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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union  
(ILGWU)

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10-15-1935

## Justice (Vol. 17, Iss. 20)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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## Justice (Vol. 17, Iss. 20)

### 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*.

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# JUSTICE

Official Organ of The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Vol. XVII, No. 20.

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

Price 10 Cents

## Winnipeg Cloak Workers Score Sweeping Victory

### Collective Pact Covering All Shops Reached— Fine Gains Scored

On October 3, President Dubinsky received the following telegram from Winnipeg, signed by Hyman Lasser and Samuel Herbst, I. L. G. W. U. representatives in that city:

"Agreement reached. We win gain shop, with working cards to identify union members; time and quarter for overtime; ten and fifteen per cent increase to all workers; no discharge without first notice to Union; no discriminations; division of work in slack time; contract for two years; revision of wages an hour; increase of collective agreement in Winnipeg factory; a general stoppage for a few days to organize the shops has been ordered. Congratulations."

This news has caused widespread interest in I. L. G. W. U. districts. The Winnipeg cloak market has never been organized before, and for years organizing activity there had been hampered by the disrupting influence of a group of dual union adherents. Later, this group disbanded and joined.

## I.L.G.W.U. Will Honor Conley and Naesmith Luncheon and Meeting on October 23

Andrew Conley, General Secretary of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers, and Andrew Naesmith, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Wearers' Association of Great Britain, both of whom are visiting this country as external delegates to the British Trade Union Congress to the American Federation of Labor, will be honored by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at a gathering of officers and most active members on Wednesday evening, October 23, at 7:30, at Hotel Delano, 103 West 43rd Street, New York City.

Brothers Conley and Naesmith will be in New York for a few days only between the close of the convention and their departure for home, this meeting will afford an opportunity for paying respects to these brothers and for hearing in a first-hand report of the conditions facing the labor movement abroad and of their impressions of the labor movement in the United States.

An informal, intimate luncheon will also be arranged for Brothers Conley and Naesmith on the same day at 12:30 in the afternoon at the Hotel Commodore, to which several leaders of the New York labor movement have also been invited.

## Court Throws Out Case Against Vice-Pres. Kramer

### Frame-Up Against Boston Union Leader Bared

The case against Philip Kramer, charging him with "conspiring with gangsters" in the 1933 strike in Boston, collapsed on October 4.

The witness for the State in the case came in the office of the Boston Joint Board on the previous day and asked for money to leave town, and made a statement that proved the entire case against Kramer and Morabito to have been a frame-up concocted by the police and the non-union manufacturers. Prior to the arrival of this witness, the officers of the Joint Board had installed a ditaphone in Kramer's office with wires attached to an adjoining room.

When this evidence was presented in court the following day, the judge threw out the case declaring that "no jury could convict a yellow dog" on the evidence presented by the State.

## Underwear Workers Win Better Contract; Walkout Averted

### Wage Raise Granted; Hours Retained; Employers Withdraw Demands

A strike of 15,000 workers in the silk underwear factories was averted in New York on October 13 when an agreement covering 450 firms was reached between the Underwear Workers' Union, Local 62, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and the three employers' associations in the department trade—the Allied Underwear Association, the Lingerie Manufacturers' Association, and the Negligee Manufacturers' Association.

The terms of the new collective agreement, which is to be in force for two years, and October 1, 1937, include a wage increase of 5 per cent for week and piece workers.

The 37½-hour work-week is retained, and the pact grants the Union the right to examine employers' records to insure strict enforcement of union conditions in contracting shops.

The contract was ratified on October 4 practically by an unanimous vote at a meeting of shop stewards at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 6th Street. David Dubinsky, president of the I.L.G.W.U., speaking at that meeting, characterized the new agreement as a "substantial achievement," named Shore, manager of Local 62, who negotiated the agreement, declared that the settlement prevented a general exodus of underwear factories out of town that would leave workers bereft of jobs.

Two matters in the undergarment shops, at a meeting attended by 1,100 men at Arlington Hall, voted solidly for the new pact.

## "THE MARCH OF TIME"



### Dallas Strike Goes On; Union May Sue Local Wire Chiefs

#### A. F. of L. Asked to Condemn Postal Telegraph Co. for Unfair Part in Dallas Trial — Dubinsky Probes Charges

This sentence served, Meyer Perlestein, after release from a three-day stay in a Dallas, Texas, jail on October 4, resumed undisturbed leadership of the five-months' old strike of the dress workers in the thirteen non-union shops in Dallas. While in jail, to which he was sent by Judge Towse Young for alleged violation of an injunction issued by him early in the strike, Perlestein was visited by a large delegation of the strikers who pledged renewed allegiance to the cause of the strike and vowed to stay out as long as will be found necessary to make the Dallas dress open-shoppers come to terms.

The publicity drive, through missionary teams of strikers traveling through Texas and familiarizing retailers and consumers with the die-hard attitude of the Dallas dress employers, in the meantime goes on unabated under the direction of the Dallas locals of the I. L. G. W. U.

#### Union WR Sue Postal Telegraph in Dallas

The investigation of the action of Postal Telegraph managers in Dallas, Texas, which is alleged, and as reported in this issue of "Justice," turned over their files, containing messages between the Dallas I. L. G. W. U. organization and the New York General Office to the manufacturers' lawyers during the recent trial before they had been subpoenaed to do so, is proceeding apace.

A resolution asking the condemnation of the Postal Telegraph Company for this unfair practice by the entire labor movement was presented to the convention of the American Federation of Labor meeting now in Atlantic City, by Delegate Egan, representing the Houston, Texas, Central Labor Council. When the attention of President Dubinsky, who is in Atlantic City at the convention, was called to this resolution he issued the following statement:

"We are greatly thankful to the Houston, Texas, Central Labor Council for having brought up this matter, through Delegate Egan's resolution, before the convention of the American Federation of Labor, here in Atlantic City. The act of the Dallas Postal Telegraph officials, we hope, shall not go unpenalized. It was clearly in violation of the law and of every concept of telegraph ethics.

"We have instructed our attorneys at Dallas to proceed at once with a covert action against these men who choose to become the allies of the Dallas dress sweat-shoppers and shall be curious to learn to what extent such anti-union pro-

### Winnipeg Conference Group Which Settled The Strike



Seated in Front Center Are: Hyman Langer and Sam Herbst, I.L.G.W.U. Organizers in Winnipeg.

### President Dubinsky Will Speak on Radio From Atlantic City

#### Broadcast Over Stations WEVD and WPG

On October 16 at 8 to 8:15 in the evening, President Dubinsky will broadcast from Atlantic City where he is at present attending, together with the other members of the I.L.G.W.U. delegation, the 25th convention of the American Federation of Labor, on some phases of that convention.

The broadcast will include Stations WEVD in New York City and WPG in Atlantic City. Chester M. Frick, director of the International Labor News Service, will act as commentator unveiling the broadcast by questions to which President Dubinsky will answer.

The broadcast has been arranged by Morris S. Novik, program director of WEVD.

### Pickets Foil Attempts To Reopen Newark, N. J., Cotton Dress Shops

#### Strikers Keep Shops Shut in Somerville and South River, N. J.

A struggle now nearing its third month has not as yet withered the enthusiasm of the Newark, N. J., cotton dress strikers, who twice in the past two weeks have foiled attempts of the contractors to reopen their shops.

Brother Harry Wander, general manager of the Out-of-Town Department, under whose leadership the strike in Newark is conducted, reports with pride that on Tuesday morning, October 3, and previously on the morning of October 1, the contractors tried to re-open their shops, but the loyalty of the strikers on the picket lines prevented the entrance of a single worker into the plants.

These contractors are trying now to secure an injunction against the Union, but the strikers, who are regularly picketing and attending their meetings conducted at strike headquarters by organizers Salid-

Reich and Peter Detlefson, are more than ever determined that, injunction or no injunction, the contractors shall come to terms with the Union.

A successful strike was conducted in Corona, L. I., against the Arlon Dress Co., which took in cotton dresses and tried to reduce wages and place rates.

According to the report given out by Delegate Merin, at the last meeting of the District Council of the Out-of-Town Department, southern re-organization is ripe among the cotton dress workers of Hartford, Conn., who only two years ago refused to join the strike as they thought the NLR was enough to protect their interests. A campaign among those Hartford workers is now contemplated by the Out-of-Town Department.

### Andrew Conley

By Mark Starr

The British Garment Workers' Union head delegate, Mr. Andrew Conley, who is one of the delegates of the British Trades Union Congress in the A. F. of L. Convention at Atlantic City this year, was in 1934, President of the Trades Union Congress and has been General Secretary of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers since its formation. He has been a member of the T.U.C. General Council since 1921. His association with Trade Unionism in the garment-making trade extends over 30 years, when he became attached to the organization in Leeds after leaving the army, in which he served as a trooper in the South African War. He became organizer of the Union in 1909, and took a leading part in the Organization of Women Workers in the Garment Trades and in the amalgamation which brought the various garment workers' organizations together, over a period of years, into the present National Union. He has been actively concerned with the Trade Board in the clothing industry and was a member of the Free Tailoring Trade Board in Ireland.

One thing which Mr. Conley's organization, the N.U.T.G.W.U. has in common with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is its support of workers' education. His union is one of the 21 labor unions in Britain, that through the National Council of Labor Colleges, makes available to its members, classes and correspondence courses in subjects of first importance to the trade union movement.

ON OR ABOUT  
November 1st, 1935  
THE  
UNION HEALTH  
CENTER  
of the I.L.G.W.U.  
will be located at  
275-7th Avenue  
Between 26th & 28th Sts.

### "Piping" Bosses Also Reach Agreement With Local 66

On Thursday, October 3, an understanding, subject to final ratification, was reached between Local 66 of the I. L. G. W. U. and the Piping Association, affecting 450 workers.

Leon Hattah, manager of Local 66, declared that the contract would guarantee 55 hours of work, a cut from 7 1/2 to 15 hours weekly in work hours, depending on the shop; a \$1 increase for all workers; revision of wage scales; that would result for many in increases of from 10 to 25, 18 hours overtime per week only in the first five days of the week at the rate of time and a half; five legal holidays and professional wage increases every three months.

Grade A piping pullers will receive \$23 weekly; grade B piping pullers, \$20; cutters and joiners, \$18. Learners as pullers will receive a \$15 minimum, while learners in the cutting and joining departments will receive \$12 weekly. Many learners previously earned as little as \$5 and \$9 a week.

**STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, FINANCIAL CONDITION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1907, AS AMENDED, AND BY THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1933, AS AMENDED IN SECTION 302 FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS, PUBLISHED ON THE REVIEW OF THIS FORM, TO BE FILED WITH THE BOARD OF TAXATION AND FINANCE, AND TO BE MADE PUBLIC, IN AND FOR THE STATE AND COUNTY AFORESAID, PERSONALLY APPEARING JEROME GLADSTONE, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Circulation Manager of "Justice," and that the following is the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the above entitled publication for the date shown by the above caption, required by the Act of March 3, 1907, as amended in section 302 Federal Laws and Regulations, printed on the review of this form, to-wit: That the names and addresses of publishers, proprietors, editors, and business managers are: Publisher: International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 26 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.; Editor: H. H. HANCOCK, 3 West 14th Street, New York City, N. Y.; Managing Editor: None; Business Manager: None. That the names and addresses of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 26 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.; and David Dubinsky, President and General Secretary, 2 West 14th Street, New York City, N. Y. That the known contributors, contributors, and other persons holding or having an interest in or control of a part or more of the total amount of bonds, notes, debentures, or other securities are: None. That the two shareholders set forth above, giving the names of their full names, addresses and security holders, if any, contain not only the full names, addresses and security holders of all persons who own the books of the company, but also the names and addresses of all persons who hold or appear upon the books of the company as trustees or as other fiduciary relations, the names of the persons responsible for the management of the company in acting, in giving, and in the said statements contain all amounts of bonds or other securities held or owned upon the books of the company, as trustee, hold stock and security holders, and all other persons who are known to believe that any other person, partnership, or corporation has any stock, bonds or interests in, or any stock, bonds or other securities held or owned by him.**

JEROME GLADSTONE  
I declare under oath that the above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
JEROME L. HANCOCK  
Circulation Manager  
(My commission expires March 30, 1936)

### Behind The Bars for The I.L.G.W.U.



International Representative Meyer Perlestein, Jailed for "Confiscation of Cash" in Dallas Dress Strike, Challenges "Open Shoppers" in Name of His Union.

### JUSTICE

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Vol. XVII, No. 20, Oct. 15 - 15, 1935

### Printz-Biederman Workers' Local Alive and Active

By Albert Buckeye Organizer Local 200

Local 200, though including only the workers employed in the inside and outside-Printz-Biederman shops, is a full-fledged local of the I.L.O.W.U., no less loyal and devoted to the principles of trade unionism than any other organization affiliated with our Union.

A reconstituting of our activities in the past few weeks, since Local 200 was formed, will substantiate this statement. In brief, let me tell you about us as follows:

Among things of interest here right now is the fact that Maggiline a Printz-Biederman outside contracting concern, has quit business. The shop was dismantled.

We took up the matter with the firm and insisted that the people of that shop be placed elsewhere. The firm, however, at the beginning, stated that they would not be held responsible for the jobs of the Maggiline workers, promising to do something, in a conditional way, next Spring.

We then called a meeting of all the outside shops and they unanimously adopted a resolution, signed by all the shop chairmen, giving me full power to take any action necessary.

We then took up the matter again with the firm and placed before them a list of the Maggiline employees, insisting that they must be put to work somewhere. The response to this stand was that the firm agreed to place the people being laid off for them now.

Since the local was formed, we have added prices on every coat assembled by the firm, including the very cheap coats, and the work of our price committee is proceeding quite smoothly. The prices we are getting are not what they should be, yet we feel this is a satisfactory beginning.

Conditions in Cleveland are still very bad. The Lorraine plant of the Printz-Biederman firm is closed entirely and the inside plant is working short hours, mornings only. We expect to start the outside shops off next week gradually.

A case similar to Maggiline arose last week when Mr. Wolf had quit as manager of his own contract shop and the firm announced that it would shut down the shop on the claim that he was the only man fit to run it. After several days of argument, we finally persuaded the firm to give this outside group another trial under the management of one of the partners, with the understanding that they disband their partnership as soon as possible and let one man control the destiny of the shop.

We have settled in the past couple of weeks many complaints from the several shops and departments. Thus far to the satisfaction of our members.

I have also received authorization from Dr. Rubin to act as member of the Enforcement Board for Local 200, together with Falkenstein, Regional Director of the National Recovery Board, and Miller, Production manager of the firm.

The Halloween party in Loraine will be held the last Wednesday in October.

I took the executive board of Local 200 to Loraine last week and we held our meeting there, with the entire Loraine group present. After that, the group met to transact their own business.

The cutters presented Local 200 with a large picture of the business scene, which is to hang in the Union office.

### Runaway Cloak Shop Flock In Mamaroneck

### Lynbrook Strikers Win Union Recognition

Continuing his drive to cloak up all the "out-of-town" centers of every non-union cloak shop, Brother Harry Wander last Tuesday, October 8, declared a strike against the Rochelle Coat Company, Harry Avenue, Mamaroneck, N. Y., a non-union shop where low wages and excessive work hours were imposed upon the workers.

The strike is now in full effect, under the direction of organizer Abe Helsky, assisted by Brother J. Kessler, of Balconz Makers, Local 20, who is familiar with the town, having there a shop under the jurisdiction of his local.

Upon investigating the situation, Brother Wander discovered that the Rochelle Coat Company is owned by the New American Coat Co., New York cloak jobbers, the same shop which previously operated in New York and from where it had run away to escape union work conditions.

### Settlement in Lynbrook, L. I.

The strike against the firm of Samuel Abraham, cloak contractor in Lynbrook, L. I., which lasted more than four weeks, was settled on October 2, when both the contractor and his New York jobber, Marks & Abrahams, joined their respective associations.

The strike in New Britain, Conn., against the E. J. Ellis Independent Cloak Company, Brother Wander reports, is still going on, with the Union determined more than ever to win for the strikers the benefits to which they are entitled.

**STRIKE AGAINST THE BOSS'S IDEAS**  
Join Your Classes

### New Knitgoods Staff Inducted

The newly elected officers of the Joint Council Knitgoods Workers Union were installed at a meeting held in Amalgamated Temple on Thursday evening, September 24.

President Dushinsky gave the oath of office to the newly elected officers. In his talk, he congratulated the officers and membership of the Joint Council on the splendid job they have done in the last year. He stressed the growth of the membership of the Union and pointed out that while throughout the country many sections of the labor movement were compelled to retreat from conditions previously held, our Joint Council was able to hold its own and in numerous instances to extend its gains. President Dushinsky concluded his speech by pledging the International to start a determined drive for organization in out-of-town knitgoods centers.

Joseph E. White, Vice-President of the United Textile Workers of America, and Philip Kapp, representing the Dress Joint Board, took the floor to congratulate the new administration and to wish them well in their future endeavors. Charles S. Zimmerman, Vice-President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Secretary Manager of Local 22, made a stirring speech to the assembled guests and Union members.

Louis Nelson, the re-elected manager of the Joint Council, concluded the list of speakers and made a detailed report on the finances and activities of the Union during the past year. Many telegrams of congratulation were received at the meeting from workers in the shops and from a number of sister local trade unions. The platform was colorful in its array of the numerous bouquets and baskets of flowers sent by members and by other unions and sections of the labor movement.

### Decatur, Local 120, Pushes "Unfair" Drive

The striking members of Local 120, Decatur, Ill., who for the past seven months have been fighting their non-union employers, continue their publicity campaign against the weak merchandise being turned out with the aid of strikebreakers and special guards in the four street cotton dress factories in that city.

### Reviews

#### History

Circular letters addressed to merchants dealing with the Decatur firm emphasize the fact that "old sweatshop conditions—60 and 70 hours of work a week—will return to Decatur if our strike is broken and we are left without the protection of a union. We do not believe that we are unfair in our demands. We are asking only the recognition of our union and the right to bargain collectively."

Another paragraph of the letter reads: "Since the strike was called last February we have tried repeatedly to get the manufacturers to meet with our representatives and we are willing to leave the difference to arbitration. More than a dozen of state and federal legislators have come in the hope of settling the strike but the manufacturers have ignored their suggestions and effort."

### Buyers

#### Cooperate

That dealers do not care to assist the return of the sweatshop in Decatur garment trade is evidenced by the fact that letters and boxes of returned goods come in an every mail. One day last week, one Decatur firm got more than 50 boxes of returned orders. Letters, from California to Maine, have been received by the officers of Local 120 promising support from merchants who prefer to give their orders to firms not upset by labor troubles.

### Cloakmakers and Tailors in Russek's Out on Strike

A strike was called on October 7, of cloakmakers and alteration tailors in Russek's Fifth Avenue, Inc., 143rd Street, manager of Local 24, announced. The strike is part of the campaign to organize custom tailors and dressmakers in the Fifth Avenue sector.

Fifteen coat makers employed in the ready-to-wear department and 20 alteration tailors responded to the call. The Union seeks a 35-hour week, \$1.25 an hour for regular tailors, and \$1.50 per hour for cloak makers. Russek's employees have been receiving \$25 and \$27 for a 47-hour week, with no provision for overtime pay.

Picketing continues at all the entrances to the store.

### MISS LOUISE B. BOTTSTEIN OF THE UNION HEALTH CENTER DIES!

By P. M. N.

It is with a heart full of sadness that I announce the death of Miss Louise B. Bottstein of the Union Health Center. It is difficult to write of her death, because we who knew her as a co-worker of the I.L.O.W.U. for twenty-three years, have not as yet finalized the bitter fact that she is no longer in our midst.

Miss Bottstein came to us in 1912—in the days of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control and remained on the staff of the Union Health Center until a week before her death. For twenty-three years, Miss Bottstein gave all of herself to the work of the institution. Her loyalty, her devotion, her sincere efforts in behalf of people who came to the Center, cannot be described in this short notice. This will be done in a future issue of "Justice." All one can say at this moment is that by her death the Union Health Center has sustained an irreparable loss.

To her family we extend our sympathy and condolence.

### 10,000 Underwear Workers Say "Yes"



Manager Shore Explains Agreement to Crowded Beethoven Hall Meeting of Chairladies Who Enthusiastically Vote Approval.

# ...in the "Little International"...

## Maiden Form Workers Hail New Contract

### Wage Increases Gained; Minimum Scale for All Crafts

The new agreement with the Maiden Form Brassiere Co. of Bayonne, N. J., was ratified by the workers at a full meeting which took place on October 1, at the Bayonne Labor Lyceum.

The agreement was negotiated by Brother Israel Horowitz, who has taken care of the Bayonne, N. J., brassiere workers for the past two years. Explaining the terms of the agreement, Brother Horowitz said to a packed auditorium:

#### \$50,000 Annual Wage Increase

"We think the settlement should be regarded with satisfaction by all the workers affected, even if it does not provide an increase for a minority of workers in the higher wage groups. The firm confronted us with demands of reduction of wages and longer work-hours. We resisted vigorously and finally persuaded the firm to withdraw their demands and to grant our people minimum scales considerably above those in vogue before, namely, the minimum scale of \$14 for all workers, except to cutlers who will be receiving \$23. The increase will affect hundreds of workers, some of whom received as low as \$15 a week, and is expected to aggregate a payroll addition of about \$50,000.

#### Victory Celebration Planned

In spite of the disappointment expressed by a few of the workers of the higher wage group, the workers at the meeting greeted the settlement as a big victory. The girls are already planning a victory celebration. The settlement committee, headed by Brother Horowitz, included Jack Neuberg, local I.L.G.W.U. organizer, Michael Vatalero, Peter Capitano, Shirley Schvey and Alice Piumitreddo.

#### The Discharge Clause

Of particular importance to the workers of this plant, which is running steady all year round, is the discharge clause inserted for the first time in the agreement. In the past, discharge cases furnished the major source of complaints and led to the demand that a regulation be adopted to serve as a guide in all such cases.

According to the new clause, when the firm desires to discharge a worker "for good and sufficient cause," it must send notice in writing to the Union, which shall investigate the case within 24 hours, should the Union refuse its consent to the discharge, the case is to be referred to an impartial chairman, whose decision shall be final. Pending such decision the employee shall continue to work at full pay.

