We are now entering on the second year of our work with full confidence that this harmony among all our constructive groups will continue uninterrupted as we go on building the dressmaking union of Toronto into a fine I.L.G.W.U. group.

## Hub City Honors Vice Pres. Kramer For Long Service

Vice President Philip Kramer manager of the Boston Joint Board, was honored June 7 at a dinner widely attended by labor notables to mark his fifteenth anniversary as an I.L.G.W.U. officer. The dinner was held in the main ballroom of the Hotel Bradford, Boston.

All locals in Boston and vicinity sent delegations to felicitate Brother Kramer.

Among the guests and speakers were James T. Moriarty, Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor; Nicholas Morriery, president of the State Federation of Labor; John J. Kearney, president of the Boston Central Trades and Labor Council;

After many conferences and many objections, Baltimore's cloak employers have agreed to a 10 per cent wage increase. The increase goes into effect for the Fall season. The shops are starting to work on Fall lines now and should be humming by July 4. The increase affects both time and piece workers.

Summer dress lines have been completed and there will be no work for a couple of weeks. Strass, Roper & Strass has put into effect the week's vacation with pay provided for in the February contract. The recently organized cotton dress shops are showing great improvement in union spirit, because their pay envelopes demonstrate the difference between settling prices with the aid of a union committee and a union representative and having the employer hand out what he decides is a "fair" price.

The cotton garment organization drive is in full swing. Our four organizers are covering the wide territory between Martinsburg, W. Va., and Delmar, Del. The shops they are trying to organize have violated Wage and Hour regulations and some of them are being called before the Wage and Hour Board.

All locals affiliated with the Joint Board have taken up the question of purchasing Defense Bonds and all have acted favorably.

The Joint Board is planning a picnic for all members and the committee is working hard to make it a success.

Miss Mary Capugno of the Joint Board office staff has become engaged to Salvatore Casale.

During his 15 years as an officer, nine of which found him Joint Board manager, Brother Kramer has played an active and decisive role in seven general strikes. During the last four years no widespread strike movement was necessary because the union had firmly established its strength and convinced the employers of its will to victory.

Brother Kramer joined Cutters' Local 48, Boston, early in 1926 immediately upon his discharge from the United States Army. He passed through the regular development of the active member, achieving posts on many committees and the board of directors until 13 years ago Vice President Julius Hochman drafted him as organizer and business agent. Six years later he became Joint Board manager. He was elected vice president at the 1938 Boston convention.

At present, we have a knitting class meeting twice monthly under Phyllis Winnett. A girls' softball team which will practice two or three times each week is being organized as is a swimming class.

(Kristina Erickson)

## FROM CHANUTE, KAN.

The large Cellulastic Corporation (see story) has signed with Local 132, the first fruit of a New Jersey drive conducted by the union. First man on the left (seated) is Martin Feldman, Local 132 manager.

## BALTIMORE TRADE AND UNION NOTES

By Samuel Caplan, Manager Baltimore I.L.G.W.U. Joint Board

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## Plastic Workers Score Victories In Strong Drive

Last month will be remembered in the history of Local 112 as one of the most successful months in the organizational net.

The Bowcraft Co. signed a contract after a four-week strike. Most of the workers there were young girls facing their first strike experience. But they behaved like true veterans. Picketing was carried on for 12 hours a day in a spirit of absolute victory. Unable to cope with such determination, the firm yielded.

The Cellulastic Corp. one of the largest firms of its kind, employing over 300 workers at the peak of the season, has signed with the union. This marks the first union contract in the plastic industry in New Jersey and the first shop organized by Local 132 in that state since the drive started in the Spring.

## First N. J. Plastic Agreement is Signed

The large Cellulastic Corporation (see story) has signed with Local 132, the first fruit of a New Jersey drive conducted by the union. First man on the left (seated) is Martin Feldman, Local 132 manager.

## Museums Will Help

(Continued from Page 6) and storing these details in your memory. You absorb culture by observation and practice.

The Brooklyn Museum contains collections of the fine arts from peoples with a literary background, and also one of the world's great collections of pre-historic arts of America. Its African collection is just as notable as its collection from the great weavers of pre-historic Peru. Here, you can compare the two kinds of art and learn their relative values. No other city on earth today offers such opportunities.

The Museum of the City of New York gives a cross-section of the cultural life of this city from the old days of New Amsterdam, in the 17th century, to modern times. No citizen of New York, in or outside of the apparel industry, but should be familiar with these collections, and know something of the social and artistic background of the great metropolis. These collections are particularly rich in costumes that have been worn at various times by the citizens of this city.

