



Cornell University
ILR School

Cornell University ILR School
DigitalCommons@ILR

Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

11-15-1935

Justice (Vol. 17, Iss. 22)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice>

Thank you for downloading an article from DigitalCommons@ILR.

Support this valuable resource today!

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU) at DigitalCommons@ILR. It has been accepted for inclusion in Justice by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@ILR. For more information, please contact catherwood-dig@cornell.edu.

If you have a disability and are having trouble accessing information on this website or need materials in an alternate format, contact web-accessibility@cornell.edu for assistance.

Justice (Vol. 17, Iss. 22)

Keywords

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

Comments

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

NOV 15 1935

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION
475 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

JUSTICE

Official Organ of The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Vol. XVII, No. 22.

Jersey City, N. J., November 15, 1935

Price 10 Cents

I.L.G.W.U. Mobilizes Five States To Curb Dress "Runaways"

Full "Out-of-Town", and Cotton Garment Staffs Confer With President Dubinsky

To forestall a possible exodus of dress factories from the New York metropolitan market to towns and cities in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts and up state New York in the event of a strike next January when the present collective agreements in New York covering 95,000 workers and 1,800 factories in the dress industry expire, President DAVID DUBINSKY of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union issued that Tuesday, Nov. 11, an order to 75 union leaders and organizers from five States who met with him at I.L.G.W.U. headquarters, 3 W. 14th Street, to guard against dress manufacturers from New York specializing and operating anti-union shops in their cities.

The conference was summoned to clear up persistent rumors that numerous New York dress manufacturers were making ready to remove their plants to out-of-town localities in anticipation of a general strike in the dress industry.

Antonini Welcomed By 5,000 As He Lands in N. Y.

Brings Message From European Anti-War Congress

What pier officials termed the "greatest welcome in years" took place on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 11, at the French Line pier, North River, New York, when First Vice-President Luigi Antonini of the I.L.G.W.U. returned aboard the "Le France" from Europe where he attended the Italian Anti-War Congress as a delegate from the Italian labor movement of North America. Despite a wait of four hours, 5,000 people were at the dock cheering, singing and waving flags and placards when Antonini, accompanied by Mrs. Antonini, descended the gangplank. With him was the welcoming committee which boarded the steamer at Quarantine, consisting of Vice-Presidents Hochman and Zimmerman, Secretary Kapp of the Dress Joint Board, John Gelin, assistant manager of Local 58, and several others. While the bulk of protesters were members of Local 58 there were also present large groups from Local 22 and of Local 45, the latter headed by Vice-President Dault.

Later in the evening, Antonini spoke from Station WED in a program featuring also Matthew Wolf, an "Labor and Fascism." On the following afternoon, Antonini will tender a luncheon by the Jajat (Continued on page 2)

General Executive Board Will Meet In Cleveland, Dec. 2

Major Problems On Agenda — Board Faces Several Special Situations.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the G.E.B. of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will begin its sessions in Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday, December 2. Aside from reports of standing and special committees, the G.E.B. will take up the pressing situations in the New York dress industry, in the cotton garment industry, and in some of the miscellaneous trades.

The current strikes and the blue-printing of campaigns looming up in the immediate future will receive special attention. Several applications for charters for new locals will also be acted upon.

So. Norwalk Strike Enters Second Month As Court Battle Rages

Mrs. Pinchof, Pres. Dubinsky in Strike Area — Besses Seek Restraining Writ

The strike at the Babber Robe Company, largest bathrobe concern in the United States, is now entering its second month. The events of the strike during the last two weeks have been revolving around an injunction suit instituted by the company against the Union and the strikers.

This strike, which was undertaken by the I.L.G.W.U. shortly after the successful general strike conducted by Local 91 in the bathrobe industry of New York, threatened

from the very beginning to grow to giant proportions. The sweeping front page headlines attracted the attention and invoked the interest not only of the entire populace of South Norwalk and environs but also the public officials who offered to mediate such as the mayor of the city, the state labor board and others. Now with the institution of injunction proceedings the conduct of the strike has taken on new and greater proportions involving the Superior Court of Connecticut and a number of important personalities.

Dubinsky, Mrs. Pinchof Speak The highlight in the conduct of the strike, since the last issue of (Continued on Page 2)

A GROUP OF KEENLY INTERESTED SPECTATORS



Norwalk Robe Strike Enters Fifth Week

(Continued from Page 1)
"Justice" was a stirring meeting addressed by the President of the I.L.G.W.U., the wife of the ex-governor of Pennsylvania, the head of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor, the counsel for the Union, and a vice-president of the International in charge of conducting the strike.

Mrs. Pinchot, the wife of former Governor Pinchot, was warmly greeted. She told these battling Connecticut Yankees and the public at large that true Americanism did not consist of the low wages and slave treatment meted out by Mr. Hafr, head of the Harbor Company. True Americanism was represented in the will and courage of the strikers to fight for bread and for freedom.

The meeting, always enthusiastic, thanks to the fine element of strikers, reached a fever heat of intense excitement as Brother Dubinsky cracked out his stinging denunciation of sweat shop slavery and sounded a rousing pledge of support in the name of the I.L.G.W.U.

John Eagan, head of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor, also pledged the support of the organization in whose name he spoke to the harbor strikers. The strikers also had an opportunity to listen to the encouraging words of Vice-President Harry Greenberg who is in charge of the strike.

Local Shows Solidarity

Remarkable in this situation have been the generous support from hourly and sister unions in South Norwalk. The trackdrivers, the barbers, the cloakmakers, and the lace workers' unions have, in one way or another, through pressure on their members who might be contacted with ease, through direct organizational aid, or through financial contributions, given real expression of working class solidarity.

There seems to be a real, almost instinctive understanding among the workers of South Norwalk that this battle which the I.L.G.W.U. is carrying on is a battle of principle, a principle for which all workers should fight.

Firm Demands Injunction

For the last week, hearings have been going on at the Superior Court of Connecticut, located in Bridgeport, in the matter of injunction proceedings instituted by the firm.

The court room, crowded with strikers who have travelled to the judicial arena, is a scene of a quiet, intense drama. From time to time the court room quiet is broken by a gasp of horror at the fabrication of some witness, by a slight tittering at the impertinences of the prosecuting attorney, by outright laughter at the humorous situations and remarks which cropped up now and then. Real amusement, even visible on the features of the squire judge, was called forth by

Cloak Designers Now Make It Unanimous



Cross Section of Striking Cloak Designers' Meeting at Delano Hotel on November 7, where they were addressed by President Dubinsky.

Springfield Non-Union Firm Takes Back Fired Workers

Action Comes After Wagner Law Board Hearing — Dismissed For Union Interest.

Organizer David Gligold, operating in Massachusetts territory, reports this week of a sudden wave in Springfield which resulted in the reinstatement of eight workers dismissed by the non-union cotton garment firm of Joseph Brothers for union activity.

Brother Gligold has carried on in the past two months a persistent campaign to organize the Joseph firm. The firm fought back by planting spies among the workers, and finally discharged eight employees who were reported by their undercover agents to have attended

the mildly stubborn blast of the president of the firm who when asked about the day on which the strike began remarked: "There is no strike as far as I am concerned." The witty and clever lawyer for the Union, Paul Casarey, suggested that perhaps it was time to dismiss the case if that were so.

During the entire course of the hearings the Union has been aided by the Union, Paul Casarey, suggested that perhaps it was time to dismiss the case if that were so.

During the entire course of the hearings the Union has been aided by the Union, Paul Casarey, suggested that perhaps it was time to dismiss the case if that were so.

a union meeting. The wages in that shop seldom exceed \$5 a week while the work hours are not less than 45.

Attempt to negotiate a settlement with the employer having proved futile and the slack season making it impossible to call a strike, Organizer Gligold decided to file charges against the firm with the local Regional Labor Board for violation of the collective bargaining clause and for interference with legitimate union activity. As the firm is selling nearly all of its product in New York, its operations were clearly inter-commerce.

The hearing on the case took place on November 1 and after all details had been aired, the Joseph Brothers firm was advised by its attorney, Mr. A. J. Slavin, to restate the dismissed workers.

Antonini Welcomed By 5,000 Unionists

(Continued from Page 1)
Board at Rosset's Restaurant, at which address were made by President Dubinsky, Vice-President Nagler, R. C. Vlaseck, and Julius Hochman. In the evening, Antonini spoke before 1,000 union officers, executive board members and active members of the dress looms on his European experiences stirring the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm as he recounted the heroic struggle of the European laborers against Fascism and Nazism.

STRIKE AGAINST THE BOSS'S IDEAS
Join Your Classes

Atlanta Union Full Pace Ahead

By Elmore Sullivan
Member Local 122

Again Atlanta is in the line fight.

With the signing of a union agreement with the Separax Garment Company the two-week strike against this firm was brought to an end. All the strikers have returned to their places and the strikebreakers were discharged.

It was a whirlwind battle that we fought out both on the picket line and in court. The Union also left nothing undone to publicize the strike and the work conditions in the Separax plant among the retailers in this city, likewise the fact that this firm had refused until now to bargain collectively. The strike served, besides, as a warning to other manufacturers in this vicinity that garment makers are ready to fight back any attempt to lower their work standards.

We have started educational courses with the arrival of Fall and our members are showing quite a bit of enthusiasm for this work. Mr. Joseph Jacobs is teaching Trade Unionism and Public Speaking at the Labor Temple every Wednesday evening. Local 122 has also organized a Basketball Team and a number of members have registered for it. We are looking forward, besides, with a happy feeling of anticipation, to the Torchlight Parade and Dance which is to be held by Local 122 during the week of November 25-30.

Dress Patternmakers Get New Staff



President Dubinsky, Vice-President Samuel Perlmutter at Installation Meeting of Patternmakers on October 3, at Delano Hotel.

I.L.G.W.U. Will Mobilize Five Dresses To Curb 'Runaways'

(Continued from Page 1)
town, Harrisburg, York, Haver and Pottstown, Pa., New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn., Baltimore, Md., and Albany, Troy and St. Yonon, N. Y., reported all others in new dress factories being owned in their localities and ascribed the fact to the forthcoming big strike in New York.

The conference decided to increase the staff of organizers and open up ten additional offices in all these cities, especially in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. "The dress manufacturers who imagine they can run away from New York and open up competing factories with cheap, non-union labor elsewhere will find that a same reception awaits them everywhere, dresses will be manufactured under decent work condition if we can help it," were President's final instructions to the out-of-town organizers.

Mamaroneck Strike Enters 6th Week

Rochelle Coat Shop Shut

The strike at the Rochelle Coat Company's factory at Mamaroneck, N. Y., has reached its sixth week without a breach in the line of strikers or the slightest weakening of their interest and ardor.

Moreover, the strikers have seen to it that not a strikebreaker enter the premises of the factory, which is alleged to be a prohibition of New American Coat Co. of New York City. The Mamaroneck shop is tightly closed.

Eight pickets, together with Co-mander Abe Belsky, were arrested last week and will be arraigned in the local court for alleged violation of an ordinance prohibiting picketing of any kind. Records of these arrests and the interference by the local police and the town's Mayor, the strikers are maintaining their peaceful picketing from early morning until sundown.

Negotiations, conducted by Vice-President Wander, of the Onah Town Department of the I.L.G.W.U., are now pending to sign up the factory as a 100 per cent union shop.

BASKETBALL GAME and DANCE

Local 89 Williamburg
vs.
Local 89 Boro Park
Local 10, I.L.G.W.U.
vs.
Local 158, A.C.W. of A.
First game starts 7:30 p.m.
Admission 35c

JUSTICE

A Labor Magazine
Published twice monthly by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union

Office of Publication:
75 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.
General Office:
2 West 10th Street, New York, N. Y.
Tel. CHelsea 3-2130

DAVID DUBINSKY, President
and General Secretary-Treasurer
MAX D. DANISH, Editor
Subscription given, paid in advance.
\$1.00 per year.

Entered as Second Class matter, Aug. 7, 1915, Post Office at New York, N. Y., under No. 403, authorized on Aug. 25, 1915. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1918. Vol. XXV, No. 22, Nov. 15, 1935

**"32" Board Backs
Leaders on Work-
Hours, Overtime**

**Parleys With Association
Fail To Sidesweep
Differences**

Three conferences, between the Carset and Brasserie Workers Union and the employers' association in that industry, held during the last two weeks of November have failed thus far to produce any appreciable results in the effort to pass the collective agreement in the industry.

The union's conference committee is headed by Abraham Snyder, Manager of Local 22, Samuel Perlman, Manager of Cutlers' Union Local 19, Joe Falkman, Alfred Breslav, and Elias Lieberman, attorney for the union.

**Work-Hours
Lift Up Stumbling Point**

The point of contention at all these conferences was the number of work hours per week. At the beginning, the manufacturers insisted on a forty-hour week instead of 37½ hours prevailing now. Later, the question of overtime was added to the points in contest as the employers demanded five hours of overtime at peak seasons at the single rate of pay.

The Union's committee took the stand that they were willing to consider the five hours of overtime, but at the price of time and a half as provided for in the present agreement. The Union also maintained that it was irrelevant on the part of the employers to inject the recent settlement of the Maiden Form Brasserie Company of Hackensack, New Jersey, into the New York situation as the layman's differential was granted on account of steady employment and different type of work.

**Board Backs
Conferees**

The executive board of Local 22 held a special meeting on November 24 at which Manager Snyder reported in detail on the conferences held thus far. The board approved the position taken by Brother Snyder and decided that the Union should under no circumstances recede from its original position and insist upon the 37½ hours of work per week and on extra pay for overtime.

President Dabbsky attended the first conference held with the carset employers. It is hoped that he will find time to attend the future meetings with the employers and lend his experience and influence towards reaching collective contract between both sides.

"JUSTICE" wants to thank its many readers for sending letters and ideas. Keep up the good work. "JUSTICE" is your friend. Keep it bright and live it with news from the shops.



José T. Rodríguez
A Puerto Rico I.L.G.W.U.
Member, now at Brookwood

**N. Y. Dress Joint Board
"Comes Across" With
\$10,000 to Honor Fund**

**Big Contribution On Account of
\$20,000 Pledge Boosts I.L.G.W.U.
Institutional Fund Into Five-Figure
Bracket For This Week's Report**

**Enthusiasm For Los Angeles and Other Institu-
tions To Be Covered By "Honor Roll" Collec-
tions Shows No Sign of Abatement—
General Office Spurs on Drive In Every
Part of Country.**

**COLLECTIONS SINCE NOVEMBER 15 ISSUE
OF "JUSTICE" UP TO AND INCLUDING
DAY OF CURRENT ISSUE**

ORGANIZATION	AMOUNT PAID
N. Y. Dress Joint Board	\$10,000.00 on account of pledge
(\$5,000 for Local 89 and \$5,000 for Local 22)	
Local 3—New York	50.00 on account
Local 20—New York	40.00 additional
Local 25—New York	100.00 on account
Local 60—New York	1,200.00 additional
Local 102—New York	200.00 on account
Local 21—Newark, N. J.	100.00 on account
Local 116—Fort Wayne, Ind.	50.00 completes quota
Local 188—Milwaukee, Wis.	97.35 on account
San Francisco Joint Board	100.00 on account
Winnipeg, Man.	5.00 on account
	\$11,938.35
Previously acknowledged	17,323.15
Grand Total	\$29,261.50

WAY POINTERS WAY POINTERS

**There Are Still Tens of Thousands Of
I.L.G.W.U. Members Who Have
Failed To Meet Their Sacred Duty
Toward The "Honor Roll Fund" in
Their Local Union or Their Shop.**

**Remember the Mandate of the Chicago Con-
vention! The Pledge of the Union to Raise the
\$50,000 Fund for These Needy and Ex-
tremely Deserving Institutions Should
Not Be Left Unfulfilled!**

**Your Contribution — Big or Small —
Must Not Be Delayed — Give It
Today — Do Not Slacken
The Pace.**

**GET THE NAME OF YOUR SHOP
AND LOCAL ON THE NEXT
"HONOR ROLL!"**

**Neckwear Workers
Get New Agreement**

By Joseph Turin
Manager Local 142

The last issue of "Justice" carried the demands which the Ladies' Neckwear Workers' Union asked to be incorporated in the new agreement with their employers. Soon after the local received counter-demands from the National Women's Neckwear and Scarf Association.

**What the Employers
Asked**

These demands were:
An increase in hours to 48 hours per week instead of 37½ hours prevailing at present, and a corresponding decrease in wages; probers pay to be reduced from \$17.50 to \$15.00 a week; an overtime to be paid until a worker has worked a normal work's work; time to be made up for holiday to be paid for as single time; right of discharge for efficiency impaired through illness or through sex; right to "re-organize," etc., etc.

The conference committee of the local met with the employers on Saturday, November 15, and then reported back to the membership meeting that packed Webster Hall to the roof on November 20. The demands made upon the Union by the employers' association, were read, and the various items explained to the membership. After a discussion which lasted over one hour, an almost unanimous vote gave the conference committee full power to consummate the agree-

ment. Those who voted against the motion desired a strike.
The Committee met the employers several days later, and after a discussion on the various points raised by both parties, could not come to an agreement. Another meeting followed, at which time the agreement was consummated.

**Curb on Home-
Work**

The Union was successful in deterring every demand of the employers which the employers agreed to renew the old agreement. The representatives of Local 142, however, refused to accept this without an understanding on homework, on work going out of the factory to contractors, and other items in the old agreement, that had to be clarified. This was finally agreed upon by the employers' association. The Union was also successful in having a wage stipulation for soap machine operators put into the agreement, which sets the minimum scale at 45 cents per hour.