#### Minimum Wage Scales

The wage scale, which has been introduced for the first time in the agreement with the Maiden Form Brassiere Company, provides for the following weekly wages: Markers, \$42; Cutters, \$40; Stretchers, Carholizers, Block Room-Piece Goods and Trimming, \$29; Elastic Cutters, \$18; Operators, Repairers, Floor Girls, Miscellaneous, Damage Repair Girls, Amorters, Examblers, Pressers and Packers, \$16; Cleaners, Clippers and Errand Girls, \$14.

The agreement is to run for two years and will expire on September 28, 1937.

A Group of Local 148 Girls From Across the River



## Local 150, South River, in Hard Fight With Brodsky Firm

### Shop of 200 Threatens to Move To Escape Union Contract

The firm of L. Brodsky & Son, non-union cotton house dress factory employing about 200 workers, of South River, N. J., is on strike. The walkout took place on September 12, after the firm refused collective bargaining with Local 150 of South River and sought to coerce the workers into vouching themselves not to join the Union.

The Brodsky firm is working for Joseph H. Cohen, New York jobber. It is expected that the other subsidiaries of the Jobbing Firm—the New Jersey Garment Co. of Trenton and the New Jersey Garment Co. of New Brunswick, will soon join in the fight of their South River fellow workers.

The Brodsky firm had let it known to the strikers on September 30 that they would move their plant to a nearby town—Borden-town, N. J., where, as they alleged, they would receive "protection." Local 150 immediately inserted an advertisement in the Bordenstown weekly "Register" acquainting the citizens of that village with the facts of the strike and appealing to their sense of fairness not to permit a sweatshop to establish itself in their town. On the same day an editorial notice in that weekly announced a "welcome" to the Brodsky shop while emphasizing that "as much as our people need employment, we have no place for sweat shops."

## Vice-President Posotta Goes to Buffalo, N. Y.

Vice-President Rose Posotta, until recently active in union campaigns in Seattle and Milwaukee, was assigned by President Ostrowski to go to Buffalo, N. Y., to organize a local union of dress and miscellaneous workers in the garment shops of that city.

There are several large women's apparel shops in Buffalo employing nearly 1,500 workers, mostly girls of Polish and Italian descent. The I.L.G.W.U. is planning to establish an office in Buffalo and to start an organizing and educational campaign without delay.

## Union City "148" Getting Ready For 1936

Along with the great dressmaker army in New York City and the divisions of the Union in the "Out-of-Town" territory, the Union City, N. J. dressmakers, organized in Local 148, are getting ready with "equipment" for the forthcoming striking days when the general dress agreement expires.

Local 148 covers a lot of territory and requires four section meetings to reach its whole membership. Such meetings were recently held under the direction of William Allman, manager of the Union City organization, and were attended by nearly every member of the local.

The chief purpose of these meetings is of receiving a report from the manager and the executive group, was to acquaint the Union City dress workers with the demands for improvement of work conditions prior to the looming general strike. The guest speakers at the meetings were August Claessens and Abraham Belsky.

Local 148, while not as large as some of the New York dress locals, has kept up a virile and wide-awake existence from the day it was organized in 1933.

## An 'Invincible' Group of Somerville, N. J., Strikers



## 2d Birthday Celebrations in Stamford and Long Island

### Series of Festivities Being Organized by Many Locals

"Out-of-Town" dress locals, all of whom are exactly two years old now, are busy planning and arranging dances and parties to celebrate their second birthday.

The first one was arranged by the Long Island Dress locals, of which Jack Grossman is the manager and Dorothy Pastanica and Charles Christinos are business agents. It took place last Saturday, October 12, at the Polish National Hall, Prospect and Franklin Streets, Hempstead, L. I. Guests from everywhere, mingled with several hundred of the Long Island members, who enjoyed the affair immensely as it was well planned and well carried out.

The Stamford dressmakers will have their party on Friday night, October 23, at the State Armory, in South Street. Brother Rosak, business agent of the local, assures us that the program of dances and entertainment will be a revelation. Minnie Antonakata, chairman, and Rose Shank Ptancorn, secretary, are heading the arrangement committee.

## Dressmakers Crowd Meetings In Out-of-Town Centers

### Eager to Learn Terms of Proposed New Agreement — Show Remarkable Enthusiasm

The call sent out by Vice-President Harry Wander, manager of the Out-of-Town Department, to all the dress locals under his jurisdiction to arrange for special membership meetings, in order to explain and discuss the terms of the new agreement formulated by the New York Dressmakers' Joint Board, was followed by prompt action on the part of the local managers.

Local 143, Mount Vernon, N. Y., has already had two successful meetings, on September 19, at the Westchester Women's Club, Mount Vernon, and on September 19, at the Jewish Community Center in Yonkers, N. Y. Manager Louis Helf reported at both meetings, and Brother Mark Starr, director of the Educational Department, was the guest speaker at the Yonkers meeting.

Local 144, Newark, N. J., held its first meeting on October 10, at 199 Belmont Avenue. Besides Manager Antonio Crivello, August Claessens spoke.

Local 145, Union City, N. J., arranged three successful section meetings, which took place on October 1, in Bayonne, N. J., with August Claessens as guest speaker; on October 2, in Jersey City, N. J., with Abe Belsky as guest speaker; and on October 2, in Union City, N. J., with August Claessens as guest speaker.

Long Island locals, whose manager is Brother Jack Grossman, met on October 9, in Corona; on October 14, in Ozone Park and Jamaica; other meetings will take place on October 15 in Hempstead, L. I., at the Polish National Hall; October 16, meeting of all members, Corona, L. I.; October 17, member meeting, Staten Island.

## Schedule for Connecticut

Meetings in Connecticut, arranged on a large scale by State Organizer Bernard Khan, will take place in the following order:

Local 146, Stamford, Conn.—October 17, at the Carpenter's Hall, of Gay Street. Guest speaker: Mark Starr. S. Romaldo, Harry Wander.

Local 151, New Haven, Conn.—October 21, at the Hill House High School, Mass Meeting. Movie, Dramatic Club, Chorus. Guest Speakers: Harry Wander, Arturo Giovannitti, Mark Starr, August Claessens.

Local 152, Bridgeport, Conn.—October 23, at the Motion Temple, 148 Main Street. Guest Speakers: Harry Wander, Mayor Jasper McLevy, Mark Starr.

Local 153, Hartford, Conn.—October 24, at the Labor Temple, 97 Park Street. Guest Speakers: Mark Starr and S. Romaldo.

## Active Union Man Wounded By Scab In Los Angeles

A telegram from Isidore Lasky, manager of the Los Angeles Joint Board, to the General Office, as we go to press, states:

"Philip Wells, member of our Union, seriously wounded by strike-breaking agent Lubarsky. Assistant held for felonious assault."

# NEW YORK DRESS MAKERS SECTION

NEWS OF THE DRESS JOINT BOARD AND AFFILIATED LOCALS

## \$3.75-Net Workers Win Increases

### Issue Dues Call For Strike Fund

### Two Weeks Extra For Card Changing. No Strike Tax

The following appeal has been issued to the membership of the Union through the Shop Chairman by General Manager Julius Hochman. It talks for itself:

Dear Chairman:

Within a few weeks we will enter conferences with the Employers' Associations for new agreements. Some of the demands which the Union will present to the Employers' Associations were explained to you at the last Madison Square Garden meeting. All the demands which we will present will be of great importance to the life of the workers of this industry and naturally to the life of our Union.

In order to get our demands we must prepare for a general strike. We shall perfect the machinery for a General Strike shortly. Usually before a general strike, assessments, ranging from \$10 to \$20, were levied upon our members to raise a general strike fund. We are very glad to inform you that we have succeeded during the last two years in accumulating substantial funds and the Joint Board will not ask for any assessments.

We do, however, appeal to you to cooperate in every way with us in seeing that all the members of your shop become acquainted and pay up their dues to the very last week and whenever possible even in advance. Such action on the part of the workers of your shop will greatly help to establish a substantial fund to meet our enemy when the proper time comes.

At my request the locals have agreed to extend the time for changing of membership cards from the 15th of October to the 1st of November. These additional two weeks will afford all our members an opportunity to change their cards and become good standing. We ask every chairman to collect the member-

### Building Chairman Is A Lesson In Unionism

People who know Iuliano May wouldn't be surprised to discover that he once astonished his wife and family by jumping up in the middle of dinner because the family next door started to run a sewing machine.

That's what happens to a building chairman—and Brother May occupies the important building at 237 West 33rd Street with over 40

But there were violations and I feel that every single violation must be stopped. One violation is as bad as ten, because violators have a habit of growing. So it was my ambition to make that building 100 per cent clean. I think it is. My good committee cooperate marvelously every day is covered every morning and every night; and to day the buses and the few weak workers who might try tricks fear the committee.

### New Angle On Building Chairman

Brother May developed an angle in the significance of the building chairman of which much will be heard in the future.

"It's a peculiar thing," he said. "My committee and I go through the building for the sake of our Union, but we're really having a fine effect on the growth of unionism generally. I remember during the shipping clerks' strike, workers and other workers would constantly ask me questions. Who is to blame if I stopped for a moment to point out the difference between their own conditions and those of the dressmakers? The office workers occasionally ask me if they could join our Union. I tell them that there is a union for every variety of work. If there isn't, there should be.

"So as I go about my duties for the dressmakers, I find myself a sort of kindergarten for the unorganized workers. Not that I go out to know about how we enforce the 15-hour work and start wondering why they should be working while the dressmakers are home."

Brother May has put his finger on one of the cardinal principles of Unionism—the basic brotherhood that exists between all workers. The Building Chairman system is working well and doing our Union a lot of good—it is also giving many workers their first real view of a good Union in operation.

**TRAIN FOR TRADE UNION SERVICE**  
Join Your Classes



Iuliano May Building Chairman

dress shops and about a thousand workers.

"When I first look over my duties," he told me, "I discovered that my ears were the best detective. Somehow people can't work without making a sound. There are little vibrations that you train yourself to feel. . . .

"Not that it was so bad at first.

ship cards and dues from the entire shop and bring same either to the main office on 40th Street, or the district office.

Please take the necessary steps to carry out the instructions of this letter.

Fraternally yours,  
**JULIUS HOCHMAN,**  
General Manager.

### Stoppage Warning Forces Jobbers To Grant Union Demands. 3200 Dressmakers Get \$500,000 More Annual Wages. Part of Earnings Campaign That Began In Spring.

Following final warning from General Manager Julius Hochman that production would be stopped unless the Union demands were met, twenty-five large jobbers in the \$3.75-net line employing about 3200 workers through 125 contractors were forced to grant substantial increases.

The new piece rates, which went into effect on all garments begun Monday, September 30, follow: operating a dress, 50c; operating a suit, 55c; pressing a dress, 14 1/2c; pressing a suit, 17 1/2c.

General Manager Hochman made it clear that those prices were minimum flat rates and that workers have the full right to ask for more money should styles be difficult enough to endanger guaranteed minimum earnings.