The history of the costume arts in this city and in Europe, and in every other region where costume designing rose to the dignity of an art, in one respect, is the same. The creative designers came from the industry itself. They were apprentices, workmen, and then designers and leaders. Every bit of information acquired had a value in their later work. It is important that we learn everything we can about the industry in which we are concerned because this knowledge will enrich our lives and enhance the satisfaction we take in doing good work in creating things of use and beauty for the society in which we live.

There are many things that museums might do to aid those now engaged in our needs and fabric industries to create a more solid background and a greater art, and a richer understanding of the dignity and satisfaction that goes with work well done and thoroughly understood. I hope later to refer to special classes on this problem and the first necessity for any improvement in existing museum service is that large numbers of the members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union should become familiar with the resources now available in our museums and should use museums as laboratories for study, observation and inspiration to improve our own designing.

When did you last go to a museum? What did you see of interest? New York City has the world's greatest museums. They belong to the people. Do the people really use their own treasures? Democracy is not a mother of emotion: it is the fruit of the intellect.

## Norfolk Cloakmakers Get 10% Wage Increase

Eighty Norfolk Va., cloak workers, members of Local 202, employed at the Pashion Garment Co. factory of that city, obtained a wage increase of 10 per cent last week. The contract with the Norfolk firm contains a provision which gives the union the right to call for a wage bonus "to meet the rising cost of living."

## I.L.G.W.U. SPIKES LIES SPREAD BY LEADERS OF NEWSPAPER GUILD

Emphasizing the fact that the I.L.G.W.U. will continue to support every genuine Guild strike in the future as it has on all occasions in the past, President Dubinsky, in a strong telegram to the American Newspaper Guild convention, Detroit, June 28, stressed the fact that the so-called strike provoked by the Communist-dominated New York Guild on the Jewish Day was an irresponsible adventure inspired for political purposes only.

President Dubinsky said he was certain that the "censure" passed by the convention did not represent the true sentiment of the membership which had seen the I.L.G.W.U. give full moral and financial support to every other Guild strike in all parts of the country and did not know that The Day "strike" was dual unionistic in origin.

The condemnation by the I.L.G.W.U. of the "strike" on the Jewish Day was based on the fact that the Guild "raided" the membership of the Jewish Writers' Union, an organization 20 years older than the Guild, which had established a closed shop, very high wages and life-job security for the writers on The Day and the other two New York dailies. The Guild contract, covering the commercial employees, had several months to run at the time the "strike" was called. The vast majority of The Day writers, members of the Jewish Writers' Union for over a quarter of a century, are at work on the orders of their union.

The nature of the "strike" was clearly apparent to the responsible New York labor movement. Joining the I.L.G.W.U. in condemning it as Communist-manuevered were all bona fide trade unions representing over 500,000 members and the big Jewish cultural and fraternal organizations fully familiar with the facts in the Jewish newspaper field. The typographical union working on The Day have joined in that condemnation.

The attacks on Dubinsky for his state opinion were joined with the usual concoctions of "war-mongering" which represented the position of the Communist Party in its efforts to interfere with the food program of the United States and American aid to Britain. The word "war-mongering" disappeared from the Communist vocabulary the moment Hitler attacked Russia.

View President Chas. Kreindler, negotiated the wage raise.



# CUTTERS COLUMN

## LOCAL 10

By Isidore Nagler, V.P.  
Manager, Local 10

The drive by American trade unions to aid British labor has gained momentum in recent weeks. An organization, headed by Matthew Wolf and composed of AFL and CIO unions, has been set up to push this drive which will reach its peak during the Aid British Labor Week set for July 14-20.

### Our Bit for British Labor

Out of the \$300,000 already raised by the International for war victims, no doubt a sum will be allocated for British labor. As we have had occasion to say, all affiliates of our organization responded promptly and generously to the appeal.

We are particularly proud that some members of the union are not content with what they have already raised and are continuing their efforts. It is a pleasure, in this connection, to pay warm tribute to the workers of the Philip Shilkey class firm who have raised \$500 to aid British labor.

Notwithstanding the sums raised in our recent drive, our organization can be relied upon to cooperate in similar efforts with the Wolf Committee to the end that British labor may be able to carry on the task of defending the ramparts of democracy.

### Prospects for Fall Season

The fact that a number of firms have begun operating earlier than the previous year is symptomatic of a trend to better times. With buying power increasing, particularly in industrial centers affected by defense industries, this trend seems as no surprise. All things considered, we should experience a good season in this branch.

Work in the better line generally picks up about July 4. Here, too, prospects look good. The chapter line will get under way in several weeks.