A general stoppage will be called on Tuesday, December 2, when all the members will be familiarized with the new agreement.

The conference committee consisted of Emanuel Flek, William Newman, Anna Wenger, Murray Hoffer, Ernest Hathkopf, Theresa De Paolo, Max K. Pollock, and Joseph Taylor.

Elias Lieberman, attorney for the Local, rendered valuable assistance.

**News Bits From
Milwaukee**

Local 188 had a Hallows' eve celebration on October 27, at Miller's Hall, and a whole of a party it was.

Features of the evening were Rhos strike pictures, "Marching On," the I.L.G.W.U. story told on the screen, dancing, beer, etc. It's been the talk of the shops since then, and will be remembered among Milwaukee garment workers for months to come.

On November 15, Local 188 started a new service for its members—a health service. This feature is an addition to the educational and athletic activity which the Local has been emphasizing practically from the day it was organized.

The health service provides for six doctors, who are each specialized in a branch of medicine, who will furnish medical and dental aid to members of Local 188 at the lowest cost. It is the aim of the local to give its members the highest type of health treatment and care.

Vice-President Niska, who for the past ten months has led Local 188, is about to leave Milwaukee soon. At the local's party he was honored by gifts of remembrance given collectively by the members of the Union.

The presentation was made by Brother Chris Johnson, newly appointed by President Dabbsky as business agent to take charge of Local 188.

To meet recreational needs for the men members during the long long winter nights, Local 188 has arranged the use of the Forest Home Gymnasium every Tuesday evening for basketball. The local is supplying the basketball team with uniforms so that the team can play its opponents in color. Ten of the best players were chosen to wear the uniforms and to represent the local in an tournament with the local above.

**WORK
THINK
KNOW
Join Your Classes**

**A Batavian Writes
Of Recent Fight**

Dear Brother Editor:
Not believing in the old adage about keeping your light under a bushel, we the members of the I. L. G. W. U. of Batavia, local 189, think instead that we should expose that light that other workers may be inspired and do as we have done. We have just had, our baptism of fire and came through with flying colors. You'll have to excuse us if we seem a bit cocky but the fact is that we are one of the youngest locals in the International, only having a charter since last February, and won our first strike against the National Garment Company, a sweatshop that has been a thorn in the Union's side for the past six years.

The strike was concluded with an agreement granting the workers a 33-hour week, union conditions and the prevailing scale of wages as paid by their other union shop located here. Brothers Meyer Barkan and Abe Rubinowitz, business agents of the Chicago Joint Board, were in charge of the strike and to them we wish to express our deep appreciation and thanks for the splendid efforts in our behalf. Morris Blais, our Vice-President, deserves a vote of thanks for the splendid agreement he drew up, and which was accepted. Orchids to the Chicago Joint Board for the moral and financial support they gave us. As a result of the strike we have added forty-two new members to our local which promises to be the largest in the Gos River Valley. Kierulme is union-conscious and we are looking for new words to conquer Monday evening we are having a big Victory Party to celebrate this joyous event. Incidentally we discovered through our association with them daily that our Vice-President and our two business agents are not only good union men but are darn good fellows also.

Fraternally yours,
LAWRENCE MALONEY,
Member of Local 189.

Live Items From Connecticut Towns

By Bernard Schub
Connecticut Organizer

The so-called Fall season has no doubt been a disappointment not only to our members in the State of Connecticut but to all the workers dependent upon the dress industry for their livelihood, regardless of location. Yet, it is quite encouraging to know that in spite of the fact that there was no season in the industry, we have kept up conditions in the factories, and that the spirit of our membership remains loyal.

During the past two months, we held about 50 shop meetings, all of which were well attended. During the same period, our offices have also adjusted about 85 complaints, including discharge cases, unequal division of work, and wage underpayments.

We have also collected, in the same period, back-pay amounting to \$642.62, which was paid out to our members.

Rumors Unfounded

Several rumors have reached us that now, when we are on the eve of the expiration of the agreement in the dress industry, new shops are being opened out of town. We have checked up on these rumors quite carefully in almost every town in Connecticut, and, as yet, we have not found any new shops locating or moving into this dress and underwear center, some shops have moved back from Connecticut to New York and other localities.

In the past few months the De Monte has moved from South Norwalk, Conn.—previous location for seasons. The Faye Dress and Michael Levine's shops of Stamford, Conn. have either moved to unknown locations, or else went out of business. Venice Frocks moved from Ansonia, Conn. to New York.

We have tried to place the workers of these shops in other shops, and, would the season have been favorable most of them would have been working by this time at other jobs.

Meetings All Through State

Besides the shop meetings and chairmen's meetings that are being held regularly, we recently held large mass meetings in the four centers in Connecticut.

Local 146, Stamford, had a very large meeting on October 17, with Officers Romaldi and Mark Starr as the speakers, with the participation of the chorus and dramatic groups.

On October 21, a mass meeting was held in the Hillhouse High School of New Haven. Speakers at that meeting included Mark Starr, August Ciamenno, and Maynard W. Murphy of New Haven, with the writer of this article acting as chairman. The picture "Marching On" was shown, and the Stamford Dramatic group, the Stamford and New Haven Chorus participated.

A similar meeting was held by Local 152 in the Central High School of Bridgeport, where the picture "Marching On" was shown, and the Stamford Dramatic group and the Bridgeport and Stamford Chorus participated. The Bridgeport meeting was addressed by Mark Starr, Mayor Jasper McLeary, and myself, with Brother Iemantzi as chairman.

A very successful meeting was also held by Local 153 in the Labor Temple, Hartford. Brother Romaldi, Mark Starr, and myself, addressed the meeting.

Cheer Great Demands

Judging by the response at all of these meetings, I am sure that in Union is quite well entrenched

fact that the Union is already growing its demands for the renewal of the agreement, the workers received this remark with cheers.

We are also planning extensive educational activities in every one of our locals, with good prospects of having some fine cleanup organized in the very near future.

We also had as a visitor at one of our executive meetings in New Haven, Arturo Giovannitti. Girolamo Valentini was also one of the speakers at some of our meetings.

Local 144, Stamford, celebrated its anniversary with a very successful dance which was held in the Stamford Armory on Friday, October 25. With a large turnout of our members of that Local, together with a number of invited guests, the affair was a gala event.

Besides the activities in the dress industry, we are still carrying on organization work in the underwear industry in and about Bridgeport.

We also had several meetings with the newly organized underwear shop known as the Waterford Undergarment Company, of Waterbury, Conn.

Bridgeport Corset Workers

I have had several meetings with this Local, and have had several conferences with Warner Brokers, aka LaBastria Corset Company.

With the approach of the expiration of the agreement in the dress industry, and the beginning of negotiations of its renewal, we are planning and contemplating many more meetings, and we will keep our membership informed on whatever progress will be made towards the renewal of the agreement.

By this time the Socialist victory of Bridgeport—the election of Jasper McLeary as Mayor and of the entire Socialist ticket—is no news to the readers of the "Justice," yet we feel that our Bridgeport local has contributed its humble share in helping to bring about that victory. Our Business Agent J. Banach and myself, were actually astonished with the jubilant spirit that prevailed in Bridgeport when

Decatur Bosses Again Reject Arbitration

Illinois State Federation Lauds Strikers' Spirit

Another attempt of the Illinois State Labor Department to end the eight months garment workers' strike in Decatur by arbitration, failed Friday, October 25, when representatives of the four local factories and a spokesman for the I.L.G.W.U., met in conference with Industrial Commissioner Thompson.

Harry Ruler, representative of the striking dress workers, presented a proposal, as a basis for settlement, containing a provision for a permanent machinery to arbitrate differences which might arise between employer and employee; observation by manufacturers of state and national law applicable to the cotton garment industry, and the reemployment of all strikers without discrimination.

When the manufacturers refused to consider the proposition of the Union, Commissioner Thompson then proposed that the entire question of the strike be given over to arbitration. This suggestion was also refused, with the explanation that "if the garment firms give in to the Union in this strike, it will mean submission in other Decatur industries."

During the same week, Reuben G. Soderstrom, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, paid a surprise visit to dress strike headquarters in Decatur, where he told them that no group in Illinois "has excited the admiration of every thoughtful trade unionist in Illinois more than the girls and women on the Decatur picket lines.

"I am proud to talk to you," he said. "The employers just can't wear you people out, it seems. The State Federation of Labor is back of you and will help you in every way."

the results of the election became known. It seemed as though the entire population of Bridgeport was on the streets, cheering in the spontaneous parade of joyous victors, and I was certainly glad to be one of the many thousands in the parade.

Fall Education Term Opens in Passaic

An elaborate ceremony has marked this year the inaugural of the Fall educational term for the dressmakers of Passaic, N. J., who have rallied up quite a record in this field of activity last year.

The opening was staged at the Polish People's Home Auditorium, 113 Monroe Street, on the evening of November 1, in the presence of a large group of members and

number of guests from New York. On behalf of the Educational Department of the I.L.G.W.U., Brothers H. Romaldi and Arturo Giovannitti spoke in Italian and English, respectively, emphasizing the task of labor education and the cultural and spiritual aims it tries to achieve for the workers. Brother Louis Schaffer, supervisor of the Cultural and Recreation Division of the Educational Department, was scheduled to present the Wander Trophy for Athletic Competition to the basketball team of

Local 91 Members Vote Power To Strike

By Harry Greenberg, V.P.

The negotiations for a new agreement in the children's and infantary industry between Local 91 and the United Infants' and Children's Wear Manufacturers' Association have reached a climax.

The employers' association, berated by an apparent suicidal desire to precipitate a strike, has renounced its unwillingness to arrive at a peaceful settlement. In the face of this attitude of the employers, both as regards working conditions and as regards the state of the industry as a whole, the negotiations could make no further progress.

Workers Vote Strike Mandate

To break the deadlock, a meeting of the workers in the shops affiliated with the United Infants' and Children's Wear Manufacturers' Association was called for Thursday, November 7. This meeting was held in the big auditorium of the Cooper Union.

The members of our Union realized the threat of the sweat shop which the employers were holding over their heads in a disguised form. They realized that the employers were trying to "wedge" out of their responsibilities; that they wished to shake off the union obligation; that they were looking toward the dark past; that they wished to hurt their employees back into the ugly slavery of that past.

A motion was made from the floor empowering the officers of the union to call a strike in the event that the deadlock could not be broken.

The members of Local 91 are determined to cut the Gordian knot of the negotiations with the sharp keen sword of their organized power.

The Entire Industry Involved

Dependent upon what happens in the matter of the negotiations with the United Infants' and Children's Wear Manufacturers' Association is the fate of the entire industry. The basis for settling all indepen-

dent shops and all contracting shops in the industry will be directly dependent upon the settlement reached in the matter of the manufacturers' association.

Although the meeting in Cooper Union was only with the workers of the association shops, its action affects the entire union membership. It is a call to arms sounded by one group of workers to all their brothers and sisters in the Union.

The present uncertain situation in the industry is unhealthy both for the industry and for the Union. The workers, as well as many of the more far-sighted employers, are thoroughly tired of these dilly-dallying tactics. A decision must be made one way or another.

The workers at Cooper Union have made the decision. They have given their officers full power to leverage the ultimate weapon to a general strike should the employers refuse to hear reason.

What Speakers Said

The manager of Local 91 expressed the resolution of the organization not to permit the employers to hand over their workers to the dark forces of the past. He reiterated the principle of our Union always to look forward, to press onward, to fight every effort to drag the workers down to the miserable conditions of the days the Union left behind.

Encouraging to the workers were the words of the manager of the Cutters' Union, Samuel Perlmutter, who pledged the support of the cutters' union to the action taken by the members of the Union at the meeting.

The Cooper Union meeting, in summary, told the employers, in no uncertain terms, that while the Union in its negotiations always has been ready and still is ready to present and listen to any reasonable case to improve the conditions and maintain the standards of the workers within a healthy industrial framework, it is also determined not to yield an inch in a principled matter, that would threaten the present standards, in such case, the Union will always and is now prepared—to fight!

clively of local dressmakers, and led by Maestro Fortgate, rendered a set of proletarian songs. The bulk of the evening, however, was scored by the Dramatic Group which presented, amid general applause, "Lalou Stood, a play depicting conditions in a sweatshop shop. Mark Starr, dramatic director, deserves praise for the performance given by the Dramatic Group which he is directing.

Brother Frank Libert, manager of the local, acted as chairman of the meeting.

Passaic Ushers in New Labor Study Season



Local 146, Dressmakers, Celebrating Beginning of Educational Season on November 1, 1935.

NEW YORK DRESS MAKERS SECTION

NEWS OF THE DRESS JOINT BOARD AND AFFILIATED LOCALS

DRESS AGREEMENT PARLEYS OPEN

Saturday Tours
Attracting Many

Saturday tours to museums, exhibits, and other points of interest in the city under a capable and interesting guide are attracting hundreds of dressmakers.

These tours have already marked the fall season and many more are to be announced. The important thing to remember is that you may get tickets for these tours at the educational office, Room 508, 232 West 40th Street, during your lunch hour or after work. They are entirely free but since the size of each group is limited, it's first come first served so far as tickets are concerned.

An idea of the real interest and educational value of these tours may be gained from those so far run. On October 26, the first group of the season visited the New York Historical Society Museum, 179 Central Park West, and saw the city of many years ago under the tour title "Life in Old New York."

Van Gogh Exhibit
Just One of Many

The following Saturdays, November 2 and 9, were trials to lovers of art and painting. "Modern Painting" was the subject of the first tour through the rooms of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and a talk about the men who painted the pictures and their guiding ideas.

Get your tickets for this coming Saturday. The tours usually start at 11 A.M. but get all the details and a complete program when you receive your tickets.

MARIA--An Operator



Maria comes into the Dressmakers' Union from Mexico, just one of the 22 nations that make our organization international in fact as well as name. In Mexico as in all quarters of the distracted world the vice and brutal passion of race hatred is raised. One race is deliberately incited to hate another for fear that both of them may see the real cause of their sufferings. Soon man and woman, workers everywhere will see that they suffer the same pleasures and sorrows, that they fight the same evils of hunger, poverty and disease. Workers are the same the world over with the same interests. We know that in our union where 22 nationalities work in harmony, soon the whole world will follow in our footsteps, false lines will disappear from the map and prejudice will vanish.

Twin Dressmakers Puzzle Shop



Which is which?
Eugenie knows she's Eugenie . . .
And Magdalene knows she's Magdalene . . .
But there's nobody else in the Majestic Garment shop at 33 West 17th Street who can tell them apart.
They sit next to each other. . .
Both are operators and even their stitches look alike. . .
Their handwriting is similar. . .
They're both members of Local 89.

They can collect each other's pay because the cashier cannot tell them apart. . .
When one is absent, the foreman thinks the other is away. . .
They know what it means to feel like two people in one. . .
Eugenie and Magdalene De Vincenzo are known to thousands throughout the industry as the "Dressmaker Twins." They will certainly add a lot of interest to any picket line—the only twin pickets in New York and perhaps in the country.

Back Again
On The Air

Beginning this Saturday,
November 18

First Vice-President
LUIGI ANTONINI

General Secretary of Local 89, who just returned from Europe, will resume his weekly broadcasts in Italian over

STATION WED (1300 Kc.)
on the

'Voice of Local 89'

From 10 to 11 A. M.

Vice-President

JULIUS HOCHMAN

General Manager of the Dress Joint Board will continue his broadcasts in English on the same program.

Presentation of popular and classical music by artists of the Chicago Oper Company.

Employers Heed Call of Union To Conference On
Demands That Must-Be Included In New Pacts.
Hochman Outlines Battle Issues Before Joint
Council. Union "Ready for Anything."

A prophesy of victory made when the mighty Dressmaker Mobilization at Madison Square Garden set the tone and temper of Union spirit moved a step nearer realization when General Manager Julius Hochman gave formal notice to the employer associations that the Dress Joint Board would not renew the present agreements without "changes, modifications and additions."

The three associations representing the Jobbers, Manufacturers and Contractors hastened to accept the call to conferences issued in the formal notice and it is expected that all parties to the agreement will be locked in a prolonged negotiation struggle.

Overshadowing the conference is the evident power of a militant and organized membership determined to see the gains made in the last general strike as a stepping stone to greater achievement.

Union Demands

Many Improvements

What the Union will ask was outlined by Brother Hochman at a meeting of the Joint Council, representatives of all the workers making dresses for the New York market, November 1.

These demands included Limitation of Contractors, Direct Settlement of Prices of the Jobbers' Premises, the Unit System, the 40-Hour Week, Increase in minimums for all crafts, work-week for minors and other protection for minority crafts, and a host of other demands necessary to insure the dressmaker a decent living, and a just share of the wealth produced by their toil.

Apart from many other improvements in the agreements the heart of the demands as described and a group of technical changes not described in detail lay in a comprehensive plan to clean the shirtless jobber to his obligations. The Union is determined to build an iron ring around the irresponsible elements in the industry and this protect the worker.

Every local has discussed and hammered out a set of demands which was presented to the Joint Council for Action. This unified program now forms a battle line behind which is mobilized the full power of the Union.

Tune In For
Agreement News

Knowledge in the mind of the individual member is the gasoline that runs the Union motor. To clear up any questions that the members may have, Brother Hochman now devotes his full period on WED (1300 Kc.) every Saturday morning at 10:15 to an analysis and discussion of the demands. His talk in part of the "Voice of Local 89" which runs the full hour, 10 to 11 A. M. Last Saturday his chat discussed limitation of Contractors.