### Was Part of Year's Earnings Campaign

This \$3.75-Net action falls into its place as part of a complete plan to increase earnings in the cheaper lines. This plan, successful on all fronts, began with the \$4.75 "Gladiolus Strike" and the \$3.75-regulation-and-below negotiations last Spring. Substantial increases were won in all these ranges, always at the special target of chiselers and other violators of the agreement. This reaction of the Union to enforce its demands by a display of organized strength is an important factor as the last season before the expiration of the agreements reaches its height and the negotiation period begins.

These special actions, accompanied by the ceaseless daily struggle to enforce the agreement, are some of the health and vitality of the Union. "The discipline of the membership and their complete understanding of union problems are a spontaneous inspiration and a guarantee of victory," General Manager Hochman said.

### Daily Struggle Was Ceaseless

The hundreds of union actions concerned with daily enforcement reached a climax last week with the conclusion of activity against 14 chiselers jobbers, convicted of violating the agreement by handling their bookkeeping in a manner tending to deceive the Union. A total of \$24,000 was collected.

In commenting on the \$3.75-Net settlement in his regular Saturday morning radio chat announced as "Calling all shops. Calling all Dressmakers," General Manager Hochman said:

"Our investigations show, that there are produced each year about four million, nine hundred thousand garments in the \$3.75-net line. That means a total annual increase to the workers in that line of a half million dollars. That money is better in our pockets than in the pockets of our employers. A half million dollars buys a lot of food and clothes, pays a lot of rent, buys many tickets to the movies, gives children an opportunity of education. We had been negotiating with the jobbers a long time for this increase, but not until we saw them final warning that we would stop production on the line did the jobbers at last agree to settle."



Max Moskowitz Assistant General Manager

### Max Moskowitz in Dress Post Selected As Assistant General Manager By Joint Board

Acting on the recommendation of General Manager Hochman, the Dress Joint Board, meeting October 2, unanimously selected Max Moskowitz, manager of Local 25, as Assistant General Manager. In addition to assisting Brother Hochman in administrative work, Brother Moskowitz will for the present act as manager of the National Association (Jobbers) Department.

Moskowitz is well known to the leadership and many members of our Union. He occupied several positions of authority under our Joint Board, leaving in 1932 to become manager of the blousemakers.

### Assumes His New Duties

The departure of General Manager Hochman for Atlantic City as one of the I.L.G.W.U. delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention brought Brother Moskowitz in immediate contact with his new duties.

"Coming back to the dressmakers was like coming home," he said. "Of course I will miss my work at Local 25. But I look forward to working with Brother Hochman and carrying on with the dressmakers whom I left regretfully three years ago."

### 22 New District Officers Elected by "22"



INCREASING THE PART played by the membership in the formulation of Union Policy, Local 22, adopting a new system of 11 industrial districts for meetings, has elected a chairman and secretary for each district. They are shown above with Charles S. Zimmerman, manager. Practically all of the new officers have never before occupied Union office.

## French, Italian Laborites Welcome Antonini in Paris

Representatives of French Garment Workers and International Federation of Trade Unions Join with Italian Exiles in Welcoming Committee.

By Giuseppe Lupis

Paris, October 6.

Delayed for more than a day by stormy seas, Luigi Antonini arrived at Cherbourg, aboard the steamship

in the first public reception in honor of Luigi Antonini. Comrade Modigliani was the toastmaster of the meeting, and among the leading representatives who took the floor to greet Antonini and thank him for having accepted the invitation to come to Europe, were Pietro Nenni, director of "Novo Avanti" and Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party; Luigi Campolongo, veteran Italian newspaperman, and President of the Italian League for Human Rights; Bonnet, who greeted Antonini on behalf of the French Clothing Workers' Federa-

## Reporters Get An Earful



ANTONINI, on the eve of his departure for Europe to represent the Italian section of American Labor at the anti-Fascist Congress, tells the press that the worker has been oppressed and labor unions destroyed in Italy. He is proving by statistics that with the reduction in money wages and the increase in the cost of living, the real wage has been lowered so far that standards of living have dropped through the subsistence level.

"Aquitania," on Friday morning, October 4, and was met at the pier by Comrade Giuseppe Modigliani, who had come from Paris for this purpose. The meeting of the two old friends, reunited after only a few months to continue on a larger scale, the work for the liberation of the Italian workers from the yoke of Fascism, provided a deeply moving scene.

A few hours afterwards Antonini and the other members of the American delegation to the Italian Congress Against War arrived in Paris, greeted at the station by a large group of comrades, who had for hours anxiously awaited the arrival of the "ambassador," the Italian workers of North America had ever sent to the political refugees of Europe.

Mrs. Modigliani and Bonnet were there with flowers for Mrs. Antonini and Mrs. Anna La Casali, while French and Italian comrades eagerly sought to shake hands with the visitors from New York. In the group were former members of the Italian parliament—such as Odélio Morgari, Alessandro Bocconi, Giuseppe Brodelli and Bruno Bonati, the latter two present leaders of the Italian Federation of Labor abroad; Palmate Bugnietti and Dagrada, representatives of the Italian Work Cooperatives; a flourishing labor enterprise operating in France; Lenzi, of the secretariat of the French Federation of Labor; Pietro Nenni, secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, and many others.

### First Public Reception

Summoned by the Socialist Party and the Italian Federation of Labor, hundreds of Italian workers met today, Sunday, at the Grand Salon of the Cooperative, to participate

tion and the French Federation of Labor, and Storti, assistant secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions. Preceded by the singing of the "Internationale" already familiar on this side of the ocean—Antonini joined with a short address, vividly moved by the warm reception. After the meeting, which was marked by strong enthusiasm and cordiality, Antonini was feted at an intimate luncheon given by a group of Italian and French Socialist and trade union leaders.

### Lay Wreath at Turati's Tomb

This morning, Antonini and a large party of Italian comrades went to visit the graves of Turati, Treves, Quasimodo and other Italian Socialist and labor leaders who had died in exile. At the tomb of Filippo Turati, who was the spiritual leader, the brain and the heart of the Italian Socialist and labor movement, and was honored, admired, respected and loved by all the Italian workers throughout the world, Antonini stood reverently and then laid a wreath on behalf of "the Italian disciples of Lord 89" and "the Italian workers of North America." With this ceremony, so simple and yet so full of meaning, Antonini has fulfilled the long cherished desire of all our America's Italian comrades, to have some day deposited on the grave of our Turati the flowers of their eternal gratitude and reverence.

Events which are moving so fast at Geneva and in accordance with the line of action advocated by European labor have motivated the postponement of one week of the "Italian Congress against War in Ethiopia." It will open somewhere in Europe, this next Saturday, October 12.

## Respond Freely In Funds Drive

Many Dress Shops Fill Honor Rolls In The First Week

Hardly a week after the appeal had been issued to all dress shops by the Joint Board had passed before money started pouring in for the Los Angeles Sanatorium and a group of similar institutions. Contribution lists furnished by all shop chairmen will be saved and bound into one huge "Honor Roll" as an eternal record of those who responded to the call of our comrades in distress.

### "Justice" Will Print Lists

First lists of the shops turning in their "rolls" will be printed in the next issue of "Justice." Meanwhile all shop chairmen are urged to solicit all workers and everybody else in the shops so that the money may be immediately available. Brody Philip Kapp, secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board, in charge of the drive, asks all to remember that they who give quickly give twice.

The letter to shop chairmen, giving official notice of the drive, said in part:

"Give—Give as generously as you can—GIVE NOW. Even as you read this the money is desperately needed. You have been kind before. The need is greater now."

That great need is a call that cannot be denied. The committee thanks the many shops who have filled their quotas.

## New District Meetings Solve Local's Problems

By CHAS. S. ZIMMERMAN  
Manager, Dressmakers' Union  
Local 22, I.L.O.W.U.

The industrial district meetings held by our local a few weeks ago were not just ordinary meetings nor were they merely meetings of a new kind. They represented a successful attempt on the part of our local to tackle one of the most difficult problems of Union administration, one of general interest since it confronts other large organizations.

With the general strike in the Fall of 1933, Local 22 grew to immense proportions, embracing more than 35,000 members in its ranks. We were immediately confronted with the problem of finding ways and means of effectively involving the great mass of the membership in the life of the Union and of encouraging the newer elements to ensure their proper share in its administration.

### Problems Raised By Expansion

The membership was composed primarily of women and girls—a veritable League of Nations, too, with over fifty-two races and nationalities in its ranks. Yet in the responsibilities and leadership of the Union this situation found no reflection. In military, loyalty

and discipline, the new members were certainly not wanting; but many struggles through which our Union has gone the last two years is evidence enough of that.

But the old forms, suited to a small organization, were no longer so easy to handle. It was rather than easier for these thousands of workers to be drawn in, to share the responsibility of leading the Union and deciding its policies. This was the big problem we raised at the end of 1933.

The difficulties in the way were immense. Immediately after the general strike, we made a beginning in launching a broad and many-sided program of educational work. This did help in bringing a considerable number of workers forward in the life of the Union. The local executive board, too, was somewhat changed, with a few representatives of the newer elements on it.

### Old-Time Meetings Failed to Attract

But substantially, the problem still remained. The old-style section meetings of the local, arranged according to residential areas, were attended by hardly more than ten per cent of the Union membership and the factional bickering that marred these meetings not only made a serious consideration of the Union's problems and important suggestions and alienated friendly workers who presided at Union meetings was especially desirable.

We soon realized that for real, effective union democracy a radical change had to be made in the organizational forms of the district meetings. Our executive board soon adopted the outlines of a new system and, after approval by the membership, it was put into practice in the industrial district meetings held recently.

### New System Works Well

Instead of eight residential district meetings late in the evening, we called eleven industrial district meetings immediately after work in halls near the place of work. In spite of the newness of the system and all the resulting confusion and technical difficulties, over 3,000 workers attended the meetings—about three times as many as had ever come to the old-style section meetings! It was easy to see, just by looking over the rows of faces at the six meetings near the Jones market and the five meetings in the outlying localities, that now at last the vast mass of the Union membership was beginning to be reached. The report of the executive board, including industrial, educational and instructional questions of great importance, was seriously considered and unanimously approved. On the whole, the gatherings began to take on more of the character of genuine Union meetings, dominated by a wholesome, constructive spirit.

### New Officers Get Training

Perhaps even more significant was the broadening of the leadership of the local that was accomplished through these meetings. Twenty-two officers, a chairman and a secretary for each district, were elected. Most of them had never before acted in any official capacity. They were given an official meeting of the executive board, sharing in the responsibility of shaping union policies as well as learning how to administer the affairs of the organization.

The big majority of these district officers were precisely from the newer, elements Alphaeta, inadequately represented in the leadership of the local. To a large extent

(Continued on Page 5)

## ESTHER—A Finisher



We have printed the pictures of Spaniards, French and Roumanians in this portrait series of types in our Union. The four corners of the earth have sent us material. Today we print a strange kind of "foreigner": Esther is a "Southerner." Born in the United States, she is reviled by her own "Yellow citizens." Few are the places in her own homeland where her dark skin does not make her a target for foul prejudice. One of these few places is our Union. Esther is a dressmaker and her country, the land of us. That is her passport to her new country, the land of us. Esther is a dressmaker and the United States talks falsely of the abolition of race, color and creed; we have wiped those prejudices out of our hearts. When the entire working class is clean of prejudice, then the barrier of race and false nationalism will crumble to let the worker inherit the earth.