These expectations are based on current sentiment in the trade and market and on general industrial conditions, all of which point to sustained production, employment and earnings.

### Warning On Overtime

Recently, a number of cases have come to our attention of cutters in the dress industry working overtime without permission from the local. The excuse offered by these members was that permission had been granted for overtime work in their shops by the Dress Joint Board and they were under the impression that this applied to them as well to the workers in the other crafts.

We ascertained that permission for overtime had been granted by the Dress Joint Board. Nevertheless, this in no way affects the cutters. As we have pointed out before in this column, no cutter may work overtime without special permission from Local 10.

The reason for our insistence on this requirement is that we want to guard against overtime where it is not warranted. If there is any indication, the facts should be laid before the local officers and the decision should be made by them in accordance with the best interests of the cutters.

Hereafter, the excuse that the shop was working overtime under a permit of the Dress Joint Board will not be valid. We will invoke stern disciplinary measures against cutters who work overtime without first obtaining special permission from the local.

### Meetings in The Summer

The membership approved the executive board's recommendation at the June 30 meeting that only one meeting a month be held during July and August. (The dates recom-

### Attention Cutters MEMBERS LOCAL 10

#### REGULAR MEETING

will take place on

Monday, July 28

Night After Work

Manhattan Center

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

All cutters are urged to attend this meeting.

ended were the last Monday of each month, namely, July 28 and August 25.

In the past, we have found this practice to be desirable during the warm summer months.

### Welcome Bro. Stulberg

The dress drive conducted by Brother Louis Stulberg in conjunction with Vice President Charles Zimmerman is winding up with a record of success. The latest victory was the signing of an agreement with Kay-Dunhill. Though a number of important firms were unlocated, a few have held out, notably the Kolodney & Myers firm. Nevertheless, the drive accomplished far more than had been thought possible in view of the many obstacles encountered.

We take this occasion to congratulate Brothers Stulberg and Zimmerman and their corps of organizers and co-workers for their very considerable contribution to the organization's achievements of the International.

By lifting the standards in three out-of-town dress firms, they are not only conferring a benefit upon the workers in these firms but are also reducing the disparity in wages and therefore minimizing the

unfair competition to New York workers.

As Brother Stulberg returns to active duty as assistant manager of Local 10, we extend to him a warm and hearty welcome.

### Quitting Without "Good Cause" Is Bar To Idle Benefit Pay

A worker who quits his job without good cause will be disqualified from unemployment insurance benefits for six weeks, according to an amendment to the New York Unemployment Insurance Law signed April 24 by Governor Lehman.

After registering for benefits, a worker who left employment without good cause will have to wait six weeks in addition to the normal three-week period before receiving a check.

If he had "good cause" for leaving, however, the worker will not have to serve more than the normal three-week waiting period. The law does not define "good cause," except to say that it includes wages and working conditions substantially below the prevailing, and interference with union membership.

Judging by the way "good cause" has been interpreted in other states, the term will include strong personal reason as well as unsatisfactory working conditions. For example, illness, pregnancy, and the offer of a better job have been held to be "good cause" for leaving employment.

The amendment to the law also provides that a worker who quits a job as will be disqualified from benefits until he certifies to his local State Employment Office that he is available for work. After he certifies to that effect, the length of his waiting period will depend on whether he had "good cause" to leave his employment in the first place.

No employer will be able to charge that a worker left work voluntarily if the worker was told not to come in to work by any person or committee whose right to distribute work is recognized by the employer.

### Summertime Is Hay Fever Time



The Union Health Center allergy clinic is busy these days protecting members from the discomforts of hay fever. If you're sneezing, come around for an exam.



By Pauline M. Newman

### Local 91's Health Program

Considerably more than 8,000 members of Local 91 had their chests X-rayed within the last few weeks. That is splendid! The willingness of these young men and women—young in years and young in unionism—to undergo these tests is in itself meritorious because young people do not, as a rule, care to bother

about such matters—especially when they are healthy and happy. But the members of Local 91, good soldiers that they are, followed the suggestion of their leadership and had themselves X-rayed.

The reports on these X-rays will soon begin to come in. I venture to guess that the percentage of those who will be found infected with tuberculosis will be extremely low, so much the better. But the value of these chest X-rays consists not only in the discovery of active or latent tuberculosis in some of the members, but in securing a clean bill of health for the others.