It will be discussed before the members at the Jobbers' Premises. On November 23 he will discuss the Unit System. All these talks will be printed and available for free distribution to the membership as described in another column.

Our question is apparent in the minds of everybody in the industry: WILL THERE BE A GENERAL STRIKE?

Hochman Radio Speeches
Ready For Distribution

The discussion and analysis of the demands made by General Manager Hochman in his Saturday morning chats over WED are being printed for free distribution to the membership.

In order to get your copies write Brother Hochman directly at the Dress Joint Board, 218 West 40th Street. Your name will be kept on the list and as the speeches are made copies will be sent you.

Jobbers Respect
Organized Force

Brother Hochman has made it clear that the Union is "ready for anything."

"Conferences are a statesmanlike way of settling problems and disputes," he said. "Our Union has always been ready to follow the civilized path. If our employers were interested in stabilizing the industry and in substituting responsibility for evasion and shoddy, nothing would stand in the way of concluding an agreement around the round table. The demands as outlined by the Union are primarily concerned with and intended for the protection of the workers. But in a large sense they will serve the best interests of the industry itself. They would serve to introduce stability into an industry that needs it badly. Our employers, however, have shown on a thousand occasions that they never do anything, no matter how logical and constructive, unless forced to do so. We will consider this while we under-prepare. I have discovered in my two decades in the industry that the only thing our jobbers respect is the organized force of our workers. I do not think that the entire world can produce a union membership more courageous, more disciplined, more aware of its rights, ready to do battle for its just demands, than our Dressmakers. We are ready for anything; victory is inevitable."

The formal notice, signed by President DiBianco, by the International and Brother Hochman for the Dress Joint Board, was filed over October 23 and reads as follows:

"In accordance with the provisions of our Collective Agreement, we are herewith advising you that the Union will not renew its present form the Collective Agreement between your Association and our Union, which expires on January 21, 1935. We are prepared to present certain changes, modifications and additions thereto. Will you please be good enough to arrange for a date when we may meet with you in conference for the consideration of our proposed changes and additions, and advise us accordingly."

Groups Pledge All To Coming Struggle

Second Series "22" District Meetings Cheers Unity and Demands for New Agreement. Plans for Mobilization Preparing for Next Series.

Plans for the mobilization of the entire resources and membership of Local 22 behind the Dress Joint Board in the coming struggle for a new and better agreement will be presented by the Executive Board to the next series of district meetings.

The last series of meetings held at the close of last month cheered the presentation of demands to be included in the next agreement and a report on successful efforts to bring about 100 per cent unification in the ranks of the local.

In describing the efforts to achieve unity, Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of Local 22, said:

"For a long time our administration has been trying to impress upon our membership the need for unification in the ranks in view of the approaching negotiations for the writing of a new agreement. As one of the elementary preparations for a strike we made a determined effort to accomplish this unity. A meeting of active members, representing different groups and tendencies within our local was held. Here I appealed to the members to forget their factional group interests and to attempt to consider and view problems from the standpoint of the Union as a whole. Meeting employers as a united force, I said, was supremely important. The appeal was seriously considered by everybody present and all pledged themselves to cooperate with the administration in its efforts to mobilize the workers for the coming struggle."

Sentiment Supports Unity Report

It was a report of that meeting that excited enthusiasm among the membership at the section meetings. After considerable verbal discussion the meeting unanimously approved the determined effort of the administration to bring about 100 per cent unification in its ranks.

A stirring expression of unshakable confidence in the report outlining the demands for inclusion in the new agreement.

These demands in highly detailed form included Limitation of Contractors, Direct Settlement on the Jobbers' Payroll, the Full Exercise of gavel settlement, the 30-hour Week, Increases in Minimums for all crafts, and a host of others. They were widely discussed and unanimously approved for submission to the Joint Board for action.

Warned Against Fake Collections

All meetings warners were issued that easily identified fakers were attempting to make collections in dress shops under a "Red Cross" guise. Most of the money will stay in this country for use as A-sket propaganda. Members are asked to refuse contributions and to report such collection attempts to the Union and wherever possible to prevent such collections. It is most cases they are being taken up by foremen or employers.

The meetings approved Executive Board action in participating in the Herndon Defense Conference. Petitions were circulated and thousands of signatures collected. Cheers greeted the announcement that many shops had taken a special collection and forwarded the money to the defense committee.

Mobilization Plans At Next Meetings

Announcement was made that the next series of section meetings would be presided with a complete plan of mobilization for the expiration of the agreements. The details will be thoroughly discussed on the floor. Plans are being made to bring out the entire membership of the local in the next series of district meetings, a problem when many workers are not in the shops. All will be reached.

In talking to the membership about mobilization Brother Zimmerman came out flat-footed with a statement of local policy:

"We are now making preparations for continuing the mobilization of our membership so effectively began at the Joint Board Madison Square Garden meeting. We are putting our membership on a war basis. All of us realize that the chieftains in our industry understand only one thing—and that is Power. The best thing we can deliver and the best way of weak being them in their senses is the strike weapon. Delivered by our militant and organized membership it will bring certain victory."

A letter from Tom Mooney thanking the local for contributions to his defense fund and, closing with "accept our warmest personal regards and fraternal greetings of working class solidarity" was read at the meetings.

LOCAL 22 SPORT SQUIDS

By Leo Cohen

That girls basket ball team will be content with nothing less than the championship of the International League. Several crack ball toppers have joined the squad and with the material from last year's six-year team are set to go places. Hint to the ambitious: The first team has not been chosen yet so if you think you're good, pop down to the Church of All Nations Wednesday immediately after work and see if you can displace one of the old timers.

Soccer football takes leg work, eye work and head work. The local soccer team will soon start practice. Men should report any Monday or Thursday night.

Are they beginning to get on steam? Yes! You'd think they were a bunch of college boys the way they snag the ball around. Tryouts for the men's basket ball team were held every Monday and Thursday night. Events still going strong. They're all dressmakers too—it's going to be a shoo-in year team.

Put on weight or take it off, girls. Don't worry about skin, powders or freckly diets. Come down to the Catholic classes. True beauty rises from body health. A few months of steady work in this class and you'll improve skin, pores and grace.

Attendance at the gym going up. We check in about 150 members a week and the total increases every session.

Summer suns have long since had the swimmer's popularity at the Church swimming pool. Lots of girls who couldn't swim a stroke two months ago are swimming through the water like porpoises. Expert instruction free to both beginners and advanced swimmers. Become the pride of your beach next summer by learning to swim now.

Get tickets for Local 22's first

"89" W'msburghers Show Up With A Basketball Contender



Building Chairman Sees Basic Need for His Work

By I. Miller

There's something refreshingly direct about Brother Iddor Ringler, building chairman of 350 Seventh Avenue.

He presents a picture of the Union as an idealistic organization; but in the forefront of his mind are the fundamental bread-and-butter aspects of the program without which ideals and ideas must fall to the ground.

You can see it in his work. You can see it in his forthright statements about why he is a building chairman and why he regards it as important.

Takes his work first.

48 Shops in His Building

There are 48 shops in his building. There are over a thousand workers. Yet his "real estate," as the building chairman has come to call their buildings, is a model for enforcement.

"Things like that don't just happen because people sit around and wish they would happen. Behind the 'clean' building are buckets of perspiration and endless miles of leg work on patrol. It took Ringler two and a half months to put his building on the "onor roll" and the work must continue to keep it there.

Did Brother Ringler do it all by himself?

No! He's the first to admit that that would be impossible. He has tons to give credit to Brother Isay Savatz and Sister Della Darbow. Brother Ringler made a sym-

five of the season from the International League basketball school day. They're waiting for you in Room 568, 232 West 40th Street. Both the men's and girls' teams will play. A game will follow the games. A good game and a good time is promised all. The number of tickets is limited — get yours early. The evening of November 23 at Stuyvesant High School is the time and place.

If a man could have two right hands they would fall that fashion. Continues Iddor Grillo Great Help

"When the 'big three' wouldn't have been enough. When he first took over the build-



Iddor Ringler Building Chairman

ing a machine made up of thousands of cogs. Brother Ringler sees the importance of the individual cog. Let even a small number of the cogs grow weak and the whole machine finds smooth operation just possible. The building chairman, the Brother Ringler, are striving to fill all the cogs. The work is hard. Sometimes it seems thankless. But every member of the Union, from the cleaner in the shop to the general manager, knows, admires and appreciates the loyal work of the building chairman.

(omatic tour of every shop and enlisted the full cooperation of every shop chairman. With the full assistance of the committees of workers he has forged an iron-bound system of patrol that screens out even the isolated possibility of overtime work. Maybe there are a few workers, so lost in their sense of union duty, so blind to their own interest, so scared of the boss that they might think of working. But it's impossible—so it doesn't happen—the building is 100 per cent clean.

Brother Ringler is not afraid to give a personal as well as a social reason for the importance of the building chairman.

Really Proud of The Work

"I feel the work I am doing is fundamentally important and necessary," he told me. "When I take

my duties as building chairman with the utmost seriousness, I know I am safeguarding the conditions of my brothers and sisters in the Union—but in no danger I also protect myself. An attack of the conditions of a single dressmaker is an attack on the conditions of all. One violation is as bad as a hundred because a single violation can lead to a hundred, if unchecked. I am proud to play a part with my loyal helpers and committees in preserving the gains we won in our last strike. The agreements are about to expire. I know the building chairman are going to be front-line soldiers should another strike be necessary to win what the leadership of the Union considers necessary. We building chairmen are ready. The shop chairmen are ready. The workers are ready. That means the Union is ready."

In that picture of the Union as a machine made up of thousands of cogs, Brother Ringler sees the importance of the individual cog. Let even a small number of the cogs grow weak and the whole machine finds smooth operation just possible. The building chairman, the Brother Ringler, are striving to fill all the cogs. The work is hard. Sometimes it seems thankless. But every member of the Union, from the cleaner in the shop to the general manager, knows, admires and appreciates the loyal work of the building chairman.

Theatre Party Saves Your Ticket Money

The best seats in the house for 98c. . . . Tickets as low as 25c. . . .

To the dramatization with music of Gorky's world-famous novel, "Mother."

The four locals of the Dress Joint Board have cooperated with the Educational Department of the International in taking the whole house for the performance of Saturday matinee, December 14.

Tickets may be obtained at Room 568, 232 West 40th Street. Get yours early—the demand is big and growing.

Italian, French Labor Bid Adieu to Antonini

Banquet on Eve of Sailing Back—Great Demonstration at Lugano Meeting.

By Giuseppe Lupis

Paris, November 1.

Accompanied to the station by a host of friends and comrades and representatives of Italian and French labor organizations, Luigi Antonini left Paris today, to return to the United States, eager to resume his place in the American labor movement and fully satisfied of the results of his European mission. The farewell was a moving one, for he has literally captured the hearts of all those who had come in contact with him during his brief stay in Europe. To comrades Modigliani, Nenni, Buzzi and other leaders of the Italian labor movement, he renewed the pledge that he would never let down their European brothers in their struggle to regain freedom in the countries still in the grip of Fascist dictatorships.

A Bon Voyage Banquet

Last night a farewell dinner was given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Antonini under auspices of the Italian Federation of Labor, Socialist Party and Anti-Fascist organizations. A large number of comrades assembled in the Grand Salon of the Capucines to show their gratitude for his personal work on behalf of the common cause and for the significant solidarity extended by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and by the Italian locals.

Among those who spoke were Bruno Bazzani, President of the Fascist Committee of the Italian Federation of Labor; Ovidio Morzari, former member of Italian Parliament; Dr. Alberto Cianca, leader of Italian democracy and former editor of the Roman foremost daily, "Il Mondo"; Pietro Novelli, secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, and Mr. Bolla, assistant secretary of the Fascist Federation of Labor. Comrade G. E. Modigliani, acting as toastmaster, addressed a moving tribute to Antonini and the organizations with which he associated, recalling the fraternal hospitality of which he was the object during his visit to America, last winter.

In his farewell address, Luigi Antonini regretted his inability to remain longer in Europe, as one of the Italian labor chroniclers in New York would to require his immediate attention. He assured, however, that the bonds of solidarity between the Italian workers of North America and the Italian workers of Europe waiting at the borders of their Fatherland to go back home will never be severed, especially after Modigliani's visit to America and his own present visit to Europe.

The dinner ended amid massing of labor songs. Many also voiced their admiration of the beautiful souvenir book of Local 33 published last year, some copies of which Antonini had taken along with him.

Tour Ends in Switzerland

Before coming back to Paris, Antonini spent a few days in Switzerland, accompanied by Modigliani. To Geneva he was officially received at the International Labor Office of the League of Nations by Mr. Staal, head of the American department. After a visit to several prominent comrades in Bern, seat of the Swiss government, a reception took place in Winterthur, where the

Williamsburg Branch Has Big Meeting

A successful membership meeting of the Local 39 Williamsburg Branch, was held on Thursday, October 17, at the Labor Forum on Willoughby Avenue. As in previous meetings, the hall was packed, and the crowd was responsive and enthusiastic. Brother Gelo, assistant manager of Local 39, reported on local activities and read a letter of greetings sent from France by Brother Antonini, who, for the first time in many years, was unable to be present at a Branch meeting in Williamsburg. The audience voted a resolution of thanks and solidarity to Luigi Antonini, absent on an important labor mission in Europe.

All the decisions of the local's executive board, from May 23 to August 23, were approved without dissent.

The following were elected to cover vacancies in the advisory board of the branch: Emilia Accardi, Frances Castoro and Catherine Castiglione.

Sister Francis Cohen, of the Educational Department, spoke of the Educational Center just opened in Williamsburg and urged as many girls as possible to attend the courses. Branch manager Giacomo Di Nola, in the course of his report, spoke also of the opening of the Center, announcing the establishment of a class in Italian for which more than 25 members have already applied.

The meeting was presided over by Sister Gertrude Russo, chairman of the branch.

Union Proud of Spanish Workers

Branch Marks Its First Year With Banquet

Celebration Journal Will Feature Event of W. C. Branch 122

Progressive Dressmakers Branch No. 122, Workmen's Circle, will celebrate its first anniversary at a dinner, Saturday, next January 11, 8 P. M., at Central Plaza Hall, 111 Second Avenue. Tickets are already being distributed. A fine turnout is expected from the membership and other organizations.

N. M. Minhoff, secretary of the branch, in announcing the date of the banquet this early, issued an appeal to friendly organizations asking them not to arrange affairs on the same date. In the past, he has won many affairs, coming on the same date, has limited the attendance at both.

A feature of the dinner will be a souvenir journal recounting the achievements of the Workmen's Circle in general and this young branch in particular. Leaders in the trade union and allied fields have already accepted invitations to attend.

Branch No. 122, one of the youngest if not the youngest in the venerable Workmen's Circle, has already claimed a good record for activity. In its short existence it has conducted a membership drive that is regarded as highly successful in the light of the difficult times through which we are passing. The membership drive is continuing and by the time the dinner rolls around the membership list is expected to show a substantial increase.

The loyalty of the branch membership is beginning to be commented on in the organization. Frequent meetings are well attended and several summer events went off as though the branch had been in existence for many years. Brother Minhoff has issued a special appeal to sympathetic organizations for assistance in making the celebration journal a success. Many greetings have been received but more are needed.

SHOP HELPS HERDON

Workers in the Max Weisen Shop, 475 Seventh Avenue, not only rolled up a 100 per cent signature drive for the Angelo Herndon petition, but also collected a fund of \$16 which was forwarded to the non-partisan defense committee. The shop committee consists of Brothers Broder, Gold and Best.

PLAY, DANCE, SING, ACT AND STUDY WITH THE UNION Join Your Classes

ANTONINI WILL SPEAK THIS SUNDAY, NOV. 17 AT IRVING PLAZA HALL

Arranged by the Italian Action Committee against War and Fascism, in connection with the Tenth Anniversary celebration of the Italian labor daily, "La Stampa Libera," a mass-meeting and concert will take place next Sunday, November 17, at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th Street, New York City, at which Luigi Antonini will be the main speaker, and will report on the Italian Congress against War—which he attended as delegate of the Italian trade unionists of North America.

Italians have one of the most successful cooperatives, organized years before the war.

In Zurich Antonini was guest of honor at a banquet, at which there were assembled numerous representatives of all the Italian anti-Fascist organizations and a large number of Socialist and labor leaders of that German-speaking section of Switzerland.

The climax, however, was reached at Lugano, the biggest city of Italian-speaking Switzerland, just across the border from beautiful North Italy. For two days Antonini and Modigliani went through a series of visits, receptions and mass-meetings, unhampered by the need of interpreters. It was his home, and the Italian labor ambassador from America surely made the best of it.

At a banquet given in his honor, on Wednesday, October 30, Antonini was greeted by Hon. Zeli, member from Lugano to the Cantonal Parliament, and Hon. Casaravita, Socialist member of the Cantonal Government. On next day, Thursday, a popular demonstration was staged at the Labor Temple (Bourse du Travail), where Antonini spoke of recent developments of the American labor movement and its experiences under President Roosevelt's "New Deal."

Lugano's demonstration will remain in Antonini's memory for many years to come!