# A Page of Dress Joint Board Resolutions

## Classes Start Monday, Oct. 14

### Local 22 Rents Whole Floor For Central School Work

Classes under the auspices of Local 22's Educational Dept. open Monday, October 14, at both the Central and Section Schools. Registrations are being taken in Room 508, 232 West 40th Street. Attendance at the first session is very important for those who plan to take courses.

So popular have the classes become that Local 22 has been compelled to take the entire seventh floor at Joint Board headquarters, 232 West 40th Street, for Central School class rooms. Special classes run by the Section Schools have been taken, in most cases in public schools, in various parts of the city.

### Wide Variety of Courses

Classes beginning Monday, October 14, 6 P. M., at the Central School, follow: American Politics in Theory and Practice; by Benjamin Schwartz, Dr. S. Stern, Dr. Abram Harris; Great Leaders in American Labor; George Simpson; Landmarks in American History; Tom Tippett; Social History of American Literature; Alexander Dicks; At 7 P. M., Social Forces in World Literature; Agnes Martens; English (Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced); Public Speaking; Tom Tippett.

Classes beginning at 6 P. M., Wednesday, October 16, Psychology and Social Life; Dr. Goodwin Watson. At 7 P. M., same date: Marxism and Modern America; Irving Brown; Economics of American Capitalism; J. Burbach.

### Eight Section Schools in City

Eight Section Schools herein are held at the same time as the City Schools. There are two in Harlem and one each in Bronx, Williamsburg, Brownsville, Park West, Coey Island and East New York. The courses given include English, Social Science, Psychology, American Literature and History.

## "Voice of 89" Speaks Now To All Dressmakers

### Weekly Radio Lectures of Julius Hochman Meet Unanimous Praise

The idea of drafting Vice-President Julius Hochman, General Manager of the Dressmakers' Joint Board, for the weekly broadcast of Local 89, has proved to be a master stroke which has gained countless thousands to the already imposing audience of this popular Italian Radio Hour. Now, those who would not understand the Union voice emanating from Antenne in Italian, have the opportunity of listening to it delivered in English by Julius Hochman.

The weekly messages in Italian to members of Local 89 and the Italian labor movement in general, one that Antenne is visiting Europe, are regularly delivered by John Gelo, assistant manager of Local 89.

Tune In "Voice of Local 89" Every Saturday, 10 A. M.—Station WEDV (1300 Kc.)—New York

## District Meetings Called by Local 22

The following district meetings under the new industrial system have been called by Local 22:

**Thursday, October 24**  
District No. 1, Delano Hotel; District No. 5, Manhattan Opera House.

**Monday, October 28**  
District No. 2, Delano Hotel; District No. 3, Manhattan Opera House.

**Tuesday, October 29**  
District No. 4, Delano Hotel; District No. 8, Manhattan Opera House.

**Wednesday, October 30**  
District No. 7 (Bronx), Ambassador Hall, 2575 Third Avenue; No. 8 (Harlem), Harmon 8400, 143 East 102nd Street; No. 9 (Williamsburg) Amisnagant Temple, 11 Arton Place, Brooklyn; No. 19 (Bronxville), Labor Lyceum, 219 Backman Street, Crotona; No. 11 (Brooklyn Park), Labor Lyceum, 1227 Forty-Second Street, Brooklyn.

Membership cards are stamped with the number of the district meeting to be attended. All meetings take place immediately after work. Problems of intense interest created by the fact that the Union is now in its last season before the expiration of the agreements will be discussed.

## New District Meetings Solve Local's Problems

(Continued from Page 6)  
tent, they are women—young girls primarily. In their racial and national composition they are a true reflection of the membership: one is an American girl, another Greek, another Irish, another colored, another Jewish, another Ukrainian, another Latin-American, and so on. With their new responsibilities, both in their districts and on the executive board, those district officers will form a valuable addition to the local. It is a local, strengthening and broadening it precisely where this is most needed. Thus are we beginning to achieve one of our big aims—the training and development of the new elements for union leadership.

## Union Democracy Moves Forward

From every angle, therefore, the district meetings are a success; they really go a long way towards solving the problem of effective union democracy in such a big organization as ours. But we realize very well that, as a whole, the problem is far from being completely solved at yet; there still remains some very difficult aspects to be tackled in the future.

The biggest problem, of course, is to organize the meetings in such a way as to awaken the interest of the assembled members and to arouse them to a consideration and discussion of Union problems on so broad a basis as possible. Big improvements, furthermore, certainly have to be made in technical arrangements: at some of the meetings, in fact, hundreds of workers could not get into the hall for lack of space, with the resulting inconvenience and confusion.

But no matter what may be the problem for the future, one thing is clear: the system of industrial district meetings is making it possible, greatly to extend the sphere of effective union democracy in Local 22.

## "Give to Caesar What Belongs To Caesar"

By John Gelo  
Acting Gen. Sec'y, Local 89

In a friendly spirit of mutual cooperation and without the aid of entering into any controversy with our sister Local 89, the administration of Local 89 has been recently compelled to protest at a meeting of the Dressmakers' Joint Board, some widely publicized claims of exclusive credit for the present effectiveness of our dressmakers' union, apparently emanating from sources closely connected with Local 22.

This protest was given concrete form in a letter which, on October 3, I sent to the Joint Board, and of which I am quoting here the most important paragraphs:

"From time to time our attention was called to various articles and stories in the Jewish newspapers by or about Local 22 which gave the impression that the Local 22 assumes credit for all activities of the Joint Board, which are in reality activities of the Local which make up the Joint Board.

"We have in some instances called this to the attention of General Manager, Brother Hochman. We have not pressed this matter further simply because we have considered these statements as part of the peculiar activities of Local 22 and primarily created for home consumption, and we did hope it would stop there.

"However, there appeared an article in the 'Nation' of October 2, under the title 'Local 22' written by one George Simpson, in which article, by direct statement and by implication, the credit for the rebuilding of our Union and for its accomplishments since it was rebuilt, it is given entirely to Local 22 and its manager, Chas. S. Zimmerman, and particularly to the Progressive Group of the local.

"In view of the fact that the 'Nation' is a magazine of standing, and articles appearing in the 'Nation' are taken seriously by important people, both in this country and abroad, and may be accepted as a true picture of conditions in the Union, we ask the Joint Board to appoint a committee for the purpose of carefully analyzing this article and to find means and ways of correcting the untrue and erroneous impression that this article has created.

"In pressing and clarifying the protest on behalf of Local 89, I deemed it my duty to point out that such statements are revealing, also, a demoralizing impression among the members of the other locals, which are an integral part of the Joint Board and which did and are doing, silently but by no means less effectively, their part in rebuilding and keeping up our Dressmakers' Union.

The delegation of Local 89 was glad, however, to hear at the above mentioned meeting rearranging statements on this subject by the manager of Local 22, Brother Chas. S. Zimmerman, who readily agreed on the request of appointing the committee.

Let us hope, now, that such disturbing incidents will not occur again in the future, for harmony in our ranks and cooperation among the locals of the Joint Board are very essential at this present juncture, and one of the ways of preserving such harmony is to give to Caesar what belongs to Caesar."

## Quick Guide To Districts For "22" Members

While the new districts in which Local 22 members are assigned are indicated on membership cards by number, this list by business areas should be a great help in setting all doubts.

**District 1**—All shops controlled by business agents Costana, Goldstein, Timmerlati, Landoli and Mirsky.

**District 2**—All shops controlled by business agents Rainer, Ravna, Rosenfeld, Rosenthal and Salerno.

**District 3**—All shops controlled by business agents Kurensky, Levine, Nelp, Terry and Ushelsky.

**District 4**—All shops controlled by business agents Albert, Garbaliano, Gric, Jost, Margolin, Naterelli, Palazzola, Shapiro and Thomas.

**District 5**—All shops controlled by business agents Flocker, Friedman, Galsano, Janagotz, Mack, Morgawstein, Natano and Skolnick.

**District 6**—All shops controlled by business agents Averano, Cablitz, Dalaba, Goldstein, Kozlov, Kugler, Siegel and Schneider.

**Districts 7, 8 and 9**—All shops in outlying districts.

## BROWNVILLE BRANCH STAGES ANNUAL BALL

Large committees are working intensively to make the Second Annual Ball of the Dress Joint Board, Brownville Branch at Arcadia Hall, Halsted Street and Broadway, Brooklyn, Saturday evening, November 9, something really special. Tickets are now available.

The honorary president of the ball is Luigi Antonini, general secretary manager of Local 29, president, Joseph Mirveda, manager, Brownville Branch; vice-president, Al De Gaudio; financial secretary, Jean Bruno; treasurer, Anthony Barone.

As the first name giving chairman and the second name assistant chairman, the other committees follow:

**Arrangements Committee:** John Gelo, Maria Kozlov, Lena Anzovino, M. Starobinski, Irene Laura, Rose Sargantini, Tatula Violante, Rose De Luca.  
**Reception Committee:** Lena Stober, Eugenia Angelo, Rosa Hedy, Jacqueline Burstein, Mary Purdy, Catherine Romano, Mary Lombard, Paul Geronzi, Millie De Marco, Paul Geronzi, Luigi Di Napoli, Joseph Forelli, Lucy Falco, Rose Corcos, Danny McEffeire, Theresa Torres.  
**Floral Committee:** Mike Squeloni, Abe Ehrlich, Yule Tancredi, James Collins, John Lombardi, Julia Ingrassio, Millie De Marco, Paul Geronzi, Luigi Di Napoli, Joseph Forelli, Lucy Falco, Rose Corcos, Danny McEffeire, Theresa Torres.

## Local 89 Branches

Williamsburg—Membership meeting will be held on Thursday, October 17, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Williamsburg Avenue. Reports of union activities will be made by Branch Manager Giovanni Di Nola and 1st Vice, John Gelo, acting district secretary of Local 89.  
Brownsville, East New York—A committee headed by branch manager Joseph Mirveda is busy preparing the big annual dance which will be held on Saturday, November 9, at the Arcadia Hall, Halsted Street and Broadway. More details about this big affair in the next issue.

## Italian Dressmakers Get New '89' Cards

Only the possession of the yellow-colored card, the card, first issued in the second half of 1933, indicates that a member is in good standing, reads a circular letter sent by Vice-President Luigi Antonini, General Secretary of Local 89, to all the members of this local, given in his stead, and which, by the way, has also informed the members sent those who are still holding the grey-colored card, up to still December 31, 1934, will have two more weeks, until October 15, to get the new card, after which they will be dropped as members of the local.

This will require the dropped members to file new applications, pay scale, the initiation fee and all the arrears, as well as the membership dues, to become local members, as dropped members also lose all the rights to the Sick and Benefit Fund of the local.

There are some members in Local 89 who begin paying dues only when the 29-week maximum period for arrears is getting near; and even then, they pay for only a few weeks. The dangers of such practice are repeatedly discussed in meetings and over the radio in Italian language. Each club, who has set as one of his objectives, during his interim leadership on account of Antonini's absence, to bring all the Italian dressmakers up to date with their dues payments. In the past Brother John Gelo, assisted by all the Italian dress business agents, and by the chairman and chairladies, who under Brother Gelo's direction, have now started a "campaign" for the honor of bringing about as quickly as possible a 100 per cent membership in good standing.