In other words, Local 91 will know "who is who" among its members in so far as their health is concerned. Equally important in Local 91's plan for medical care is the amount of \$150 a year for every member in good standing. Many of those who are wise enough to take advantage of this plan have told me how much it has meant to them. As one of them said: "I do not now have to neglect my health. When I have a cold, I can come to the Union Health Center and get an examination, treatment, medicine and even an X-ray, and for all this I pay nothing!" Unless it is a complicated or serious illness, the \$150 takes care of immediate medical needs. This, in addition to the regular disability benefit and hospital assistance plan, makes the health program of Local 91 one of the finest in our International.

### Locals 32 and 40

Locals 32 and 40 have evolved a similar plan on a smaller scale. As the Sick Benefit Funds of those two locals grow, the allowances for medical care will doubtless increase. Just now, Local 32 is providing its members with eye examinations.

### Balanced Diet

The National Conference on Nutrition has adjourned on a note of determination to educate the public on the value of a balanced diet. The work of this conference has already received wide publicity. It is now conducting a very interesting program on the radio. I listened in the other day and heard Maurice Evans and Helen Menken, the former impersonating the discoverer of vitamins and the latter a girl who neglected her diet with painful and costly consequences.

### Long Branch

The men and women of Local 85 have, in addition to their material gains, learned something about the other ILOUW services. Quite a number of the Kay-Dunhill workers have had themselves looked over at the Union Health Center. Most of them showed minor ailments.

These new ILOUW members knew nothing about the Union Health Center. They now know quite a bit about it. I am told that they are tremendously impressed with the services of this institution and are grateful to the ILOUW for maintaining it.

### "Picketing Hats" Make Hot Days Cool



The Kolodney & Myers picket line, wearing farm straw hats as becoming as they are cool, bears up under the hot Hartford, Conn., sun.

# ...EDITORIAL NOTES...

## The Spring Drive Ends

The ILGWU has concluded the first lap of the organizing drive it launched last March in the

Eastern states.

Summaries of this campaign have been printed regularly in "Justice" for the last three months. At this point we are interested in a few observations which come to mind as we glance back at the out-of-town dress situation of a few months ago and compare it with its present status.

It can hardly be disputed that an intensive move to organize a score of large non-union dress concerns in the Eastern area had, by the beginning of the year, become an urgent need. Employment conditions in such unorganized factories as Boston Maid, Kay-Dunhill, Mayflower, Kolodney and several others in nearby cities had been far below standards obtaining in the major sectors of the dress industry for many years. The several thousands of workers employed by these firms were in no position to demand better work terms in the absence of union protection.

No less depressing was the effect of the sharp competition these important dress producers were exercising on the entire dress market, New York City proper included. It would do little good, of course, to minimize the fact that dresses, all other things being equal, sell, like every other product, on the basis of price. It stands to reason, therefore, that these non-union manufacturers and jobbers operating at much lower labor costs found no difficulty in out-selling their unionized competitors everywhere.

It will hardly be a reflection on our two out-of-town departments to say that since early 1938 no effective large-scale organizing activity in this area had been possible. The second industrial slump which occurred three years ago brought about a period of retrenchment, halting all major union campaigns. Scarcity of work, brief seasons and resulting lower earnings are hardly conducive to trade union progress.

The rapid change in the industrial scene which occurred in the second half of 1940 due largely to the revival brought about by the tremendous national defense effort began to affect the garment industry during the 1941 Spring work season. The prospect of a successful organizing campaign soon appeared on our horizon and the ILGWU at once took steps to translate this opportunity into reality. Acting with the sanction of the General Executive Board, President Dübinsky let in motion an organizing machinery under the supervision of Vice President Charles Zimmerman and Brother Louis Stulberg to reach the workers in the unorganized dress shops in the East.

This drive, now being terminated after a strenuous run of four months, can be easily set down as one of the most fruitful in the history of the union. Among its direct results are the unionization of a half dozen of very large dress factories which for years had defied the ILGWU and had scorned collective

bargaining. Even greater have been its indirect results as scores of non-union dress firms in New York City and vicinity have come to terms with the New York Dress Joint Board without strikes. The effect of this campaign upon the major markets can be hardly calculated at this moment. Suffice it to say that the union's prestige throughout the dress industry has never been so high as at present. Without regard for cost and effort it has gone forth and achieved very substantial results. The old adage stands justified: nothing succeeds like success.

The Spring drive of 1941, however, was not confined to the dress shops only. As reported in the news columns of our paper in the last half dozen issues, the tempo of the ILGWU campaign, accelerated by the general revival of union activity, has swept a number of big knitwear, underwear and robe plants into our fold after brief strikes. In the Southeast the organizing wave has brought several thousand knitwear workers into the ILGWU, while in the Southwest and the Middle West the growth of the union has been most impressive.