Unionists Reach The Top



You can't keep these dressmakers down. When their girls decide to reach for higher things they build a human pyramid and go. This is a group of Local 22 girls taking advantage of the gym classes at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue, Tuesdays and Fridays. The Educational Department of Local 22, welcomes all members of the Dress Joint Board and the International. There are lots of "brain drains" on the educational department program, but following the dictum of a sound mind and a sound body, hundreds of girl unionists flock to these "body classes."

What I Saw in the Soviet Union

By Jos. Breslaw, V.P. Manager Local 25, Cloak Pressers' Union

What I am putting down here are not conclusions or inferences but impressions of things as I saw them. Nor shall I speak of matters that happened in Russia six or ten years ago but of what I witnessed with my own eyes but a few weeks ago.

Soviet Russia, it seems to me, should not be measured by American standards. America is a leader, with the most advanced industry in the world—not even England or Germany could compare with it. I examined the Russia of today from a standard of comparison with the Russia I left behind 25 years ago when I first embarked for the United States. That, to me, appeared the right sort of a gauge.

Again, one should not regard Russia with the feelings one cannot help entertaining for local Communists and for their record of destruction and failure in the American labor movement. The Russians disclaim any responsibility for the American Communists.

I found in Russia a well-organized, solidly grounded government of workers and peasants, doing its utmost to adapt Russia to world conditions and to do its best for her inhabitants. Directly the workers derive the following benefits from the planned national economy prevailing in Soviet Russia:

1. A 7-hour workday, less than that in heavy industry.
 2. Steady work, without slack periods or unemployment.
 3. Medical aid and hospitalization in sickness.
 4. Two weeks of vacation for all and two for "shock brigades".
 5. Old age pensions.
 6. Maintenance of workers' children in nurseries during working hours of parents.
- Wages are fixed in accordance with shop qualifications. I observed four such groupings: (1) engineers and specialists; (2) office workers; (3) mechanics; (4) semi-skilled and laborers, the poorest paid.

Factories and work plants, in Russia, are as a rule, large and geared for mass production. I have seen several plants employing over 20,000 workers each. In one we saw I visited one factory employing nearly 4,000 and an underwear shop with more than 2,000 workers. The garment factories, like the other plants, are managed by a director who receives at the beginning of the production period an allotment on the basis of standard work hours, wages, etc. When such a production schedule is achieved, there is a holiday split in the factory, while deflection and even lesser earnings are in order when the plant fails to reach the assigned quota. I was curious to learn what the unions, under such arrangements, are doing in the Russian factories and found out that their function chiefly is to act as a policing force, to see to it that work regulations are observed, labor benefits are distributed, and all cultural activities are carried out.

The section system has been so perfected that the garment is divided into 61 sections which would get some American plants operating on the section system to shame. Workmanship, material and style, of course, are still poor. The Russian garment worker, though quite skilled, cannot turn out a garment

whose lines and fit can possibly compare with better type workmanship here. The New York cloak operator is still two and a half times as efficient as the Russian worker. Good materials may be an important factor in this differential.

I found several former members of our Union holding down posts as production engineers. The Russians seek to copy American methods at every opportunity and have imported latest American machinery for their garment factories. In



Jos. Breslaw

fact I found a pressing machine superior to those used in our factories here.

I was very much impressed, with the way the minority groups are being treated—with regard to culture and national freedom—in Russia. Certainly, should the unbelievable happen and a change occur in Russia, the minority nationalities could not expect to fare as well as they are doing today under the Soviets—and that goes for the Jews, Poles, Germans, Armenians, Caucasians, and many other small nationalities.

Of course, I need not repeat, I have not come back a Communist from Russia, and surely would the American Communists continue to play a "divide and destroy" game; as we shall fight them to a standstill as trade unions. Soviet Russia and its workers' and peasants' regime, however, I believe, should be supported by workers the world over.

Anti-Chisel Law In Force Now in Montreal

Albert Eaton, Associate Alcon Act Commissioner

By Bernard Shane, Manager Montreal Joint Council

On November 13, the Alcon Law, fixing uniform work standards for industry in the Province of Quebec, went into effect. This means that the collective agreement which we have known in Montreal with the cloak manufacturers' association, are now operative for the entire cloak industry in this province.

A conclusion to administer this law, insofar as the cloak industry is concerned, was elected. We have on this committee five persons from the Union, three from the employers' association, and two from the opposition employers, those who appeared against the enactment of the Alcon Law. The following represent the Union: Albert Eaton, Candide Rochefort, A. Robertale, the writer, and Joseph Schubert, Labor alderman of Montreal, and one whose contribution to the enactment of the law was very substantial and in whom the cloakmakers of Montreal are grateful, indeed, for services sincerely and effectively rendered.

In charge of the executive work of the commission as administrator has been appointed a person in whom the industry has full confidence, until now industrial chairman, Mr. Ischaar Greenberg; our own Albert Eaton will be assistant administrator.

In the Dress Trade

The full in organizing activity in the dress industry in this market, by far the largest in Canada, is bearing an end.

Former organizer Frank Brooks of the old dress cutters' organization, is still being relentlessly persecuted by the authorities who are continuously raking up old charges against him and the union in doing all it possibly can to defend him.

The executive board of Local 255, the dress cutters, recently held a meeting and voted to call a strike in the cutting rooms at the beginning of the coming season.

Dress pressers have, in recent weeks, been evincing considerable interest in organization and have been coming to the office asking advice about joining the I.L.G.W.U.

"In Support of a Labor Party"

By Isidore Nagler, Y.P. Delegate I.L.G.W.U. to A. F. of L. Convention, 1935.

(From speech by Isidore Nagler, at A. F. of L. Convention, October 13, 1935, Atlantic City, N. J.)

I want to emphasize this thing, therefore before I go any further, I am not urging that we give up our trade unions, that we give up economic action and concentrate on independent political action



Isidore Nagler

alone. The organization, which I represent, stands for a labor party. But no delegate will deny that we have never hesitated to fight to the limit on the economic field. And there is this to be said, New Times create new policies. We do not need to slacken our economic efforts one bit. And yet at the same time we can adopt a fundamental and broad program and educate the workers in it through a labor party. At a time like this, labor needs political power, as well as economic power. You will never have real political power, unless you seriously build a labor party, and above all, educate the workers and the people in the program of that labor party. You must educate the masses in the use of their political as well as economic strength. Otherwise, you will never solve our great economic and political problems of today. And I emphasize, TODAY, I am not interested in what took

place in the past. That is buried for all time.

More and more labor will be put on the defensive. Less and less money will be given to the unemployed. I say to you, that the Great American Federation of Labor, as the spokesman of labor and the masses, must answer the Youngs and the Mellons, must throw the challenge into the teeth of big business, and say: Labor will organize its political strength. It will not traffic with the agents of big business. Labor will not merely lobby for measures. Labor will put its own party into the field, with its own program, with its own candidates, financed and controlled in every respect by labor. Then and only then, will labor know who are its friends, and whom it can trust to the limit in these trying times. These occasions, such as exist today, demand independence, aggressiveness, and 100 per cent loyalty to labor and the masses.

From the most practical standpoint, let labor assert itself independently on the political field, and then the old parties will make greater concessions than they ever did. Let labor have its own party, and there will be no "breathing spell," until every worker has a job, purchasing power, and a decent standard of life.

Labor must hammer out its own program to balance production and distribution. Labor must also organize its own party to put that program into effect, for the two old parties will never do it for labor and the masses. The issue cuts too deep. It threatens the greed and the power of the capitalists. And in a crisis the two old parties will never support labor and the masses in that kind of a fight-to-the-death.

I have faith in the intelligence of the delegates of the American Federation of Labor to draft a program and to organize a labor party to get it into effect. We have built a splendid trade union movement. We can also build a successful labor party, all the debating Thomas notwithstanding. We have never tried. There are new times anyway. They call for a study of the problem. All we have asked in this resolution of our organization is a study by the executive council. It is a serious aspect of a great opportunity and the Committee on Resolution refers to see the needs of the people of this country for labor, and the result of happiness.

I know, however, that the delegates will respond, if not today, then in the very near future, just as you have responded on government unemployment insurance. I know that you will not rest content until you have found a solution of our economic ills. I close, Mr. President and delegates, confident that you will work out the program, and will launch a labor party to give the workers hope and courage to carry on in these dark days.

Fathering a Cloak "NRA" For Canada



Conference of Union representatives of Montreal and Toronto, which took place on October 28 at Montreal and agreed on final steps for establishment of uniform industrial standards in Canada under the new Ontario and Quebec laws. Seated, left to right: Bernard Shane, Montreal, Alderman Joseph Schubert, Montreal, Louis Fine, Administrator, Ontario, J. L. Cohen, Union Counsel, Toronto. Standing, left to right: Candide Rochefort, Montreal, Hyman Langer, Toronto, A. Wager man, Toronto, Albert Eaton, Montreal.

Members: JUSTICE is your paper. The Editor is always glad to receive letters on Union topics and contributions from workers. Write on one side of the paper only in your language.

WORK THINK KNOW Join Your Classes



FOR at the PLAY

By Irwin Swardlow

A Drama of the "Lint Head"

"Let Freedom Ring"

By Albert Weis

(Based on Grace Lumpkin's Novel "I Make My Bread")

Broadhurst Theatre

Grace Lumpkin's "I Make My Bread" created something of a sensation when it appeared three years ago. It seemed to establish a landmark in proletarian literature. Since then the reputation of Grace Lumpkin's first novel has grown. Today it is available in Albert Bell's conscientious adaptation, as step by step the labor drama proceeds to a conquest of the modern stage.

In the Carolina Mountains the individualistic farmers have just weathered a severe winter. Starvation has forced them to part with their land to a lumber company. This is the situation when John Kirkland (Graspop), a leader of the workers and one of General Lee's original misdeeds, returns to the McClure Cabin, after having served a not dishonorable term for bootlegging, in an effort to provide food for the starving McClure Clares. Graspop

arrives with his fiddle and gun, accustomed to roaming the hills at will. He is typical of the freedom of the mountaineer. But the outside world is now prepared to absorb the mountains. The free air is shaken from his biblical hills by the ruthless grip of social change. It is in the role of propertyless workers that the McClures, Graspop, the Martins commence their doubtful exodus from the mountains, migrating to Leesville, a mill town.

The wandering tribes, man, woman and child are taken on as hands at the Wentworth Mills. The work is dangerous, the hours over-riding, the pay little. The factory mangles the body and spirit of the hardy hillfolk and many go to their graves. The McClures are a robust family, they manage to survive in the eight years, to the extent of producing a reverend, a mechanical wizard and a labor organizer. Their pursuits are sufficiently varied to bring them into conflict with each other.

Kirk McClure, labor agitator, appears in Leesville at a critical moment. The installation of new machinery at the Wentworth Mills results in a ten per cent wage cut and the dismissal of a number of the men. The workers strike, as a result of which the ownership of one of their kind, -Kirk McClure, McClure resigns from his hard-won post as foreman. Reverend Bell McClure dines to his church and the shareholders of the Wentworth Mills. The battle is joined presently. The pickets are successful in preventing strike-breakers from entering the factory. An enraged and blood-thirsty sheriff and his deputies fire into the crowd in characteristic fashion. They also win with Kirk and Kirk is carried from the picket line dead. His death is a fulfillment of the courage and resolution of the strikers, and they resolve to keep faith with their slain, and see the strike through to a triumphant finish. It is on this note of inspiration that the play

"Let Freedom Ring" is a carefully wrought drama, in the tradition of Ernest Voller's "Machine-Wreckers" and Gilpin's "Bell." The play moves from farm to factory, from resignation to revolt.

is long, powerful sweeps. The end leaves us with a refreshed sense of beginning. The Tertile Union has come to Leesville to stay. But "Let Freedom Ring" is one episode in a conflict that it only be gaining. It possesses that supreme significance prophetic art.

Mordor Gorlick's settings supply an expressive background to the play. Norma Chambers as Mother McClure creates a genuine and forceful personality. Robert Williams is an honest-to-goodness organizer. Will Geer, as Graspop, is delightfully outstanding.

"The New Gulliver"

Jonathan Swift started something when he wrote Gulliver's Travels ten hundred years ago. In order to view the world from a man who has a little fortune "to build a house for food and mad," and who did insane himself, did not write Gulliver's Travels for children, much less did he forecast the Russian Revolution, or for a part of his to write the appropriate and admirable means for instilling revolutionary doctrine. Swift had enough satire in him for several upheavals, nor was he determined to starve it. He flattered his times by thinking that no age could exceed it more.

Boriet Russia has availed herself of the modern Gulliver's voyage to Lilliput. A Russian land does over an illustrated edition of Gulliver's Travels. Presently he is participating in a heated fight on a pirate ship. The vessel itself collides with some rocks and founders. Gulliver and his allies of non-propaganda are washed by the tide. He's finally swept up on the shores of Lilliput, where he is found and bound by the Lilliputians. Then he is brought to the arid court of the country, where he is commercially-exploited. As the man mounts. But the class struggle is present in Lilliput as anywhere else. Underground toil the masses, knowing neither light nor joy. A revolution is in the air. Gulliver, a stout, class-conscious Gulliver, sickened by the imbecile pleasures of the palace, throws in his lot with the workers. He captures single-handed the enemy's fleet, while the workers themselves conquer the million workers arm, halting the arm equipped trucks, and such whose in what amounts to an up-to-date and serious instruction. The revolution goes happily, and the monarchy topples.

"The New Gulliver" is nothing short of brilliant. The Lilliputians possess such a feat of caricature and characterization. V. Koozian, as Gulliver, shows himself to be a very real and talented actor, capable of a varied range of expression. Children will love "The New Gulliver," grown-ups will enjoy this parable of the classier life styles.

The New Plays

"There's Wisdom in Women" is about a concert pianist, "Dead End," by Sidney Kingsley, who holds a Pulitzer Prize for the authorship of "Men in White," has written here a play about a street on the far East side of New York, where poverty and wealth live side by side.

The Group Theatre will bring in Clifford Odets' "Paradise Lost," its second new production of the season, on Monday night, December 9. "Paradise Lost" is being staged by Harold Clurman.



It's All in A Day's Work, to Sister Virginia Holman As She Accepts A Warrant on a Kansas City Picket Line.

Agency Ready To "Sell" Yellow Dog Pact to K. C. Cloak Workers

"Ugliest Treason Paper Ever Concocted" Union Stamps Bosses' Stunt

From Kansas City, news reaches the office of "Justice" this week of a company union which our correspondents properly styles as "Ladies garment graft association" that is attempting to put over a yellow dog contract on the Stern, Blugman & Price and Haggan & Puritz cloak workers.

This so-called agreement is, according to a broadcast just issued by the Kansas City Joint Board of the I.L.G.W.U., "the worst piece of treachery" ever concocted. Among the things which this employment "contract" provides are the following gems:

- No price committees for piece workers; no pay for legal holidays; experienced workers are to begin an apprenticeship; no extra pay for twenty hours of overtime; only twenty per cent are to get 15 cent scale; no skilled worker is to get skilled scale for first three weeks; and a multitude of other restrictions and chiselings.

Turn Back Treacherous Paper!

In a fervent appeal to the Kansas City cloakmakers employed in those shops, the Joint Board addresses the workers to "destroy and have nothing to do with this treacherous paper that they call an agreement for your own good and the good of those who depend on your earnings."

"Intelligent men and women," the appeal further reads, do not permit your employer to drive you back to the old days of starvation wages. Destroy this agreement! Destroy the "ladies garment graft association!" Do not be afraid of their threats—the Union will protect you. In case of discharge through the manipulation of this strike-breaking agency, and the Wagner Labor Act is still the law of the land and will help in safeguarding your rights in choosing the Union and not a wobbly graft association as your collective bargaining agency."

Seattle Local's Dance

The Dreammakers' Union, Local 104 of Seattle, is to be host once more to its many friends in the Seattle labor movement at a dance on Friday evening, November 15, at the Crystal Ballroom. Elizabeth Violet Daniels and Hazel Vise are in charge of arrangements. Local 104 had its first annual affair last June, which made such a hit among the Seattle trade unions on Friday evening, November 15, that they have decided not to wait a full year before resuming the friendships formed on that occasion.



Text for Thanksgiving

(Dedicated to Luigi Antonini)

They said: "Leave the plow in the unflashed-furrow, leave the pruning hook in the wounded breach that awaits the virgin vigor of the grafting miracle—leave the hammer on the anvil, leave the plane on the board, the saw on the bench, the needle on the-line, the bobbin in the loom, the trowel in the mortar—leave unfulfilled and unfulfilled your first dream of joyous labor and your first task of peace and fruitfulness and love for the welfare and the gladness of all mankind, and go to war, a Youth!

Thy country wants thee, and thy flag beckons.

And again they said: "Leave the open book under the lamp which has watched the first gladiators test of mind; leave the ascetic which sought fearfully and thrillingly in the cold flesh the awful glow of life; leave the ruler that led thy ship unflinchingly towards the infinitude; leave the telescope that to thy short mortal gaze disclosed the pathways of the stars and the resting places of the gods, and the microscope which revealed to thee new incomprehensible microcosms as vast as the welkin; leave the pen that made thy voice and thy weep immortal, leave the brush on the palette, the bow on the strings, the chisel on the marble—drape thy thoughts, smother out this mortal anguish, forget everything that separated and differentiated thee, a man, from the primal beast, and go to war, a Youth!

Thy country wants thee, and the drum is rolling.