## DRESS BRANCH 122 W. C. INCREASES MEMBERSHIP

Signs of the membership drive being conducted by Progressive Dressmakers' Branch No. 122, Workmen's Circle, were evident in the many new faces present at the meeting, held in the Joint Board's hall, Saturday, October 12. Committee reported that the offer of one quarter dues free, making no dues necessary until next February, is being well received by prospects.

## Nazis Entertain Our Dressmakers

"Impudent and Impressive" was the very Henry Kozlov in one of the Joint Board meetings, summed it up.

The dressmakers couldn't believe their eyes when they saw that tract which they were given advertising a Nazi meeting going through 37th Street, west of 7th Avenue, luncheon, October 8. That was impudence. It was like Hitler opening a store in Tin Aviv.

The few Nazis in the truck couldn't believe their eyes either when they saw them in the mirror and a cup of honor later. They had a special set of real "Aryan" blue eyes, they looked up as genuine American "shakers." The enraged dressmakers awarded over the truck, tore the signs to shreds, beat the Nazis, and were getting ready to tear into the streets when the cops arrived.

"Justice" cannot condemn this vigilance. In fact we regret it as much as Hitler regrets his violence in Germany. But neither can "Justice" condone Nazi "impudence and impudence" as we call it. It is about as many of our dressmakers are able to do.

# As the A. F. of L. Convention Opened in Atlantic City

## High Lights From President Green's Opening Address

We have made very distinct and successful progress during the last year. I can say without fear of successful contradiction that the organized labor movement has lifted the wage level. It has brought about a restoration of reductions in wages unjustly taken from thousands of working men and women and presents for consideration to this convention a record of legislative achievements, both in the Federal Congress and the legislatures of the states unequalled in any year's history of the American Federation of Labor.

It did not matter, it does not matter now, whether the fight for increased wages was being made by Federal labor movement duly organized by the American Federation of Labor, whether it was made by the United Mine Workers of America when they refused to yield and compromise, even if there was only one and one-half cents difference between them and their employers. It was made when in the halls of Congress, we fought to restore the pay for Government employees, restoration of that pay that had been unjustly taken from them. The fight was made in New York, the great metropolis of the country, and in other large cities when the epidemic bread trades members of our organization refused to accept a so-called security wage, when employed on Government work. All around the fight has been carried on for the protection of the standards already set or for the realization of wages due.

We will reaffirm in this convention the declaration in favor of universal application of the six hour day and the five day week, and the hosts of labor will again go out from this convention, mobilizing their economic strength in every city, town and village throughout our nation in support of that great economic reform. I feel justified in announcing to the world on this auspicious occasion that labor will never stop until it secures the six-hour day and the five-day week. It is my judgment that the day is much nearer at hand now for the realization of our great objective along that line than ever before. Men and women not directly connected with our labor movement are thinking now in terms of a shorter work day and a shorter work week.

There are those who say that the American Federation of Labor—and I mean our enemies—occupies a rigid static position. That is untrue. The American Federation of Labor has always followed a flexible policy, adjusting itself to the legislative, economic and social changes which have come about in this changing world. Our organization could not serve the workers nor the social order unless it responded to facts and faced bravely and courageously the realities of life.

I am of the opinion that if the transportation lines of the nation were forced to liquidate, the Government, in order to protect its interest, would be compelled not to own the refrains of the nation. That was brought about not because of the application of some political philosophy but simply because the economic facts of the situation brought it about.

## The Executive Council in Session



We are near now, in my judgment, to Government ownership and operation of railroads. The American Federation of Labor made a declaration on that matter earlier and now the railroads have repeated the declaration they made at that time and are pressing vigorously for the application of that sound financial and economic principle.

The American Federation of Labor will in my judgment declare itself in favor of an independent political action in the formation of an independent political party when the crystallized opinion of the workers indicates that they believe their interest can be better served through such action rather than through the pursuit of a non-partisan political policy, but when that matter is decided it will be decided because a majority opinion of the workers believe that the time has come to take such action.

When dictators are enthroned, when they are established in any nation they soon tire of a consideration of domestic problems and seek new worlds to conquer. The people in democratic countries are now at war and it is that democratic sentiment that studies the leaders of a nation. But behind the development of war manifestations and war equipment in the nations where people are ruled by dictators.

Naturally labor is concerned in this terrible threat to the world's peace. We are concerned about it, but I know I had give expression to the hearts and minds and judgment of the working men and women of the nation when I say that labor—labor as represented through the American Federation of Labor—will say to our own Government, "Under no circumstances whatever must we be drawn into this European war."

To those who are our enemies we serve notice that our organization will militantly carry on. We shall press for the acceptance of our social and economic and legislative programs. We will mobilize so far as we can every ounce of the economic and political strength of the nation in support of our program. We accept the challenge of our enemy, from wherever it may come.

## Resolutions Proposed by I.L.G.W.U. Delegation

### Labor Party

Whereas, We have learned from experience accumulated in past years and from recent political and economic developments that it is futile for the workers to depend for fundamental or permanent relief, for the protection of their economic rights, and for the advancement of their social aspirations upon the existing old-line political parties; and

Whereas, While either of these old political parties may occasionally sponsor legislation friendly to labor they are likely to turn their backs on the workers any time the reactionary elements which are part and parcel of them gain the upper hand; and

Whereas, We believe that an independent labor political organization, directed and controlled by the organized labor movement, and based on a program comprehensive enough to include all bona fide labor bodies and all groupings in sympathy with true labor aims and objectives, would prove of great advantage to the wage earners of America; be it therefore

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in 55th Convention assembled in Atlantic City, N. J., instruct the Executive Council to study the subject of independent labor political action with the view of taking the initiative in the formation of such a labor party.

### Amendment to U. S. Constitution

Whereas, Development of industry in the United States today transcends state barriers and creates problems affecting the vital interests of the American wage earners which could be effectively dealt with only through national legislation; and

Whereas, Every important national trade barrier by Congress to enact economic welfare and social legislation, such as the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Child Labor Act, the Railway Employees Pension Act, and many others, have been declared void by the Supreme Court either as being outside the scope of the Federal Constitution or as conflicting with the rights of the individual States; and

Whereas, These adverse judicial decisions are stalling the legitimate progress and aspirations of the American workers and are being utilized by the enemies of the trade union movement as a weapon of reaction in the struggle of the wage earning masses for the improve-

ment of their economic and social status; be it therefore

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in 55th Convention assembled in Atlantic City, N. J., endorse the following amendments to the Federal Constitution and instruct the Executive Council to work energetically for its submission by Congress for ratification by the various States.

### Amendment to the United States Constitution:

#### Article XXI

Section 1. The Congress shall have power to establish uniform laws throughout the United States to regulate, limit and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age; to limit the work time and establish minimum compensation of wage earners and employees; to provide for the relief of aged, invalid, sick and unemployed wage earners and employees, in the form of periodical grants, pensions, benefits, compensation, or indemnities from the public treasury, from contributions of employers, wage earners and employees, or from one or more such sources, and generally for the social and economic welfare of the workers of the United States.

Section 2. The power of the several States to enact social welfare legislation is unimpaired by this Article, but no such legislation shall abridge or conflict with any Act of Congress under this Article.

### A. F. of L. Affiliation With International Federation of Trade Unions

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor was affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions from 1919 to 1921; and

Whereas, The report of the Executive Council to this Convention, in dealing with this topic, substantiates the fact that the International Federation of Trade Unions has become the "apogee of the free trade union movement in Europe," recognizing its activities specifically in disarmament action and the active participation in war, in the fight against reaction and Fascism, in workers' educational work and in trade union work among women; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has already displayed its sincere interest in worldwide economic and industrial conditions of the workers by affiliating with the International Labor Organiza-

tion in Geneva and by taking an active part in its deliberations and purpose; and

Whereas, The international trade union movement, weakened by the practical destruction of the trade unions in Germany, Italy, Austria and other lands, would become immensely strengthened and encouraged in its fight against Fascism, Nazism and other influences which seek to demoralize the free trade union movement by the affiliation of the American trade unions; be it, therefore

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in 55th Convention assembled in Atlantic City, N. J., instruct the Executive Council to take steps for affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions on terms consonant with the general and special objectives of American organized labor.

### Refugees from Fascist Lands

Whereas, Nazi and Fascist suppression of fundamentals of democracy, including free speech, free assembly, and free press and free religious confession, in a number of European countries has in the past year become even more ruthless and severe, forcing many citizens of these dictatorial-controlled lands, most of them formerly affiliated with trade unions or other branches of the labor movement, to flee for their lives and freedom; and

Whereas, These refugees from economic, political and religious tyranny are entitled to the greatest sympathy and support from organized labor everywhere, and help extended to them could not be viewed as a deviation from the traditional policies of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, America has from her earliest days, proudly offered to all oppressed and persecuted, politically and spiritually, the privileges of asylum and the protection of democracy within her boundaries; be it therefore

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in 55th Convention assembled in Atlantic City, N. J., extend every possible aid to facilitate the entry of fugitives from Nazi or Fascist terror, on account of trade union activity or social or religious affiliation.

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

# Sports in Review

By Milton Spiro

**The Olympics Of 1936**

Southwest against participation in the Olympics of 1936 is becoming more outspoken with each succeeding week. Things have taken such a turn, even in this country that Dan Mahoney, President of the A.A.U., the most powerful amateur sports body in the U. S., has announced that at the next meeting of the American Olympic Committee he would vote vehemently for non-participation in the coming Olympics.

The murder—and I stress "murder"—by a Nazi mob of true "aryans" of a Jewish athlete who had come with his team from Rhylnck in Poland to play against a German soccer team in Biallow, gives one a true insight as to what waits in store for any Jew who consents that he show his face in Germany next year. I quote from a cable from the Warsaw correspondent of the "American Hebrew," a New York weekly:

"As soon as the game began the German players heckled the Jew and the German audience shouted 'Jude verreck' (Death to the Jew), hurling stones at the Jewish football player, Edmund Baumgartner, who, thanks to the fine playing of the Polish star, the Polish team was clearly heading for victory the German players and several thousand infuriated Nazi spectators crowded over the field, attacking the Polish team. The assistants made a spectacular dash for Baumgartner, shouting 'Kill the Jew!' 'Tengeance for defeating the Ger-

"The savage mob beat the Jew into a pulp with sticks, whips and knives. His fingers were broken, Baumgartner, bleeding profusely, fled to the ground and was kicked again in the stomach by a Nazi 'sportsman.' Another kick of his foot knocked out the Jew's right eye. Baumgartner's face swelled when he was to 'win' his first fight, but he averted and defied her beloved, but was frightfully manhandled by the crowd. The police who were summoned found Baumgartner dying. Taken to a hospital he soon died of his wounds. His own mother, so outraged that his life force was sullied that he bled, was unable to recognize him."

MEN'S DIVISION			
Local	Practice Grounds	Date	Time
16	Textile H. S.	Thursday	7:30-10:00 P.M.
40	Not arranged		
102	Not arranged		
99 Brox Pk.	New Utrecht H. S.	Thursday	7:30-10:30 P.M.
Broxmas	Eastern District	Tuesday	7:00-10:00 P.M.
Brox	Thos. Roosevelt	Wednesday	7:00-10:00 P.M.
Broxville	Labor Lyceum	Tuesday	7:00-10:00 P.M.
105	Eastern District	Thursday	7:00-10:00 P.M.