The coming two months may register—though this is by far not conclusive—a lull in ILGWU activity because of the regular inter-season slump in industry. As the Summer draws to a close, the campaign which has just finished its first lap is bound to resume. It is practically certain that intensified industrial activity in all major industries will continue unabated during the second half of this year. The union drive is expected to roll along on the crest of this industrial wave.

The second lap of the ILGWU campaign in 1941 may switch its emphasis from dresses to cotton garments, knitwear and undergarments. In the latter industry especially the union has a large-sized order to fill. By approximate count there are no less than 40,000 workers still to be organized in the knitted and woven branches of underwear in every part of the country. The overwhelming mass of these workers are employed at standards of labor far inferior to those enjoyed by the men and women in the organized plants.

We have reason to anticipate—if the record of the first half of this year is to serve as a criterion—that the second half of the year will offer no less opportunity for successful union missionary activity. This, indeed, appears to be a year of immense possibilities for the labor movement, as great a year as was 1933. Let's not fail to exploit this matchless opportunity to the fullest extent.

**"Made Under ILGWU Standards"** The dress union label has finally arrived. We refer, of course, to the "New York Creation" tag of the Dress Institute, Inc.

For the last two weeks—since June 16—this label has been going forward to 800 dress manufacturers in New York City who produce 85 per cent of the country's annual output of 90,000,000 dresses. The Dress Institute label will identify these dresses as "New York Creations."

This identification carries the assurance—to quote the Dress Institute sponsors—"of a superior standard of fashion, fit and craftsmanship." To the union and to its members, however, this label signifies a great deal more than an attestation of superior value. It testifies to the fact that the garments carrying the Dress Institute tag are "made under the standards of the ILGWU." To all practical intents this label is the control the union will exercise, through this intra-industry agency, over work terms in the New York dress market.

Of no less importance for the 85,000 workers engaged in dressmaking in the New York metropolitan area is the revenue-producing angle of the "New York Creation" label. The money raised through its sale to the dress manufacturers is to be used in fulfilling the huge advertising and promotion program of the Dress Institute. The union takes special pride in recording the fact that it fathered the project of this Dress Institute and initiated the idea of a label as a means of its effective implementation.

The Dress Joint Board and its leadership, notably



"Maybe I can crack this one..."

Vice President Julius Hochman, in advancing the idea of an "institute" for the dress industry and of a label sponsored jointly by the union and by the employers, may well derive optimism for the future of this remarkable collective enterprise from the experience of a similar intra-industry project in the coat and suit trade.

When the NRA was outlawed in the Summer of 1935, it will be recalled, the coat and suit industry at once formed a "national recovery board" of its own and instituted the "Consumers' Protection Label" as a means of safeguarding quality and work standards in the coat and suit shops of the country. The Coat and Suit Recovery Board, in which the union is a full-fledged partner, has actively promoted the "Consumers' Label," distributing millions of it to the coat and suit manufacturers in every market. In this work of promotion the union has taken an active and frequently a dominating part.

And while there is an apparent difference between the coat and suit "Consumers' Label" and the label of the New York Dress Institute, inasmuch as the first is a national tag while the second is a label for promoting the New York market only, in essence and purpose both are the same. Both represent a collective effort on the part of all constructive factors in the industry to safeguard established production standards. Both are typical of a new era of employer-worker relations in which labor boldly asserts its stake in the welfare of the industry on which it depends for its livelihood.

Thus the old dream of a label sponsored and promoted by the union comes to initial fulfillment in our largest single market, the dress business of New York. We stress the word initial as it is quite obvious that the Dress Institute label will depend in a great measure for its progress on the cooperation of all parties genuinely interested in its success. Without fear of contradiction we may add that, as in the promotion of the coat and suit "Consumers' Label," it will be the union's unflinching interest which will insure for the Dress Institute label a full measure of practical application and thorough enforcement.

## The Cutters' Report

The New York Cutters' Union, our old Local 10, issued last month a printed report for 1940.

In a 46-page booklet packed with essential facts and data, the New York cutters "tell the world" that their local union is "today in better condition than at any time in its history." Considering the fact that the "men behind the knife" have been organized for nearly eighty years, Local 10 is entitled to this measure of well-earned pride.

It used to be said in the ILGWU that "as the cutters go so goes the whole nation." This relative weight of the various crafts in the organizational set-up of this union may have undergone some substantial changes in the last two decades. Still, it will hardly be denied that the cutters are, in more than one sense, the bone and sinew of the union. That's why the moral and material well-being of the cutters' organization is so basic. It is an unflinching index of sound health and organizational upswing within the whole periphery of the union.

## 1942 Model