And they said further: "Leave thy mother which hath borne thee and brought thee forth to the sweet light in pain and tremor and Rath suckled thee with the warm milk of her breast, yea thy mother, the only one that shall be forever lonely without thee, who knoweth no happiness nor glory nor grief hereafter, save in thee; leave thy broken old father who gave thee most of his scanty bread and but all of his sweat and hope; leave thy brothers who from thee expect guidance and help, and thy sisters who look up to thee as unto a young god aglow with the sheen of the lightning; and leave her alas, the One whom destiny hath placed pale and tearful on thy dreadful road, the One whose innocent heart and immaculate flesh are unto thee indelible, like the light to the flame and the fragrance to the rose. Yea, throttle the sob of thy heart, smother the sigh of thy soul, swallow thy agony, hide like a cowardice and an infamy the tears that well up in thine eyes, and hie thee to the war, a Youth!

Thy country wants thee, and the guns are roaring.

All this they said and many more things, strange and grotesque and inconceivable, but all cruel and mad, and no one was surprised, and nobody discussed them and reasoned them out, for all said that these were very ancient precepts and therefore they must be holy and beyond human understanding.

So the Legislator said: "It is justful."

The Priest said: "It is God's will."

The Dictator said: "Ye have me, now have this, my will."

The Scientist said: "It's the law of life."

The Artist said: "It is beautiful."

The Philosopher said: "It is in human nature."

The Poet said: "It is divine."

And all cried in unison: "It is inevitable, it is ordained by destiny, it is the ineluctable fate of all creatures that were born mortal!"

But a man stood up straight to the unceasing and invincible assault the first of wrath, and the combustion of dried-up brains that touched him, veared him not, not even to one hair, and he cried out with his hands upraised: "It is not! It is a falsehood from the Father of Lies! It is iniquitous! It is unholy!"

Whereupon all the others howled: "He is insane! He is mad! He is mad! He is mad! Put him in a straightjacket! Shoot him! Tear-and-father him! Burn him alive! Scatter his ashes to the wind!"

But a Voice louder than the ululations of the mob and the detonations of the guns thundered out of the sunrise: "He is holy and eternal! The Future speaketh through his mouth, and He and Truth make the majority!"

The day after they killed him, his grave was found covered with flowers, and a year after his death his very murderers dedicated a statue to him on the exact spot where he was lynched.

I have written this in honor and admiration of my brother Luigi Antonini, a great humanitarian and a great Italian, who said much more than this and said it more eloquently to dishonor war and to glorify the just workers at the Congress of Italian anti-Fascists held last month in Brussels. He returns morally and spiritually victorious over Mussolini and his hordes to resume his fight against war and Fascism on the American front.

At the Paris debate, as he left for New York, a multitude of Italian and French liberals and resolute greeted him, with a mighty farewell shout: "Adieu, notre héros!"... Yes, dear friends, in Rome, not many months from now, and at a great banquet at the Capitol reconstructed to the liberty and gentility of the Italian people.

BENTORNATO, LUIGI, FRATELLO MIO!

FOR YOUR HELP!

1. We can send you illustrated posters into which you can put details of your own classes and meetings.
2. Samples of promotional leaflets, lesson courses, reminder cards, local mimeographed journals, etc., which you can adapt to your needs.
3. Sample copies of our own Effien educational publications, such as: "A Study of the Pamphlet," songs and plays.
4. Advice on reading and books which can be secured for your classes.

Local 150 Sports in Review

By Milton Spiro

Cutters Eleven Downs Cloak Operators

Before a crowd of 1,500 soccer enthusiasts, Local 19 lunched Local 8's soccer team by a count of 5 to 2 at Starlight Park, Sunday, November 2.

The play was fast and furious, and had Local 1 possessed a better defense particularly in the goal tending department, there might have been a different story to tell. At the end of the first half, the score was tied 1 to 1, and the second half was not more than 5 minutes old before the cloakmen scored a goal which put them in the lead temporarily. This seemed to rouse the cutters to better efforts, and they retaliated by scoring 2 goals in rapid succession, thanks to poor defensive work on the part of the goalie.

Local 1 pressed time and again connecting to even the count, but try as they could they could not break the strong defense of the cutters. Freshly and Kaplan were outstanding for Local 16, and Welsh, Cohen and Barford played well for Local 1.

Interested spectators in the game included Isidore Nagler, manager of the Cloak Joint Board; Harry Wander, vice-president of the International; Louis Levy, manager, Local 11; Samuel Perlmutter, manager, Local 19; Max Cohen, manager, Local 66; Fania Cohen, secretary, Educational Department; and Louis Schaffer, supervisor of the Recreational Division.

Net 7 on Game On November 24th

On November 24 as a semi-final attraction to the New York American Philadelphia Veterans professional football game, Local 66 pressed, tangle with Local 10, cutters, at Starlight Park, 1:15 P.M.

Tickets are on sale at reduced prices at Local 66, 116 Broadway, and the office of Local 10, 49 West 25th Street, and the International Building.

New Soccer Teams Being Organized

As we go to press, I find that Local 35, Pressers' branch, is organizing a soccer team. Local 46, hatters-makers, is also having good success along these lines. These teams are on the hunt for manpower, and if you are interested, report to Starlight Park Stadium at 11 A.M. and every Saturday thereafter.

Local 22, Dressmakers, also wants to enter a team in the I.L.G.W.U. Soccer League, and Leo Cohen, athletic instructor, is the man to see about trying for the team. The regular league schedule will start about the end of November, and these teams would like to have their teams in ship-shape condition by that time.

Baseball Hitting Big Stride

From a league consisting of only three teams last year, the Baseball League has grown into an organization consisting of 16 teams in the men's division, and 9 teams in the women's division.

A meeting of the Council was held on October 26, and the following officers were elected:

Men's Council: President, Sam Berger, Local 102; Vice-President and Treasurer, Joe Nino, Local 10; Secretary, Max Kravitz, Local 155. Women's Council: President, Ginger Hales, Local 91; Vice-President, Young Mendicino, Local 89, Williamsburg, Secretary, Ruth Labovitz, Local 155.

The five big game gets under way on Saturday, November 16, at Sycuan High School, Fifteenth Street and First Avenue. In the opener Local 39, Williamburg, meets Local 39, Hore Park, and in the feature contest, Local 33, Cutters, tangle with Local 154, Wholesale Clothing Clerks, A. C. W. of A. A dance immediately follows these games, and Leo Schaffer promises everyone a very entertaining evening.

Tickets are priced at 50c, and are on sale at the office of all of the contesting locals. The 10-game pass ticket to all locals also entitles the holder to admission to this game. These games are a real "hey," and I suggest that you get hold of one of them.

On November 7, the fight for the David Dubinsky and Julius Hochman trophies get under way in a doubleheader game and dance at Stuyvesant High School. In the women's division, Local 22 meets Local 39, Hore Park, and the Hochman trophy contenders are Local 22 against Local 16. The first game starts under way at 7:30 P.M. Support your local team and support the Basketball League!

Out-of-Town Sports News

MILWAUKEE—The November list issue of "The Economist" of Milwaukee, Local 138, tells us that their local has put an uniformed team on the court and they are hard at work getting their game in perfect trim. In a few weeks they will be ready to engage in competition with other teams.

NEW HAVEN—Letters are bombarding Lou Schaffer, supervisor of athletics, from New Haven men's and women's basketball teams asking about the formation of a league in their vicinity.

NEW JERSEY—Locals in Paterson, Passaic, South River, and Bayonne have sounded a call for basketball candidates. Most of these locals have veteran teams, including the girls' team from Local 159, South River, present holder of the David Dubinsky Trophy.

PHILADELPHIA—Max Weller, manager of Local 11, Cutters' writes is clamoring for a game against the "champs" of the International, Local 19, New York. Patience, Max; old boy. I am sure we will be able to accommodate you very soon.

Houston Local, 214, Petitions L. R. Board Against Gerson- Kaplan

Houston, Tex., Dressmakers' Local 214, acting through its manager, Brocher Allen, Martin, on October 22, 1935, filed charges in the form of a petition against the dress manufacturing firm Gerson & Kaplan, located in Houston, with the National Labor Relations Board, 15th Street, for wholesale dismissal of their workers who joined the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Attached to the petition is a list of 22 dismissed employees, all of whom have worked for that firm for several years, and one employed for fifteen years. Many of them were among the most skilled and efficient operatives in the shop. Among the most flagrant cases of dismissals cited are those of Mrs. Witta Harrington and Mrs. Etha Uet Witta.

The Houston local was chartered by the I.L.G.W.U. on July 19, 1932. The dismissal of the Union members being immediately following the formation of the local. The action of the firm is cited as a violation of Section 8 of the National Labor Relations Act. The local demands a hearing and a proper reinstatement of the offending firm for the violation of the law.

Union Health Center Atop New York Now

By Pauline M. Newman

Yes, the Union Health Center has moved. The agony is over. What a job that was! Yes, you are all still alive, thank you though I confess a bit tired! No wonder, for five days, we have been going at top speed. But now, when we can sit down for a moment and are able to survey our new scene, we can say, in all honesty, that the results of our labors are far more gratifying than some of us had expected. Now that the carpenters, masons, painters, electricians, furniture men, telephone men, window cleaners and what have you, are gone; now that the place is cleared and cleaned, we can, with perfect frankness, tell our tireless Director—"well done, Dr. Price!"

Comments From First Corners

Yesterday, November 6, to be exact, our new home was opened for business. With the possibility that some of our patients might still go to 17th Street, out of habit, we did

not anticipate a busy day. But we were surprised and pleased to have had an attendance of around 50 persons! Were they all taking care of you, indeed? Our clerks, nurses, laboratory technicians, doctors, all were on the job from 9:30 A.M. to 7 P.M. "By, this is a beautiful place!" "Wonderful!" "This is what our international should be like long ago!" "As nice as our Uly House!" "Why, this is like a palace!" From a few vague remarks like a homeward glance, but I like it better than the 17th Street home! (triumph!)

Comfort and Cheerfulness All Around

As you step off the elevator, you are faced by an efficient and courteous office staff. When you have registered, you take a seat in the lobby, as cheerful and as comfortable a room as you may find in the exact public library. Indeed, it is much more like a library room than a clinic waiting room. Comfortable chairs, tables on which you will find a liberal supply of the latest press of the country; attractive posters with "words of wisdom" to our patients; a lovely view of the Hudson and the Jersey shore, the sunlight, the fresh air, the cleanliness—all this creates an atmosphere out of a clinic but a place to spend a pleasant hour or two. The examining rooms are as cheerful as is the lobby. If the patient cannot see the Hoffman from the doctor's room, they can see the beauty of Madison Square and the grace of the Metropolitan tower.

Departments And Clinic

The following departments and clinics are in operation at the Union Health Center:
Drug Department, Applicants, Sick Benefit, Minor Surgery, General Medicine, Diseases of Women, Cardiovascular (Heart), Allergy (Asthma, Hay Fever, etc.), Arthritis, Obesity (Overweight), Orthopedics, Proctology (Hemorrhoids), Neurology, Eye Division, Ear, Nose and Throat, Skin, X-ray, Electro-Castrography, Bussel Metabolism, Physiotherapy, Chemical Laboratory, Educational, Publicity and Social Services.

Schedule Of Hours

These are the hours during which sessions of the various departments are held. So often, people can guess the time and are dreadfully disappointed when they don't find their particular doctor waiting for them. Read this schedule, or call up before you come.

CLINIC HOURS

- The Medical Department of the UNION HEALTH CENTER is OPEN daily for information, appointments, etc., from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
- THE UNION HEALTH CENTER is closed on Saturdays after 2 P.M. on Sunday and legal holidays.
- Medical clinics are held daily from 11:30 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. and from 7 to 8:30 P.M. Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.
- Patients are requested to register at least one-half hour before clinic time.

1. Applicants for Union membership	Daily	11:30 A.M.—1:30 P.M.
		4:30 P.M.—6:30 P.M.
2. General Medicine	Daily	10:00 A.M.—1:30 P.M.
		2:00 P.M.—7:00 P.M.
	Saturdays	10:00 A.M.—1:30 P.M.
3. Diseases of Women	Daily	11:30 A.M.—1:30 P.M.
		4:30 P.M.—6:30 P.M.
	Saturdays	10:00 A.M.—1:30 P.M.
4. Minor Surgery	Daily	11:30 A.M.—1:30 P.M.
5. Ear, Nose and Throat	Daily	4:30 P.M.—6:30 P.M.
	Saturdays	11:30 A.M.—1:30 P.M.
6. Eye Diseases	Daily	4:30 P.M.—6:30 P.M.
	Saturdays	10:00 A.M.—1:30 P.M.
7. Genito-Urinary	Mon., Tues., Thurs.	4:30 P.M.—6:30 P.M.
	Saturdays	11:30 A.M.—1:30 P.M.
8. Skin	Wednesdays	4:30 P.M.—6:30 P.M.
9. Physiotherapy	Mon., Wed., Fridays	2:30 P.M.—6:30 P.M.
10. Gastro-Intestinal	Tues. and Thurs.	5:00 P.M.—6:30 P.M.

- The following special clinics by appointment only: Allergy (Asthma and Hay Fever); Arthritis; Cardiac; Diabetes; Neurology; Obesity; Orthopedic; Rectal; Metabolism Tests; Castriography; X-rays; and Chemical Laboratory.

Believe It Or Not—Every One An Operator



Local 1 Soccer Team All Set for Active Season—Vice-President Louis Levy, You Can Read It in His Trim Looks, Values a Championship Trophy for His Strivings.

In Fall River

By William Ross,
Manager Local 178

Workers in the Har-Lee Mfg. Co., the Fall River plant of B. Sopkin & Sons of Chicago, are unionizing. Welfare work, with parties, coffee at one cent a cup, group insurance, cannot, so it appears, cover up the signs of exploitation. The 500 workers in the plant compare their conditions with the organized shops and are making their choice. Sopkin tactics employed in Chicago have failed completely in Fall River. With 95 per cent of the workers in Chicago Negroes, the firm has been making a strong appeal to race feeling, thereby hoping to prevent unionization. The Sopkin plant in Fall River was to appeal to French-Canadians by preferring them to those of Portuguese descent. That this trick to split the workers on racial lines has failed is obvious from the response the organizing staff has been receiving from French-Canadians, as well as from other language groups.

Speed-Up, Cuts, and Welfare

In no other shop in Fall River has the speed-up been as intense as in the Har-Lee Mfg. Co. When the NRA broke down, this firm was the first in the line to increase hours. Whenever the firm feels like it the hours expand to 48 a week and cases have been reported where longer hours were put in force. Price cuts of unbelievable proportions have taken place. It must be added, however, that since our organizing staff has been on the job the management has been much more careful.

The Har-Lee firm hopes to forestall unionization of its plant by a variety of social activities carried on by its company "club." Most of those who attend the club meetings and parties do so under considerable compulsion and out of fear of discrimination. Not only are the parties dull but all who attend are under constant surveillance lest they become too friendly and develop a spirit of solidarity.

One of the worst features of the welfare work in the group insurance scheme foisted on the workers. It is the usual company scheme, which not only is expensive, but also becomes worthless as soon as the worker leaves employment.

To Watch Minimum Wages

With the appointment of the writer to the minimum wage board for the cotton garment industry in

the State of Massachusetts, it is to be hoped that a decent wage minimum will be achieved in this State. He will represent the interests of the workers on a board, consisting of representatives of workers, employers and the public.

Up to this time Massachusetts had a voluntary minimum wage law which was completely ignored by the employers. A new law was recently enacted which under certain conditions can be enforced by fine and jail sentence. The minimum wage board for the cotton garment industry will set a standard for a living wage in this State and recommend its enforcement under the law.

In contrast to the enforced and enforced "good times" arranged by anti-union employers, the recreational and educational activities of Local 178 have the enthusiastic support of its members. An outstanding event was a Halloween Costume Party attended by 400 of our members. Out of thirty best costumes seven were awarded valuable prizes.

Every Friday night is educational night at our headquarters. Under the direction of Roy Reuther of the extension department of Brookwood Labor College, our members attend classes in workers problems, public speaking and singing.

Free Medical Care

What promises to become one of the most popular features in Fall River is the free medical service for the members of the local. Arrangements have been made with a prominent physician in Fall River to give our members a thorough health examination at the expense of the organization. At this time we are limiting ourselves to preventative medical treatment. The members are encouraged to see the physician while they feel well in order to prevent possible illness in the future. When funds permit the scope of our medical service will be widened.

The reputation of Fall River as a sweatshop center has encouraged a number of employers from New York and elsewhere to make inquiries about opening plants here. In every case the employer attempted to escape union conditions after difficulties with the International. Two of them, operating silk dress shops in Brooklyn, changed their minds about setting here when informed that we would insist on union hours and wages.

Baltimore Puts Its Education In Order



Union Group Listens to Lecture on Trade Unionism by Arthur Maggrave, Baltimore Joint Board Educational Director.

Baltimore Fall Education Program Under Way

By Charles Kraindler, V.P.,
Manager Baltimore Joint Board

The Fall educational and recreational program of the Baltimore Joint Board got under way on Monday night, October 14. Previous to this Baltimore received a visit from the Stamford, Conn., Dramatic Group, accompanied by Mark Starr. They presented two labor plays and received a warm response from the Baltimore membership.

Following the visit registrations for the various classes were taken. The number of registrations exceeded expectations, so that a more extensive schedule was worked out than had been originally planned. Because of the large response, classes in trade unionism and history are being given on different nights, and the program includes a wide variety of activities—gym, swimming, labor dramatics, singing, basketball and bowling.