WOMEN'S DIVISION			
Local	Practice Grounds	Date	Time
62	Textile H. S.	Thursday	5:00-6:30 P.M.
101	Textile H. S.	Thursday	5:00-6:30 P.M.
98 N.Y.	Textile H. S.	Thursday	6:30-8:00 P.M.
102	Textile H. S.	Thursday	5:30-7:00 P.M.
103	Eastern District	Thursday	7:00-10:00 P.M.
99 Brox Pk.	New Utrecht H. S.	Thursday	7:00-10:30 P.M.
98 Brox	Thos. Roosevelt H. S.	Friday	7:00-10:30 P.M.
22	Church of All Nations	Tuesday	6:00-7:30 P.M.

Many of the plans are not completely formulated yet, but the entire setup will be completed next week. For further details watch for the next issue of "Justice."

### Soccer Boots And Bunts

Winter is off to a real big start with the formation of a league in the International. At this writing, four teams are competing for honors: Nassau Locals 1, 10, 40 and 101. M. Verone.

## Rabhor Robe Co. of South Norwalk Is On Strike

By Gus Tyler

On Tuesday, October 1, one piece of news overshadowed all others in the city of South Norwalk, Connecticut. Eight column headlines in heavy black type, stretched their way across the page.

On October 1, the strike line eight column heads converted themselves into double columns, four—

### Rabhor Robe Is Still on Strike

South Norwalk is all agog with the event. Ever since 1922, when Mr. Leo Saffr set up his bathrobe plant in South Norwalk, the firm of Rabhor, which rapidly climbed to the top over the hosed and sweated backs of its work, has defied unionization.

Following closely upon the heels of the successful general strike conducted in the bathrobe industry of New York by Local 91 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, an organization campaign in the Norwalk market was set afoot.

After the setting up of offices, the appointment of organizers, and the assembling of the workers of Rabhor Robe Company were followed by a spontaneous and electrifying walkout of the Rabhor employees.

In two days, the Rabhor Co., realizing the momentum that was gathering behind the walk-out, decided to close the plant. And it issued two halfpage ads to that effect.

In a few more days, the Rabhor Robe Co., realizing that the threat of a closed plant merely increased the determination of the strikers, issued two more half-page ads offering, very kindly, to take life workers back without discrimination.

Promises were made; visits were made; offers were made. But the workers were not fooled. They did not go to work Friday morn; they went to the union meeting—

### Conn. "Yankees" in Guilham

Twenty of the strikers came to a meeting of the bathrobe workers of New York. These Connecticut "Yankees" brought a thrilling message to their "brothers and sisters" in New York. They told them of the inhuman treatment they knew in the Rabhor factory; they told of hours without limit, of slave discipline, of continual insult. Now they were striking, not only for wages and hours, but for the right to be recognized as humans, with human rights and dignities.

Rabhor Robe is the "Print-Bidderman" of the bathrobe industry. But even the industrial Goliath must fall before our Union.

## "91" Rejects Attempts Of Employers to Force Down Work Standards

By Harry Greenberg, V.P. Manager, Local 91

This is written immediately prior to the third conference of Local 91 with the United Internals, and Children's Wear Association. At the last conference, the employer association presented its demands. When this article appears, our Union will already have given its official reply.

### The Demands of The Employers

The association submitted a set of demands which constitute a frontal attack on the wage and hour standards of the workers in the industry as well as a well-aimed blow to paralyze the empowerment power of the Union.

Heading the list of the employers' demands, very characteristically, is the forty-hour week. This attempt to stretch the present 37½-hour week to the antiquated forty hours for our industry would amount to a first and basic step backwards.

Following immediately upon the heels of this demand for longer hours is the attempt to reduce the minimum wage scales for the workers on the better grade garments. This would cut the minimums of \$19, 17, 16, 14 and 13 to \$16, 15, 14, 13, and 12.

Side by side with these two attacks upon the wage and hour standards goes a demand giving the employer the right to "pre-hire" union members when hiring new workers.

### The Attack Upon Union Control

More subtle, but equally vicious, are the attempts of the association to legalize union control in the shops. Even before the agreement is written the employers want a quasi guarantee that they will not be held too strictly to account. Their experience with the Union in the past has taught them that the Union means what it says, that it enforces what it has written into industrial law. Now the employers want a law without an enforcing clause, a wall of workers' defenseless will many loopholes.

The employers demand the right, at the beginning of each season, to convert a system of inside production into outside production, to convert a system of work-work into piece-work, and vice versa. The Union means that a demand would place in the hands of the employer

to shift work to mills to places where they may be made up under the best possible conditions and to juggle systems of payment to cut into the meagre savings of the worker is obvious.

The association advances a second very neat demand. In the event that a stoppage may be called in a plant, whether the cause is justifiable or not, the employees must be returned within twenty-four hours to work. And if, perchance, the employees shall not be returned then, so far as the employer is concerned, he may consider himself free of any and all obligation under the agreement. But not so the Union. The Union must pledge that for the remaining life of the agreement the Union will not declare a strike against the firm to re enforce the agreement.

The employers further demand that whenever a Union representative enters a shop, work must stop while he is present. This attempt to penalize the workers for the pressure of the business agent is another way of barring the union delegate from the shop. The employer will again to write an agreement which they hope to turn into an empty document.

In settling prices on garments, the employers demand that their employees work on the garments for at least five days before a settlement is made. Needless to say, a settlement which a late hour, very often after a job is finished or well nigh finished, packed, and shipped, would place the workers of the shop at a vicious disadvantage. In addition, settlements are to be made after working hours.

Together with the employers, the workers with a number of other petty attempts to hinder the Union and injure working standards, the Union flatly rejects. The acceptance of these demands would mean a complete loss of the Union's voice and a complete collapse of union conditions but would in the long run mean ruin for the industry as a whole.

In opposition to these disgraceful demands of the employers, which even they wish to hide from the public eye, the Union presents, reiterates, and shall continue to fight for its demands.

### The Union Demands

The Union demands a general increase of ten per cent for all workers.

It demands a week's vacation with pay for week workers and piece workers alike.

It demands the establishment of a system of unemployment insurance.

It demands the right to establish, through the impartial chairman, a system of accountants to examine the books of the employers. It demands that cut work be sent to union shops.

These demands are aimed not only at providing for the betterment of the living standard but also toward the honest carrying out of the obligations assumed by the employers when they enter into an agreement with a union.

### Strike Preparations

At a striking meeting of the chairmen and chairmen of our Union, where the demands of the employers were flatly rejected, the sentiment to strike ran high. The members of the Union are impatient for the signal—should the employers insist upon their impossible demands.

## Will World "Fall" for Nazi Olympic Camouflage?



## Local 122, Atlanta, Ga. Chalks Up More Gains

### Saul-Klenberg Company Signs New Agreement

On September 20, 1932, the Saul-Klenberg Company renewed its agreement with Local 122, I.L.G.W.U., for another year. The new contract calls for a substantial increase in pay, a forty-hour week, and carries over in new form many

of the provisions formerly set up by the Code under the NIRA.

The Saul-Klenberg Company, Inc. At the same time they claimed the contract with the Union was abrogated and proceeded to treat it as being non-existent.

After several attempts by Local 122 to straighten out the difficulties by conference, it became apparent that nothing would be accomplished in that way—that it was only a waste of time. The time-old weapon,

the shop by the detained workers who had been influenced to believe that their place was on the side of the boss. An immediate explanation of the incident was demanded by the Union and the shop set a committee before the executive council. The members of the committee who might have been swayed by the boss were soon thoroughly convinced by the executive council that his promises and assurances were false and only made to ensure the workers into a false security of their jobs if he did not have to do business with the Union.

The executive instructed Tom Evers along with the shop committee, to demand the reinstatement of the worker and that the owner be called upon to negotiate a Union agreement. The Union was determined that they would not lose any manufacturer to attempt to take away any of the hard-won conditions and wages that had been secured through vigilance and co-operative struggle.

The boss refused to rehabilitate the discharged worker and to discuss a contract with the Union representatives, and the strike was on. A splendid picket line is being maintained by the workers of the Saparow Garment Company. Before and after work they are joined by union members in the other shops in mass picketing. Union songs by the pickets have attracted much attention and comment.

It is the intention of Local 122 to carry the battle to a successful end. Union members shall be protected against discrimination. This shall use the strength of the I.L.G.W.U., that must be shown when manufacturers make it their purpose to grind the workers beneath their heels. The strikers will have nothing less than a closed shop agreement as the basis of a settlement.



### Atlanta Dress Firm Signs

A. SIEVE NANCE, president of the Georgia Federation of Labor, and officials of the firm of Saul-Klenberg company, dress manufacturers, as they signed an agreement calling for a salary increase during the period of the contract. Seated, left to right, are M. H. Klenberg, president of the firm, and Mr. Nance, Standing, Frank Constancy, attorney for the manufacturers, and Thomas E. Evers, president of Garment Workers' Union, No. 122.

our economic strength, was voted and a strike was declared at the Rita Dress Manufacturing Company on September 28. The owners had seen fit to ignore the Union in its peaceful efforts and had come out of town on so-called more important business; however, within two days they were back in Atlanta. The workers had responded 100 per cent to the strike call and their plant was closed.

The owners of the Rita Shop immediately started operations in the Union that resulted in the signing of an agreement with the Rita Dress Manufacturing Company, Inc. that provides for certain increases in pay and leaves behind as a memory any reference to code provisions except the craft classification wage scale. The strike was declared at an end exactly three days after it had started. This ends another chapter in the story which started out at the Princess Dress Company and is now the Rita Dress Manufacturing Company.

Strike at Saparow Garment Co.

This strike is an outgrowth of the fairy story about the boss and "Ole Big Happy Family."

The Saparow Garment Company, makers of the Saparow Frock, which is one of the smartest shops in Atlanta employing about twenty workers, promised their workers, a majority of whom are members of Local 122, that they would sign an agreement with them "as one big happy family." The only reason given for not signing with the Union now was "financial reasons," just what the "financial reasons" were was never explained, and clear to any of the workers or Union representatives.

Apparently intimidated and misled by the boss, one of the active union workers was forced to leave

the provisions formerly set up by the Code under the NIRA.

The Saul-Klenberg Company is the largest firm of its kind in the city, and is said to be the largest in the South. They employ more than 250 workers in the manufacture of cotton dresses in the \$2.50 and \$15.75-per-dress price range. They are experiencing more business for the present Fall season than at any time since 1930.

This closed shop agreement, says Brother Tom Evers, was characterized by the rapidity and ease that were experienced by the local in dealing with this firm. They no longer question the strength of power of the Union, but recognize it, and there was no question of collective bargaining with organized labor, or whether they should do business with the Union.

Rita Dress Mfg. Strike On

This is another phase in the saga of the Princess Dress Manufacturing Company. The readers of "Justice" probably remember the controversy between this firm and the Union while the provisions of the NIRA were in effect through the Dress Code. The Princess Manufacturing Company was compelled by the code authorities upon complaint of the Union to make restitution of wages to the workers to the tune of \$1500 and to sign a new agreement for one year ending May, 1932. This occurred just a week or so before the death of the NIRA.