Classes Well Attended

The value of workers' education has been stressed in the membership by the writer and by Angelo Buzbare, organizer. The Union membership is taking seriously the educational classes. In particular, the class on trade unionism has been regularly crowded. Another class on "Workers in American History" has likewise proven to be popular. It is expected shortly to begin a class on Public Speaking.

Around November 3 an open forum will be inaugurated. A series of stress lectures will be provided for the Union membership, covering a variety of interesting topics.

Recreation Activity

The response to the recreational side of the program has been equally great. At the YMCA on Monday nights, a large group attends the well-equipped gymnasium for basketball, volleyball, tap dancing, tennis, and other games. A large swimming group also meets on Monday nights. Expert instruction is given to those who wish to learn swimming. On the first and third Saturdays of the month, mixed swimming parties are held at the Y.W.C.A., along with entertaining in the "Y" gymnasium.

Bowling Dramatics

Drawing better an outstanding Baltimore sport, the large-scale registration for this activity was expected. Almost one hundred UMW members are participating in this, although a variety. Two I.L.G.W.U. Bowling Leagues have

been formed. Each bowler is on a team of five; the teams being formed from the various clear and dress shops. The winning team in each League will be presented with a prize.

Since the visit of the Stamford Dramatic Group, labor plays have been a popular topic. Rehearsals of a couple of one-act plays will start shortly in Baltimore. Dr. Fazio, teacher of dramatics at Johns Hopkins, and director of the Howard Park Theatre, will help in the directing of the plays. All the actors will be selected from the ranks of the Union. Around the first of the year, it is expected to present the plays to the friends of the trade union movement and to the general public in Baltimore.

Much Promise

The I.L.G.W.U. is the first Union in Baltimore to establish an educational department. Arthur Maggrave has been selected as educational director. The wide response from the Union members, and the earnest interest both within the Union and outside, promises a great deal for the future in this field.

From a Flower Worker To a Dressmaker

Telling the Story of Steady Growth

Dear Comrade:
I suppose you will be surprised to hear that I am very active in the Flower Workers' Section of Local 178. You will recall that you asked me to join the Union last March when a strike was called by the workers in the Artificial Flower and Feather industry. I did that, and am very happy to say that I made no mistakes. The conditions in my shop have improved a great deal, and I am working very much shorter hours than I ever did before.

The members of the Union have been struggling to build up the organization to a position where we will control work conditions in the flower and feather factories. Of course, we are handicapped somewhat because of the dullness of the season; yet, we are making big strides. Our organization committee is signing up shops every week placing the workers in the shops on a 7 1/2 hour basis and a minimum wage scale. Now and then, they come across a shop protected by "special" detectives and "gorillas," yet our contacts with the workers are being extended all the time.

The other day, we were successful in signing up two of the largest maroon shops in the industry, the Pollak Feather Co., and the Columbia Trading Corp. In so doing, we

got for the workers an 15 per cent increase in wages and a reduction in hours from 40 to 37 1/2 a week. These shops are engaged in the manufacture of feathers for greens and negligees for "military."

The Union is also very active in the boycott of German goods. Protest lines have been placed around several shops which are charged with buying German materials. These goods are imported into the United States and are finished by homeworkers. Of course, this makes it very hard for us to organize. The industry is cursed by a great many homeworkers, which hampers us considerably. Our organization is connected with the League for the Abolition of Home Work, and we are in hopes that before the year is over, home-work will have been either abolished or restricted to a great extent.

You know, Comrade, that this workers' in your shop and in other dress houses could act as considerably if they would refuse to work on fowers made in non-union shops.

Within a week or two our local is to start a concerted effort to organize the Artisan Flower, the Hamble Rose Flower Co., the Floral Art Flower Co., and the Parisienne Flower Co.
Should you meet any of your friends working in the dress trade, will you please tell them that a list of Union shops can be obtained at our office?
Sincerely yours,
Jean.

Not A Loser In The Lot!



Group of Prize Winners at Costume Party Given by Fall River Local 178—Note the smiling union lass in lower left center with "Justice," Strips Over Hat and Corset.

Rudi Ends a Cycle

By Florence Lasser

There are some men for whom the process of awakening from a night's sleep is a kind of agony, a daily rebirth during which the whole essence of life must be re-learned. Images and ideas cluster thickly, like swarming, they way through a foggy tunnel. For others, sleep is like a woman, to whom one goes naturally, and without thought, to leave slowly when the need is ended. Those men awaken suddenly, but calmly, ready for action, no strong is their instinct for being alive.

Rudi was such a man. All his life he had been of sound body and sane mind; and now, after twenty-nine years, his six feet of body were as sound as could be expected after eight months of unemployment, and neck and paper bags. His mind, which was not given over to analysis, was the type which finds its fullest expression in physical activity. A stream, for instance, was a body of water in which one could swim, in which he had been obliged to because a man could reveal; it was not something to be contemplated with philosophy or reflection. Music was a succession of other pleasures of unpleasant sounds, sometimes soothing, sometimes indelicately disturbing; and it was a phenomenon to be approached with respect, and absorbed in silence, but never discussed. Of people he knew little and understood much, out of instinct, and a life of struggle.

This morning, having awakened exactly at seven, as usual, he liked to confirm the certainty of habit by glancing at the watch with its spinning hands. He stretched the length of his body until his heels knur over the end of his bed, he placed his hands under his head, to savour those five minutes of total suspension between night and day which he permitted himself each morning. When he had had steady jobs, those moments after waking had been as much of a ritual, had contained as much significance, as a monk does in telling the beads of his rosary at the start of a day. Then one lock stack of oneself as a man, not doubtfully, but with joyful anticipation. There had been a good breakfast always, and a walk to the machine shop afterwards—always a full day of work, work at masters, gear, carburetors, armatures, broken parts which he cleaned, put together, made whole men, with a pleasure and a touch almost sensual. Then, after supper, there would be a talk, or a moving picture, or something more, with Margaret or Lily or Frieda. Wringing on the year, of the town he had been in at the time.

Now, . . . today . . . there is no one to which to go, no drink, fascinating piece smelling of oil, that which he could walk, as if he belonged in it, hang up his hat, and go to work. His fingers curved slightly around an imaginary money watch, and with a pang he yearned for a box, a bully; someone who would grumble, or even about indignity; if he came late, or made an error in judgment. For each day, for nothing on his mind to hurry, but only for one day had he permitted himself the weakness of remembering that fact by any outward sign. And so, as usual, he lay awake, talking stack of the imagination world in his mind, and played in it. When the hands of his watch said five minutes past seven, he could get up.

There was the sound of an alarm clock ringing at the end of the hall, he heard it with its faint, but continuous, for he needed alarms to awaken them. There was the muffled sound of a passing train whistle on Sixth Ave-

nue. There were the occasional banging of trucks, the rattling of ashtrays, the hum of passing automobiles. There were machines which rattled, knocked, spluttered; engines which had to be repaired. There was work to be done; and someone a man could earn by doing it; there were things a man could do and buy with that money; but there was no job for him. With that realization, he had arrived at the inevitable end of his daily stocktaking, but a sudden interlude made him leap out of bed a full two minutes earlier this morning.

With swift intensity he reached for his shoes, in which the socks were neatly rolled up, and savagely he began to put them on. First the left sock, then the right; the left shoe, the right shoe. That was the way he had begun as a small child, and that was the way he had always done it. Always his bright and his shrewd made him bump into the furniture of his small room while he was dressing, but today the corners of the bed and the dresser seemed to protect themselves with arrogance, like a drunken bully who dares you to get up. Rudi drew on his trousers, and tightened his belt with a jerk. Then, without quite realizing that he was doing so, he broke his routine as he had done only once before since he had lost his job, with his elbows on his knees, and ran his fingers through his hair. There was a numbness at the back of his knees, and a hollow feeling in his stomach. Rudi, but he was recognizing it, yet outside his mind, he knew it was not hunger; neither was it weariness; it was nothing to do with the blood, bones, marrow nor flesh of which he was composed.

Once before he had felt it, that was on the morning, a few weeks after he had been laid off from his last job, when it had dawned upon him with foreboding that he was not going to find work very soon, or even reasonably soon. That was the day he had walked half about the streets at noon, a little aimlessly, looking with a new awareness at the ragged men on the park benches, forever reading tattered copies of day-old newspapers. He had recognized it, yet outside his mind, he knew it was not hunger; neither was it weariness; it was nothing to do with the blood, bones, marrow nor flesh of which he was composed. Only something within him, a nameless force of which he was dimly aware, separated himself from them. It created an invisible circle which encircled their domain, and left him outside it.

After that, without completely understanding its purpose, but with an instinct born of generations, he had never returned himself to drink; that day, he had had one hundred and sixty-one dollars left from his savings. Every Saturday he continued to pay his room rent; he never smoked, and after that he had never smoked himself to drink; the only other expense he had was that of food. In a paper bag his fish was packed in a half of bread, a small package of butter, and a box of shredded wheat. This morning he had a small cup of coffee in the bottle, which he would prepare, empty, and exchange, with ten cents, for a full one. Every morning, for seven months, he had eaten two slices of bread and but one or two crumbs of the shredded wheat, and some milk. The other two meals were as meagre, but they had been eaten at fixed hours, and regularly.

After breakfast he would straighten out his room, and brush his hair, and get ready for work; always liked to do his own cleaning. Then he would slip on his coat and hat, and straighten his

tie, with a quick glance in the mirror over his dresser. Promptly at half past eight every morning he was on his way down the three flights to the street. Only on Sundays did he vary his schedule; on that day he arose at eight-thirty, and left at half hour later. But that break served to intensify the strictness of his routine. Sometimes he met his landlady in the hall as he went out; on such occasions they exchanged a wordless nod between them. He never knew, because he never stopped to consider, that he had never been observed through the month solely for his own benefit, that she looked on him with respect, as a man who had worked so, performed it regularly and with exactness, and that she had his lodgings every seventh day.

Once out of the house, he had continued, at first, to look for work each morning in restaurants, employment agencies. He had gotten odd jobs, temporary jobs, which never amounted to more than a small sum of cash. But he had discovered that when a man wanted a dishwasher, he wanted an experienced dishwasher, not a skilled mechanic. And whereas Rudi could fit rings onto pistons, and knew his tools, he could not handle a stack of dishes. That starting fact he had realized with faint ruro. Now, as Rudi sat on the edge of the bed, fingering his hair, and staring wild-eyed at his shoes, he tried, with an inconspicuous effort strange to him to distinguish when the second cycle had begun.

There had come a day when, instead of going through the motions of looking for work, he had gone straight to the park. He had left his room at the usual hour, or rather, minute . . . and then, without quite knowing when he had arrived, or how he had come, he found himself on a bench, next to a tree, to rest, with a faint memory that he went there deliberately, in full possession of his senses; only so, by that silent aberration which he had invented for himself, could he be there in the Circle of the Unemployed, and yet outside it. That was the way he had watched the leaves blossom on the trees; turn yellow, green, and then yellow again. Yesterday he had watched them falling. For the first time in his life he had watched leaves fall, and had reflected upon that phenomenon.

Rudi looked at his watch, and jumped up quickly, if he was to be out of the house on time, he would have to hurry, even forego breakfast. He reached for his coat and drew it on, violently. He was about to close the second button, when he paused, and tried gropingly to track down what was wrong; as he stood there, lost in the painful groping of his mind, however, he slowly began to understand. He wanted no breakfast, he cared little at what hour he would pass out of the house and into the brisk air; he only knew that he wanted the park. He accustomed bench in it, with the circle of life, starting faces; he wanted it with a yearning that seemed to start at the base of his spine.

Suddenly, Rudi was afraid. His mind seemed to turn, over inside him, but it was neither anger nor weakness. Slowly he took off his coat, and slowly he had pulled himself. He lay down in bed, and turned his face to the wall.

Tom Scott, Local 150, South River, N. J. One of five I.L.G.W. Brookwood Free Scholars.

"Three Flights Up"

By Edith Kinn

By Helen Woodward, New York, Dodd, Mead & Company, \$3.00.

Three Flights Up is an autobiography of Helen Woodward's childhood in the lower East Side of New York. One of four children of a Polish Jewish cigar-maker and German Jewish housewife, living in a small First Avenue flat, Helen Woodward remembers her childhood as "cheerful and pleasant."

There were no rainy days in her memory until she was eleven. She had no toys, few clothes, never went to the country or even to places beyond the fare for the family would have been almost a dollar, and they had no money for such luxuries. Her father's highest wage was \$25 a week, and that for only a short period, yet they never re-



Helen Woodward

garded themselves as "poor," sometimes "a little short." They were working people, as were their neighbors, not "poor" people.

The story is that of the day-by-day life of a workingman and his family in the 1890's. Helen is passionately fond of her father, an ardent unionist and Socialist, and is strongly influenced by him. The father and mother had no point of sympathy but the children. Her mother, a devout orthodox Jew, and an efficient housewife, could not see life as her husband, the impatient dreamer, did. She could understand his atheism, his interest in the Clear Market Union. She was bitter about strikes and his love of gambling, and was bored by his Socialism.

The talk in the little flat at First Avenue was divided into two worlds, says Mrs. Woodward, an inner one for the mother, and an outer one for the father. Her mother talked about household details, the price of meat, cooking recipes, the size of the laundry. All this bored her father, who spoke of Socialism, the great Socialists, and the Haymarket massacre.

"So we children swung back and forth, from the little details of the kitchen to far-dung fights and resolutions. There was no other sort of talk. There was some about art or music; some about flowers and trees or animals. Because of papa's pride in the accomplishments of the Jewish people he would tell us about Heinrich Heine. So too, he would read Spinoza, and tell us about Emerson and Whitman. Mama had no such pride. She did not care about it one way or the other. She was a Jew, and that was fine. But that was all there was to it. She had no sense of inferiority and no need for justifying herself. She could not have told us what Greek myth or Greek drama papa could tell you about everyone."

Papa had a sense of inferiority. And he had to bolster himself up by the accomplishment of a few Jews. Pride in Miltonides, in Mendelssohn and Marx paid him a little for his own sense of failure."

Her father began betting on the races after receiving a notice from his labor activities. He was an active worker in the Clear Market Union, a powerful organization at that time. Gompers was a member of his local, and for a time worked with Mrs. Woodward's father in the store. A strike was called, when the firm attempted to take the workers off piecework. The demands of the strikers were granted, but by her father, as a leader, was discharged, and the men were unwilling to risk their jobs by demanding his reinstatement. His silence was betting on the race, and his love for political discussion. He was passionately convinced that Socialism would prevail in this country during his life, although he wasn't quite sure of the exact date. . . .

Helen Woodward has written a warm and human book. Her style is clear and direct. There is no sordidness or meanness in her story of her childhood. It is bright and happy, for that is how she remembers it. To use it was an exciting book for the incidents of her childhood—the importance of a beautiful picture box, the penny steam-train, the desire to read anything printed—were reminiscences of her own childhood.

She writes simply and with understanding. The book is interspersed with her shrewd observations on her early experiences. She shows the beginnings of trade unionism through the eyes of a child of the 1890's, and how these events were reflected in her attitude in later years. The laboring father's traits—she is a radical and an atheist, with no fear of the world. She is a staunch supporter of labor's cause, impractical in money matters, but a realist in all else.

The story of her later life was told in a previous book, "Through Many Windows." But as it had not as yet read it, and was interested to know in what manner her early trade union background manifested itself, I asked her about it.

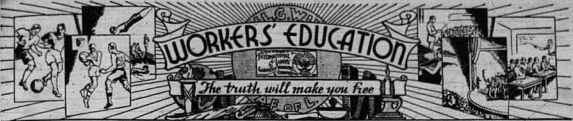
"She is a small, quiet, and energetic woman, with a friendly and sympathetic manner as manifested in her book. She is vitally interested in trade union activities, although in recent years she has not played an active part, for as she told me, 'I never could seem to find a better place for myself, and as a laborer's friend, creature, had little time.'

But around 1925, she was an active member of the Women's Trade Union League. For a number of years she taught English in their classes, got up circulars for them, and picketed. She picketed during the Triangle Waist strike, and it was that experience which made her a bitter radical. Later she did some work on The Call.

She is proud of her labor background, and believes that the children of trade unionists, with their early years grounded in the hard facts of unionism, are the great hope for labor's cause, rather than the idealists.

In 1922 Mrs. Woodward became bored with the advertising business, although she had achieved a brilliant career in the field. She gave up her job, and concentrated on writing.

She wrote "Through Many Windows," and was reunited with Richard Bolshakoff of "Ways of a Laborer." She is one of the organizers and a member of the executive committee of the recently-formed League of Women Shoppers, whose purpose is to exert consumer pressure on employers in case of strike.



On Educational Front

If you think that history is "news from the graveyard," you should attend our Central Classes at 3 West 9th Street on Monday nights.

First of all, from 6 to 7 p.m. Gas Tyler is presenting the story of our own Union and the discussion runs fast and furiously. All the ups and down of the International are surveyed and comparisons are made with the present and future of our Union. Then at 7:15, Leo Haberman deals with how the United States got this way. Haberman, in his brilliant "We The People," showed his fascinating power to explain the social changes in the United States history. It is not hard to come late both these history classes.

Then on Tuesdays, 6 to 7 p.m., Dr. Lazare Tzyer is making an interesting analysis of the economic situation in the garment trades as compared to steel, railroad transport, etc. In this class new ideas are being obtained about methods of controlling the industry and combating the runaway shop. Pyrotechny used to be considered a refuge for "nuts," but in the Wednesday night class, 7:30 to 8:30 p.m., Dr. Gredwin B. Watson has more of value to say concerning group behavior and about the new

ideals of solidarity and the problems of building up new loyalties in the labor movement.

Dr. Watson's class is small enough to make possible full and free discussion of the problems raised by individual students, and here again we should welcome new faces. Bruno Fischer on Thursday nights, 6 to 7 p.m., has rendered the discussion of modern books such as Tom Tippett's "Horse Shoe Bottoms" and Sinclair Lewis' "It Can't Happen Here." Our members are receiving valuable guidance to their reading and new social interpretations of literature. (A summary of the course will be sent upon application.) In the two hours on Friday, 7 to 9 p.m., dealing with parliamentary law and public speaking, Rebecca Jarvis has discovered that some of the students need special assistance in English.

Beginning with Saturday morning, November 16, at 10 a.m., a special class will be started in English, and any member promising to attend regularly will be enrolled. May we remind you that the Union provides these facilities, for its union card opens the door to all these classes and note the earlier hour six which they are now set for your convenience.

Social And Educational Centers

Monday
Lower East Side—Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue (For Men): 8:45-9:45 Athletic; 6:45-7:30 Swimming.

Tuesday
Harlem—Manhattan Oddfellows Temple, 106th Street and Park Avenue, Room 17: 7:30-8:30 Lecture—B. Friedman; 8:15-9:30 Social Dancing—V. Mishoun; 8:30-9:15 Classic Dancing and Physical Exercise—V. Mishoun; 8:10-9:15 English—J. Robb; 8:30-9:15 Discussion Group on Labor Movement—S. Friedman; 9:30-9:35 Singing—S. Friedman, E. Kleinfield, at piano. Janet Rubb in charge.

Lower East Side—Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue (For Women): 8:45-9:45 Athletic; 6:45-7:30 Swimming.

Williamsburg—Gallego Temple, 19 Broadway Avenue: 7:30-8:30 Lecture—J. Atkins; 8:30-9:20 Social Dancing; 8:25-9:10 Classic Dancing and Physical Exercise; 9:15-9:50 English and Discussion Group—J. Atkins; 9:50-10:00 Singing—E. Morris.

Brownsville—Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Jackson Street, Room 602: 7:30-9:00 Lecture—J. Barbash; 9:00-8:20 Social Dancing—N. Strauch; 8:25-9:10 Classic Dancing and Physical Exercise—N. Strauch; 9:10-9:50 English and Discussion Group—J. Barbash; 9:50-10:00 Singing—E. Morris.

West Side Harlem, 312 West Side Harlem, 312 West 125th Street (Starting Nov. 26): 10:00-10:00 Class in History of the I.L.G.W.U. with special reference to the Negro.

Wednesday
Lower East Side—Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue (For Women): 8:45-9:45 Athletic; 6:45-7:30 Swimming.

Thursday
Sunnyside—New Utrecht High School, 77th Street and 16th Avenue: 7:30-8:00 Lecture; 8:00-9:00 English—J. Robb; 8:00-9:00 History

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Mark Starr, Director
Fannie M. Cohn, Secretary
Louis Schaffer, Supervisor
Cultural and Recreation Division

I.L.G.W.U.: 8:00-9:15 Social Dancing—V. Mishoun; 8:15-9:45 Classic and Folk Dancing and Physical Exercise—V. Mishoun; 8:15-9:45 Basketball; 8:15-9:45 Swimming—E. Bein; 9:40-9:50 Singing; At Piano—E. Kleinfield.
West Side Harlem, 312 125th Street (Starting Nov. 21): 7:30-8:00 Lecture—F. Crosswash; 8:10-8:30 Social Dancing; 8:30-9:15 Classic Dancing and Physical Exercise; 8:10-9:15 English; 8:30-9:15 Discussion Group on Labor Movement and Public Speaking; 9:20-9:30 Singing.

Lower East Side—Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue (For Men): 8:45-9:45 Athletic; 6:45-7:30 Swimming.

Lower West Side, Trinitie High 18th Street at 9th Avenue (For Girls): 5:30-7:30 Gym and Swimming.

Friday
Bronx—Theodore Roosevelt High School, Fordham Road and Washington Avenue: 7:30-9:00 Lecture—J. Atkins; 8:00-8:15 Social Dancing—V. Mishoun; 8:15-9:15 English; 8:30-9:15 Public Speaking—J. Atkins; 8:15-9:10 Classic Dancing and Physical Exercise—V. Mishoun; 8:15-9:45 Swimming—J. Xique; 8:15-9:10 Basketball—L. Lampe; 9:50-10:00 Singing in Gym.

Lower East Side—Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue (For Women): 8:45-9:45 Athletic; 6:45-7:30 Swimming.

Saturdays
Beginning Saturday, November 23rd, Visits to Points of Interest.

At 7 p.m. the members will assemble in the I.L.G.W.U. auditorium, a West 10th Street, New York City. From there, directly to those who are apatolists in their fields, will accompany them to the museums—either to Museum of American History, Science and Industry and to other points of interest. The directors will explain the objects they see. These visits will be continued every Saturday at the same time.

JOIN YOUR NEAREST CENTER AT ONCE!

Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, Fall River, Reading, Allentown

Boston is joining the growing number of locals with a special mimeographed journal of its own, and we are glad to notice the details of the forum run successfully with the help of Brothers Rowser, Blear and Professor Walsh.

Sister Pauls (Chicago) thanks us for the "banana poster" and the other visual aids we have given.

Billie directors. Her report a record Current Events class of 125 to hear Brother Dills describe the debate on industrial unionism at the A. F. of L. Convention. The class members have signed the Anglo Herndon petitions.

Chicago (Local 181) set in a new high in its anti-war number of "The Emancipator" and among other good features gave reviews of anti-war novels.

Fall River has 22 students in its Friday night class taught by Roy Reuther of the Brookwood Extension Department. The first hour deals with Labor Problems (with special reference to the history of the I.L.G.W.U. for its officers taught by Leo Derwin, and Henry Jager bore a series of lectures at Allentown on November 12. Allentown, as a prelude to a gay party (September 25) received short speeches from Elias Hershberg and M. Starr and a presentation of "Shadow of the Mine 18," written by Leo B. Fried and acted by two of Passaic Local players, Missie Liberty and Josephine Cimilino. The Standard Local players repeated their successful presentation of "Labor's Shield" this time at Brookwood (Nov. 2).

Our Mandolin Orchestra

An enterprising reporter would find almost on any evening in many I.L.G.W.U. local union headquarters, or in various rehearsal rooms in studio buildings, a number of young men and women, and middle-aged folks, working away for hours on their mandolins and guitars. Often being criticized and urged by their instructor to better efforts, but always happy in continuing their task—these are the people who make up the various I.L.G.W.U. mandolin groups.

They do not get paid for their work or do they even expect their only ambition is to make the I.L.G.W.U. proud of their achievements. While it is comparatively easy to master the instrument. Inevitably, it is a more difficult task to fit into the orchestra and become an harmonious part of the entire ensemble.

Goode Workers, Local 10, Cutters, and a Capital Group composed of members of locals that haven't a large enough number to form their own orchestra. In the neighborhood of towns locals, Passaic and Union City are leading the parade.

The various groups have made a number of appearances during the past Summer and the Fall. The



Luigi Paparelo, Leader of I.L.G.W.U. Mandolinists

groups of Locals 91 and 22 on two separate occasions appeared at Unity House where they made a tremendous impression. In September small groups of the New York Mandolin Orchestra appeared at a gathering of the Women's Trade Union League, and at a concert sponsored by the Bronx Laundry Workers' Union. The Union City Orchestra performed at the reception of the Brookwood Fellowship last Saturday evening, and last Sunday evening the entire New York orchestra appeared together with the New York chorus at the Fifth Annual Concert given by the Lithuanian weekly, "Naujas Dydinas." In addition, the different mandolin groups have performed at their own local affairs.

The mandolin orchestras are under the supervision of that pioneer promoter of music among workers, Luigi Paparelo, assisted by Carlo De Filippis. The managerial and secretarial work of the orchestra is done by Edward Hershberg and Henrietta Dohlsky, respectively, both of whom are members of the orchestra.

The orchestras are now hard at work preparing for a formal concert which will be given in conjunction with the New York Chorus on January 25, 1936, at the Town Hall. A very ambitious program is being arranged for that evening to which not only the leadership and active workers of the International will be invited, but also the music critics of the metropolitan press.



Carlo De Filippis, Assistant Mandolin Conductor

Starting last year with a small group composed of members of Local 91, New York, and Local 148, Union City, N. J., we have today what may well be proud to call a finished orchestra of more than 100 players, and there are about twice as many more that are taking a preliminary course, eager to perfect themselves and become members of the central orchestra.

Leading the list of locals is Local 22, New York. In addition to its advanced group of about 40 players, Local 22 has two beginners groups composed of more than 80 people and a further group of Spanish workers, thus making four large units on this one local. Local 91, New York, is next with an advanced group and a beginner's class. Local 62, New York, whose group started last season, is about to graduate into the advanced group class. Other locals whose groups are being formed and which will begin to function in a few weeks are those of the Kail



Myrtle Eisenborough, Billie Garrison Worker at Brookwood

SPECIAL WEEK-END INSTITUTE AT BROOKWOOD

DECEMBER 27-29, 1935

Look out for details of teachers and topics to be sent to your Local. Mark the date on your calendar and be ready to get new ideas for the New Year

Fort Wayne local Has 3rd Annual Style Show

From Fort Wayne, Ind., Sister Louis Dush, secretary of Local 116, writes:

"We are planning to have here on November 23, in the evening, our annual style show at the Catholic Community Center, and we have extended an invitation to all our friends in the local labor movement to attend. The garments will be modeled by our own sister members of Local 116.

Halloween Party

Big Success

"On October 23 we had a gay time for the I.L.G.W.U. at the Moose Hall. The ghost walked, and the fortune tellers, witches, beautiful ladies and jesters, not leaving out the tramps, arrayed in beautiful Halloween colors, with the inevitable black cat winking at you in the dark—all made up a bewitching picture.

Theron Weaver and his boys gave us lots of good music, modern and old, while everyone who came into the hall got his or her share of confetti and noise-making apparatus. The grand march took place at 10:30, and the following prizes were awarded to the best-dressed guests: First, to Mrs. and Mr. Skinner; second, to Hazel Brower and Jane Waller; for the most comical costume—to Louise Ehringer, Rose Donatyn, Louise Dush and Giles Hudt.

"Thanks are due to the committee which made the affair a success, as follows: Carl Beeter, chairman; Eda Hensinger, co-chairman; Laura Miller, Colli Cochran, Goldie Volmer, Helen Timmer, Jimmie Miller, Ernest Sawyer and John Ford.

Major Berry Thanks I.L.G.W.U. For Help

Appreciation of the cooperation being given him by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union in compiling data on wage reductions and hour increases since the start of WPA, was expressed recently by Major George L. Berry, Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, to President Dubinsky. Major Berry wrote:

"I have had returned to me today one of the questionnaires sent out under your instructions to your local unions, asking them to supply me with information on departures from the former labor provisions of our codes. I am writing to tell you how happy I am at your splendid cooperation. All of the other labor organizations have cooperated but some of them as yet have sent out only a questionnaire to their local unions as you have. I do appreciate it and I want you to know of my appreciation."

All local secretaries who received the questionnaires are urged to fill them out as quickly as possible and mail them according to the instructions that accompanied the questionnaires.

Batavia, Ill., Cloak Shop in Strike

From Chicago comes the following dispatch, as we go to press:

"The Chicago Textile Board called a strike at the cloak factory of the National Garment Company at Batavia, Ill. This shop, for six years, refused to listen to the pleas of their fellow workers in Chicago for unionization and the firm was just as deaf to every approach on behalf of collective bargaining.

"This time, however, we succeeded in calling every one of the fifty employees on strike. The factory is tied up completely and the walkout is in first-rate shape. In charge of the strike are Brothers Rabinowitz and Barkan.

Morris Blais, Vice-President."

A New Addition And Proud to Have Them!



This is the International Underwear Guild, 5 East 28th Street, a Shop Recently Added to Local 62 Army—in the Center is Organizer Pol.

Newspaper Guild Lauds I.L.G.W.U. On Newark Victory

Achievements in Dress Strike Cited

Upon receipt of news of the successful conclusion of the strike in the children's and cotton dress industry in Newark, N. J., the local chapter of the Newspaper Guild adopted at a meeting on October 13 the following resolution:

"Whereas the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union was outstanding in its support of the Guild in the 'Ladies' strike, now, therefore, be it

"Resolved: That the Newark Newspaper Guild offer its congratulations to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and send greetings to its officers and members."

More Details

About Settlement

"It would not be proper to say that a minimum wage scale has been fixed. However, operators who were receiving prior to the signing of the agreement less than \$11 per week, are now to receive not less than \$11, and four girls receiving in the past less than \$9 per week, will get now not less than \$9, while those who were getting \$9, will receive now \$10. These figures were obtained on the basis of current prices received by the Newark contractors from their New York jobbers. Negotiations are now going on to obtain an increase on such prices, with a definite understanding that the major portion of these eventual increases will be allocated to the workers in the form of increase over the present wages."

"It would not be proper to say that a minimum wage scale has been fixed. However, operators who were receiving prior to the signing of the agreement less than \$11 per week, are now to receive not less than \$11, and four girls receiving in the past less than \$9 per week, will get now not less than \$9, while those who were getting \$9, will receive now \$10. These figures were obtained on the basis of current prices received by the Newark contractors from their New York jobbers. Negotiations are now going on to obtain an increase on such prices, with a definite understanding that the major portion of these eventual increases will be allocated to the workers in the form of increase over the present wages."

SOCCER DOUBLEHEADER

Local 10, Cutlers

vs.

Local 60, Pressers

N. Y. Americans

vs.

Philadelphia Germans

First game starts at 1:15 p.m.

Admission 40c

"A THING OR TWO" WHICH CHAIRMAN ROSENBLATT TOLD THE DELEGATES AT ATLANTIC CITY

The employers as a class, so far as labor is concerned, proceed upon that ancient maxim, so succinct and so brief, yet so significant: "Divide and conquer."

Yes, divide and conquer, because experience shows that united, organized labor can not be conquered!

Employers in fighting the organization of labor have but one motive in view, and that is to secure their labor for the longest period of hours at the cheapest possible rate of wages, so that this saving may be reflected by way of additional profit. And so, if by fighting the organization of labor at a labor union already organized, they will be able to accomplish their end, then as business men they figure that the effort is well worthwhile and whatever expense entailed is well made.

But I say to you, if the employer realises before he commences his fight that if he wins he is no better off than he is at the time of the commencement of the struggle, neither be nor any other reasonable man will undertake the so-called "conquest."

I am firmly convinced that if the Congress of the United States will provide with respect to goods, wares and merchandise in interstate commerce that they be produced or manufactured under the prevailing hour and wage standards of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and that if the respective States, similarly provide concerning goods, wares and merchandise in intrastate commerce, that the greatest step forward in achieving industrial peace in the United States will have been taken.

As impartial chairman of the great cloak and suit industry at New York, I am daily witnessing the evolution and achievement of industrial peace to that great industry affecting the lives and welfare of so very many employers and employees.

That I do not represent through its employees by Mr. David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and one of the most influential and able citizens of our day, and for many years demonstrated the advantages and benefits of collective bargaining to both employers and employees and stands to

stand in an enviable position among industries for its scientific solution of otherwise vexatious labor difficulties.

I state to you that there is no industry in these United States which can afford to overlook the example set by this Cloak and Suit Industry and that there is no industry which exists that could not with great profit to itself follow that outstanding example.

Where a collective agreement does not embrace all of the employees and all of the employees in an industry, it is still important that the standards set by such collective agreement be the standards of hours and wages for that entire industry, as otherwise those bound by the collective agreement will be at a competitive disadvantage from those not bound.

If the motto of this great convention will be to preserve, protect and firmly establish for all labor the prevailing standards of labor of its component member organizations, then I know that all of us in this country will be on the right road, indeed, to industrial peace.

Local 200 "Hallowe'ens" in Loraine, O.

New Body Gains Force In Day-to-Day Experiences

By Albert Buckeye Organizer

We had here a welcomed visitor from New York, our friend and Brother, Louis Hittelberg, who spent a few days in Cleveland.

Local 200, composed of workers employed in all the Prints-Hides-man units in and outside of Cleveland, is going on with its organizational life as a full-fledged branch of the I.L.G.W.U. Two weeks ago, on Wednesday, October 23, we had our first real celebration, a Hallowe'en party at Loraine, Ohio, where we have a sub-division of those employees, the Prints-Hides-man unit there.

It was a splendid affair, and credit for its success should be given without stint to Brother Wayne Johnson, who with some other active workers, no numbers to mention individually, worked hard to put it over in fine fashion.

500 Attend Meeting

Following that, we had on Friday, November 1, a big meeting of the entire local in Cleveland, which was attended by at least 500 people. Brother Hittelberg was the chief speaker and gave us an excellent trade union talk. At the meeting we discussed all our current problems, also plans and activity for the coming season. We only regretted that Vice-President Naylor, from New York, was unable to come as we expected.

Otherwise, I wish to say that our Local 200 is humming with activity, without a dull day to register. This is especially encouraging in view of the fact that we have had but little work here lately and that of course has been quite discouraging.

I should like, naturally, to mention many names of those whom we might consider as the mainstay of the local, both in Cleveland and the outside shops, but space forbids that. Let me mention just a few in this note, leaving the rest for another opportunity. Brother Harold Scholtz, the president of the local; Humbert Amico, vice-president; Juliet Hanyan; Mrs. Love of Loraine; Charles Kliska, Marie Smith, our capable secretary, and Lottie Passano.

TRAIN FOR TRADE UNION SERVICE
Join Your Classes

Warming Up For the Big Run



Local 60 and Local 1 Soccer Teams in Regular Workout on One of City's Playgrounds.

Among the Cutters of New York

By Samuel Perlmutter, V.P. Manager, Local 10

Local 10 Boys Cutting Dramatic Teeth

Mobilization of Cutters Under Way

The agreements in the dress industry will terminate on January 21, 1936, an event which is already beginning to cause no little concern to every cutter with the industry.

Our Union, having received reports of attempts on the part of some employers to open up factories out of town, has given them the right sort of attention and intensive investigation. A study of these reports is being energetically conducted.

While the facts are not alarming as some may imagine, nevertheless, it is a problem, in the judgment of the Union's leadership, which deserves serious consideration.

Within recent months the Dressmakers' Joint Board has carefully followed up the conduct of some employers in relation to labor conditions in the production units, especially with regard to wage rates paid to the workers in their contracting shops, which resulted in the collection of backpay, ranging in some cases as high as \$15,000 and more. We may, for example, mention such firms as Gold Sheer Dress Co., 253 W. 35th St.; Kaplan & Eitan, 462 7th Ave.; Eilat Dress Co., 561 7th Ave.; Ritzy Dress, 213 W. 56th St.; Joe Sedwits, 313 W. 55th St.; L. Lofebsky, 38 W. 25th St.; Lipton Bros. & Hatman, 561 7th Ave.; Fitwell Dress, 452 7th Ave. and others.

The Union was compelled in several instances to declare strikes against firms in which a considerable number of cutters were employed. Among these were the Prince Maid Dress, Cohen & Goldschmidt, Gold Sheer Dress Co., Ritzy Dress Co., Kaplan & Eitan, Pralin & Lofebsky, Lipton Bros. & Hatman, and others.

All Locals On the Alert

While the Dressmakers' Joint Board is getting ready to meet the various associations in the dress industry in conference to submit to them the demands approved at a recent Joint Board meeting, every local affiliated with the Board is mobilizing its membership individually to be ready to meet any situation that may develop.

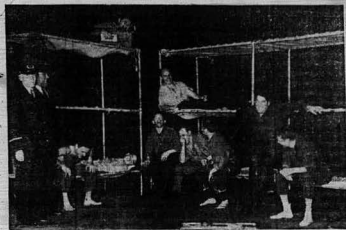
For the past few weeks, Local 10 has been steeking with activity, and things around headquarters, as well as in the dress market, were cut in its evidence, are beginning to buzz with nerve and vigor.

On Thursday, October 31, a Building Chairman's meeting, attended by a few hundred cutters, in which practically every building in which ladies' garments are being produced, was well represented, had discussed at length the course to pursue during the next few months pending the reply of dress employers to our Union. In the meantime, all our shop and building committees have been greatly involved.

The spirit and cooperation manifested by these hundreds of active men was gratifying indeed. The general committee of men, headed by Brother Harris Hartson, recently assigned to supervise the central activities of Local 10 on Saturdays and after hours during the week, is constantly on the job keeping close check in this work. These committees, should the need arise, will be utilized for out-of-town territorial operations.

Special Meeting To Discuss Demands

At the last membership meeting of Local 10, held on Monday, Octo-



Cutters' Stage Group Makes It Look As Real As The See In An Ambitious Presentation of Eugene O'Neill's "Bound East For Cardiff" Before Audience of A.C.W. Local 158, on November 7, at Rand School Auditorium.

ber 28, the demands to be submitted to the dress employers, as formulated by our Executive Board, were read, and it was decided that a special meeting be called for Monday, November 18, at which they would be fully discussed.

The following are the demands:

- 1. That the minimum wage of all the cutters be \$45 per week.
- 2. That all cutters receiving above the minimum scale are to receive a flat increase of 20 per cent.
- 3. "Limitation of Contractors" and "Responsibility for conditions of the workers in the Contracting shops by the jobbers."
- 4. 20-hour work.
- 5. No worker shall be discharged before a notice in writing is served on the Union. The Union shall investigate the notice of the intended discharge within 48 hours and if the Union does not consent to the proposed discharge the question is to be referred to the Municipal Chairman.
- 6. Pay for loss of time during period of discharge.
- 7. Compensation insurance to be paid by the employers.
- 8. Elimination of the three weeks in the cheaper line of work.
- 9. (a) Employers to be fined for violations in their shops.
- (b) Article 25 of the agreement with the Affiliated Dress Makers' Assn., which reads as follows: "No member of an employing firm or foreman thereof, shall do anything if such firm employes no cutters. If a member or foreman of the firm not employing cutters is found to be doing the work of a cutter, such firm shall become liable to and pay to the Union a sum equal to the minimum weekly wage rate of cutters, i. e. \$15, for each of such violations of this agreement. If a member or foreman of the firm, or an employe not found to be doing the work of a cutter, aids any firm which

in the first instance, become liable to and pay to the Union a sum equal to the minimum weekly wage scale of a cutter. For a second violation the firm shall be compelled to employ additional cutters, same to be sent up by the Union.

Article 33 of the Affiliated Dress Makers' Agreement which reads as follows:

"When engaging new workers, the employer agrees to retain only such as will present to the shop chairman within 48 hours after their engagement, a working card issued by the Union certifying that they are members in good standing."

TO BE ANSWERED TO READ AS FOLLOWS IN ALL TRADE ASSOCIATIONS:

"When engaging new workers, the employer agrees to retain only such as will present to the shop chairman before their engagement, a working card issued by the Union certifying that they are members in good standing."

- 11. Agreements to be amended to include graders.
- 12. Recognition for the Pattern-makers.
- 13. Restoration of ten legal holidays.
- 14. Abolition of two systems of cutting.

Jobbers employing cutters are to do all their cutting on premises. Those who send majority of their work to be cut by the Contractors are not to be permitted to have cutters on premises.

- 15. Representatives of the Union to be permitted to enter a cutting department without the clerk of the Association for the purpose of investigating Union standards.
- 16. No firm to be permitted to give up their cutting department during the life of this agreement.

In the event the jobber installs a cutting department he is to employ the cutters who worked for his contractors.

In order to make sure that all work is cut by Union cutters, a system should be devised that a cutter initial lets that are being sent to the Contractors.

The Contractor

One of the most serious problems confronting the cutters, practically since the inception of our Union, is the practice of employers, particularly contractor, to do their own cutting.

While we believe that "Limitation of Contractors" will go a great way to ameliorate this condition, as this writer has pointed out on many occasions in the past, we must, nevertheless, rely upon it as the sole means for checking the contractor from doing his own cutting. Therefore, our Executive Board considers Demand No. 9, as a very vital demand.

The main objection of our Union is to see, to it that all cutting be done by a union cutter. The penalty of a weekly pay in itself, therefore, does not answer this purpose.

A close study of conditions prevailing in the contracting shops reveals two types who are likely more than any other to engage in violations. In the first instance a contractor will attempt to evade the employment of a cutter completely in order to save the cutter's wages for himself, which today is a minority contractor. In the second instance the contractor will employ a cutter; but as one cutter is not able to supply the entire factory with cut material, he would work with the union man side by side, and the union man deliberately sets into collision with the employer in a violation as he fears that if an additional cutter is engaged he may have to share time with him. However, if through the agreement, the contractor would be forced to em-

ploy an additional man after a violation had once been sustained, the violation of this provision would have materially advanced.

Uniform Rates for All Price Brackets

Another very important demand is that of the elimination of the three scales in the cheaper bracket.

Two years ago, when the demands of the Union were submitted to Commissioner Whelan, who then appointed by the N.I.R.A. as the head of the New York Board, the question of the 35-hour week and the other items were disposed of in short order; the minimum wage and piece rates problems, however, ran into a heavy sea. These questions consumed most of the negotiation, as the members of the Conference Committee undoubtedly still remember. Sleepless nights were spent on this subject until finally these rates were agreed upon.

While the question has been a justification for different rates for the other crafts, the writer argued before Commissioner Whelan at that time, insofar as the cutters were concerned there was no reason for different rates of wages because, in the case of the stretchers, the grading, is being done in great volume. Whereas, only one garment can be operated or finished at one time, hundreds of garments can be piled up and cut off by the cutting machine. Fortunately, therefore, the rates for the stretchers in the cheaper brackets were to receive more than cutters in the higher brackets their rates for cutting would still be much cheaper. Commissioner Whelan, having but a vague idea about the processes of cutting, however, decided differently.

During the last year, nevertheless, our efforts has managed to increase the wages of the stretchers and cutters in the lower bracket in practically most of the shops, so that by this time there are very few firms where stretchers receive less than 100 per week. The existence of these three different grades, therefore, creates only irritation and chaos in the cutting departments. The local is, therefore, determined to eliminate these different grades and substitute one scale for all cutters.

Thanks for Secretary Jacobs

Secretary ISA, 1935. We, the cutters of David Workman, 1400 Broadway, wish to express our deep appreciation and thanks to Secretary Maurice W. Jacobs, for the splendid efforts he has exerted in our behalf.

Through his efforts an increase in wages was obtained for all the cutters although they were receiving above the minimum scale.

We wish Brother Jacobs success in all his future undertakings in the Organization for the benefit of the cutters.

(Signed) HARRY E. D'ANGELO, Chairman, Joe Lichtenstein, Sec. Fred Henry Schlosberg, L. A. L. Fullam, Albert Frank, Philip Wolfson, Abe Brown, Sam Schatzel.

ATTENTION!
Members of Local 10

●

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING
on
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1935
at
ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Pl., N. Y. C.
At 7:30 P.M.

PURPOSE—Good and Welfare
Discussion of Demands for Next Dress Agreement

All Cutters Are Urged to Be Present Without Fail

...EDITORIAL NOTES...

Dress Negotiations On The Way

By the time these lines are in print, negotiations for the renewal of the current collective agreements in the New York dress industry will, in all probability, have begun.

Agreement writing for the dress industry—today by far the largest single garment-making craft in the country—is a major industrial event. It involves directly nearly 100,000 work-people employed in the 3,500 dress factories in the metropolitan zone and indirectly, at least, 50,000 more in the accessory trades and in the numerous dress factories located in the "out-of-town" zone. The total number of people actually depending for their livelihood and well-being upon work conditions in the dress industry easily would equal the population of a medium-size American city.

In its letter to the employers' associations the Union sounds advance notice that "it will not renew the agreement in its present form, without certain changes, modifications and additions." In behalf of the dress jobbers' association, its manager concurs that "many major changes should be made," though he hastens to add that "we will probably not be in agreement as to the precise character of those changes."

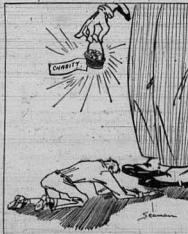
It is precisely on this point—on the readiness of the employers to accept the soundness of the Union's position and the logic of the changes it proposes—that war or peace in the dress industry, after the contracts expire on January 31, 1936, will depend. Fortunately, the Union approaches this eventuality better equipped in material resources and organizational morale than ever before in its colorful history. It knows what it wants and it possesses the man-strength, the zeal and the courage to reach out for the goal and get it.

The G. E. B. Meets

The General Executive Board of the I.L.G.W.U. will be in session in Cleveland early next month to take up a crowded agenda accumulated since its last met in the end of May in Philadelphia.

This will be a delayed meeting, more correctly, indeed, a semi-annual gathering than a quarterly. The causes for the delay were varied. The demise of the NRA, which occurred precisely at the time of the Philadelphia meeting, swept up a multitude of problems along our entire front which required concentrated attention of the Union's leadership with little time left for meetings and consultations no matter how badly needed. Summer and early Fall, on the other hand, found many vital sectors of the Union, such as the New York cloak industry, busy either renewing collective agreements or preparing for renewal parleys with the employers.

On the "order of the day" of the forthcoming meeting of the G. E. B., in degree of importance, there will come up for consideration the current contract-renewal parleys in the big dress industry in New York; the strikes still in progress in cotton dress shops in the Middle and South West and the general campaign in this branch of the industry; employer attitude in some of the miscellaneous New York trades, notably the children's wear industry; the vastly enlarged educational and cultural activity of the Union,



"Thanksgiving"

and a multitude of other subjects of importance to local markets in various parts of the country.

On the whole, the I.L.G.W.U., despite obstinate fighting here and there, will at this meeting of its highest board of strategy be revealed as having gained in actual numbers, in financial strength and, above all, in that intangible and precious asset—organizational and industrial prestige—the most dependable register that we are on the right track and under the right kind of stewardship.

The Hightstown, N. J. Garment Project

The abandonment of the Resettlement Administration of the cloak factory project at Hightstown, N. J., as part of the \$850,000 model community which the government plans to establish in that locality, coincides fully with the attitude of the I.L.G.W.U. towards this undertaking. It also proves rather conclusively that the initiators of that cloak shop project, who, despite the fact that they were not cloakmakers and had no familiarity with the trade, had failed to play an open and frank game with the Union from the very start of this venture, acted like bunglers and incompetents.

It is quite evident that both plans—those submitted separately by the cloak jobbing firms of Siegel Bros. and Morris W. Haft Co. and the other which suggested a "cooperative" shop with a mysterious jobber backing the enterprise—would in reality have meant depriving a few hundred New York cloakmakers of their jobs and the building up of a sub-standard cloak factory right in our own backyard, midway between New York and Philadelphia. What a force for competitive evil such a "cooperative" factory could have become within a brief space of time, anyone with a practical knowledge of cloak trade practices and a smattering of cloak trade history could easily foresee.

Of course, the Union lacks no sympathy for community projects that would afford some garment workers, with the aid of government, a possibility to engage part of their time in farming and partly in the making of clothes. It will oppose such plans, however, when they are calculated to take jobs away from other cloak or other garment makers. We are glad, of course, that the Resettlement Administration looks eye to eye with us regarding this matter. In this sense, the added statement by the government officials that "other suggestions in connection with the garment industry in Hightstown are now under consideration" is to be welcomed. Obviously, however, these plans and their execution will have to be divorced from the outfit which has until now so badly mismanaged the Hightstown garment project and from their "philanthropic" inspirers.

Collective Bargaining For Designers

For the first time in the history of the Cloakmakers' Organization, the designers, the "aristocracy" of the industry, are out on strike.

Significant above all is the fact that the designers are out on strike not for higher wages or shorter work hours. Transcending in importance to them, at this hour, is the question of collective bargaining, the elementary right of recognition as a union, a right which nearly all our other crafts, in the cloak industry and in other industries within I.L.G.W.U. jurisdiction, have attained years ago. To gain collective bargaining, the cloak designers, who belong to the Designers' Guild, our Local 30, have now laid down their implements.

Another essential demand of the cloak designers is the employment of designers by every eligible firm. It is common knowledge that many cloak firms, some of them doing a very substantial business, have in past years managed to get along without designers, relying for their styling on what their deft copyists had been able to "borrow" from the designs and displays of other firms, the style creators. That such a practice, rather widely engaged in, has led to unconscionable competition and to a lowering of trade standards, is freely admitted in the cloak industry.

By making the employment of designers obligatory, the designers' organization will not only be able to place legitimate and unemployed designers on jobs, but it will make a distinct contribution towards the elimination of style piracy from the industry and the wiping out of a source of injurious

"Life's Darkest Moment"



Little Adolph Discovers That ONLY God Can Make a Tree.

competition right in its very midst. The cloak designers are well organized, and should have no trouble in winning their objectives. More power to them!

To Promote Industrial Unionism

The forming of the "Committee for Industrial Organization" by the presidents of eight important American Federation of Labor international unions is, no doubt, an event of major significance in the American labor chronicle.

The participating organizations—the United Mine Workers, Typographical Union, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, United Textile Workers, Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers, United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, and Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers—spoke and voted at the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L. for unrestricted industrial union charters in the mass production and in unorganized industries. They obtained only two-fifths of the voting strength of the convention—but that was a surprisingly large adherence in view of the fact that this cardinal organizational question had come up at Atlantic City practically for the first time in such a direct and forceful way for debate and vote.

The "Committee for Industrial Organization" now declares it as its purpose, first, to consolidate and convert the strength which its component unions developed at Atlantic City into a vital, promotional agency encouraging and advancing the same principles; second, to "cooperate for the recognition and acceptance of modern collective bargaining in the mass-production and the unorganized industries." It calls upon other organizations interested in promoting organization work along the lines of industrial unionism to take part in its work.

Working strictly within the confines of the A. F. of L., of course, and encouraging the organization of the unorganized and their affiliation with the A. F. of L., the "Committee for Industrial Organization" should, within a short time, attract a great deal of sympathetic cooperation from other unions where sentiment for industrial organization is evident both sub-surface and on the surface. Following the lines it lays down for its activity—educational and advisory—the committee should be in position, on the strength of facts and data alone, intelligently gathered and made available on a wide scale to every person in the trade union movement sincerely and unbiasedly interested in the problem, to mobilize a huge volume of articulate support for industrial unionism that would show itself at the next A. F. of L. convention, in Tampa, in a greatly increased vote if not a complete victory.

Where were Mussolini's New York Black Shirts when Luigi Antonini landed on November 12 at the French Line docks? Is it likely that II Duce's American loyalists had just vanished into the thick fog that settled on the New York harbor that afternoon?