This setback only turned the fertile minds of this company to new endeavors in getting around the contract. They went into a State court receivership to try to get settlements with their creditors and changed the name of the firm, just as one gets a new blanket on an old horse, and under the present

## Dinner Marks "32" Second Anniversary

### Shop Heads Render A Warm Tribute to Manager Snyder

By Staff Reporter

One of the youngest children of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Local 32, Corset and Brassiere Workers, which for quite some time was seen cramped around the entrance of our I.L.G.W.U. building, where for more than a year it had offices on the second floor, celebrated its second birthday on Friday evening, October 14 at a party held on the upper floor of Nikolais' Restaurant, on Second Avenue.

It was a party of young girls lively and at times even boisterous; but in all its aspects a party of young girls schooled enough at least to know and understand what the Union means to them.

It was a party of young girls lively and at times even boisterous; but in all its aspects a party of young girls schooled enough at least to know and understand what the Union means to them.

Brother Abraham Snyder, local boss, business agent of the local, presided the series of speeches—very judiciously cut down to the bone—be informed the audience (composed of about 200 chairladies, assistants, chairladies, active members, and a number of guests headed by President David Dubinsky) that the party was also a sort of send-off to Manager Abraham Snyder, who was about to leave for Atlantic City to serve a one of the six I.L.G.W.U. delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention. Head-off or birthday celebration, the truth is the affair soon turned into a tribute to the stewardship of Abraham Snyder, especially as interpreted by Panna Gilkman, chairlady of the Universal Brassiere shop, and Yetta Rolk, secretary of the executive board. The first, recalling the early struggles of the few pioneers who had become members of the Union long before the NIRA awakening, the second, presenting Brother Snyder, as a token of appreciation from the rank and file, with a modest gift.

What Makes a Good Orchestra?

In presenting President Dubinsky to whom the girls gave repeated ovations when he entered the hall and when he arose to speak, team-master Brewster gave expansive on the subject of orchestras and conducting, hinting that when a good conductor is on deck, the success of the orchestra is half assured. It is the good leadership of Maestro David Dubinsky, he argued convincingly, that has made possible the success and renown of that 200-piece orchestra (each link being an instrument) symbolized by the I.L.G.W.U.

President Dubinsky, however, remarked in an introductory talk

that when an orchestra is made up of fine players, every leader can pass for a good conductor. The success of the I.L.G.W.U. has been due to the quality of those who compose their duty. And, in order to settle the argument, he contended that both elements (good conductor and good players) have a major influence in the situation.

To the leadership and the members of Local 32 President Dubinsky then paid a warm tribute, declaring that their achievement has shown how erroneous was the old belief that girls could not be organized. "They are today second to none in military and conscientiousness of their duty," he concluded, "and even if they contemplate to leave the shop, sooner or later, they still see in the Union, besides the indispensable instrument for the defense or betterment of their work conditions, a training school in or outside the shops."

Not Very Far Now Very Far

Brother Abraham Snyder acknowledged the tribute paid him by stating, with emphasis, that the major part of the credit for the success of Local 32 goes to the original group of members who, after the strike of October, 1931, cultivated their work and made possible the achievements that came afterwards. "Wagtail, wagtail," said Brother Snyder, addressing himself to President Dubinsky, "that very important shops are still outside the Union's jurisdiction. The organization of those shops will be our task, also the renewal of the agreement which expires at the end of next November. Our employers have already advanced demands for changes in their favor, but I assure you that we will be capable of scoring a new victory by defeating any such attempts to lower the union standards."

Other speakers of the evening were Miss Falkman, manager of the Miscellaneous division of Local 32, and Sammie Shore, manager of Whitegoods Workers, Local 32, with which the corset and brassiere workers were formerly allied.

Among other guests of the evening were Vice-President Wander, manager of the Out-of-Town Department, and his assistant, Abe Stamm; Sammie Markewich, attorney; Fanna Gilkman, of the Educational Department, and many other representatives of sister locals in New York.

### UNIONS-ON-THE-LEASH

Did you ever see a dog on a leash? For all its barking, it must go only where its master wills. It cannot choose its way. Company unions are unions on the leash.

## The Corset Workers Are Two Years Old



At Local 32 Anniversary Dinner—Left to Right: Mrs. Falkman, Miss Falkman, Mrs. Ah-Snyder, Ah-Snyder, President Dubinsky, A. Brewster, Mrs. Brewster.

# Dubinsky Sounds Final Call for "Roll of Honor" Fund

## Shop Collections Urged To Redeem Union Pledge To Los Angeles Sanatorium

September 30, 1935.

To all Local Unions and Joint Boards of our International:

Dear Sisters and Brothers:—  
Last March, we addressed a communication to you in connection with the resolution adopted at our convention in Chicago, recommending the erection of a Memorial Library on the grounds of the Los Angeles Sanatorium "to be dedicated to the memory of our late presidents, Benjamin Schlesinger and Morris Sigman." We advised you at that time that the General Executive Board had decided to combine the drive for funds to build this Memorial with the fund-raising for the relief of the Seattle Trades Workers' organizations of the United States, in order to avoid need of financial assistance, as well as to assist a number of institutions in this country, which have been rendering valuable services to the members of our Union and others in need of their aid, such as the Los Angeles Sanatorium, Dezer Sanatorium, Deborah Sanatorium, Sarasota Springs, Care & Convalescent Home, the "Ort," and several others.

In order to assist these worthy and deserving institutions in a manner befitting our International, as well as to cover the expense of erecting the Schlesinger-Sigman Memorial Library, it was decided to raise a sum of \$50,000.

The library has already been completed, but HAS NOT BEEN PAID FOR.

Since the inauguration of the drive in the Spring, many of our locals and joint boards have been involved in strikes and the general economic conditions have interfered with the campaign and it was, therefore, deferred to a more opportune time. Many of these situations have by now been cleared up and the New York Board, at a recent meeting, decided to renew the campaign and to devote the entire month of October to it.

When the plans for this drive were being formulated, many of our local unions declared their ability to raise and even exceed their quotas. In this connection, we advised you in our previous communication as follows:

"While this drive is to be conducted primarily among the members of our Union, it is not limited to them and every demonstration of others who are excited. In fact, we expect that since this is a drive for charitable purposes not directly connected with our organization, a great many others, among our own members will willingly contribute to these worthy causes."

For the purpose of expediting these collections, we publishes and distributed among our locals "Roll of Honor," in which each person making a contribution is entered by name and the amount donated. These have been forwarded to you during the months of October and November, and we publish these contributions in all our official publications.

This drive must be started with the least possible delay. We suggest that you immediately call a meeting of your officers and members to organize this activity in your locality on a large scale. You should also display the posters, which were sent to you in March, in conspicuous places to draw the attention of your members to this drive. If you have not received the "Honor Roll" or the



posters, please advise us at once and they will be forwarded to you forthwith.

In addition to these collections, your local is expected to make a substantial contribution from its treasury. In our communication of last March, we wrote:

"When the committee first considered the details of this campaign it had in mind the publication of a Journal in which parcels would be published to supplement the income for this drive. Upon reconsideration, however, it was decided that rather than spend the money they obtained on printing, the locals themselves would much rather prefer to make direct contributions to the fund."

"We shall, therefore, request each local to give and give generously on its own behalf. Independently of that sum which its members may contribute."

We know that our locals would like to feel that they have had a share. In sponsoring and making possible the erection of the beautiful and impressive monument which has been dedicated to our great leaders and which now stands as a grand structure on the grounds of the Los Angeles Sanatorium.

We are confident that with a sincere and intense effort on the part of our officers and active members, we will succeed in fulfilling our pledges to the many institutions which are in crying need of immediate help and are pressing us daily for these contributions.

WE MUST raise the full quota we have set for ourselves in the month of October and we solicit your fullest cooperation.

THERE MUST BE NO SLACKING AMONG OUR LOCALS AND JOINT BOARDS, OUR OFFICERS AND ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Fraternally yours,  
DAVID DUBINSKY,  
President-General Secretary.

### Local 200 Among First To Send Full Quota To Fund New Cleveland Local Goes Over Top

This letter received by President Dubinsky from Local 200, Cleveland, Ohio, known as the "Friede" Brotherhood local, is self-explanatory.

October 5, 1935.

Dear President Dubinsky:

"We appreciate everything that you have done for our local with beautiful gratitude, and under the circumstances we want to show our loyalty by taking \$100 from our very meagre funds, in spite of the fact that at this time, we cannot really afford it. Furthermore, it isn't the logical time, we believe, to ask for contributions from our members, as you know that all of our plants are practically closed, and in many instances, the workers are unable even to pay their dues."

"At a meeting of the Executive Board last night, they decided unanimously, without any protest whatsoever on my part, to draw upon the treasury and send you this \$100 at once, which I am doing. The spirit prevailing was wonderful to behold."

"Again thanking you for what you have done for us in the past, and trusting you that all of us shall find us working in any of your enterprises, I remain

Yours fraternally,  
Albert Buckeye,  
Business Agent."

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

### Harry Hirshfield, Chairman of 100-Committee For Los Angeles San.

#### Shore and Schlesinger, Vice-Chairman and Secretary, Respectively, of Committee

A committee on which labor, industry and the general public are represented was formed last week in New York City to raise this way \$100,000 for the Los Angeles Sanatorium, one of the largest tuberculosis care institutions in the country.

There are dozens of members of the I. L. G. W. U. in the Los Angeles Sanatorium undergoing cure, nearly all of them free of cost, and this enterprise, so difficult towards wage earners, stands with the "white plague" the Los Angeles "physical repair" show has maintained all during the years it has functioned.

The interest in the fund for the I. L. G. W. U. is not confined to the I. L. G. W. U. Taking part in it are other trade unions, and it has also received powerful support from central groups. Harry Hirshfield, well known writer and artist, who has led his pen and thus to many a worthy cause, is heading the drive as chairman, with Samuel Shore, leader of the White Goods Workers' Union, as vice-chairman, and Emil Schlesinger, ex-com of the Dress and Cloak Joint Board, as secretary.

### "Non-Union" Meets Conduct" Meets Harsh Treatment

Several weeks ago, President David Dubinsky appointed a committee of J. Connelley of M. Ashken, Secretary-Treasurer of the Cloak-makers' Joint Board, R. Zuckerman, Chairman of that Board, and Abr. Snyder, Manager of Local 32, to investigate the case of Philip Kalkinsky, who had been expelled from Dress Pressers' Local 60 for "conduct unbecoming a union man," and of allegations made regarding the conduct of Charles Cherkes, at that time manager of the Organization Department of the Dress-makers' Joint Board.

The committee has since reported its findings to President Dubinsky, which, in substance, are as follows: 1. Kalkinsky had lowered money under various pretexts from a large number of active members of Local 60, and through the exchange of worthless checks in his local union, in the amount of \$15, totaling a sum of between seven and eight thousand dollars; that he had embezzled money from the Pressers' Club, of which he was the Treasurer; that he had misappropriated a certain sum of money from Branch 76, Workers' Circle, and also from a "family society" which turned over some money to him for deposit and which he spent for his own purposes.

2. The committee concluded that Kalkinsky could not remain any longer a member of the executive board of Local 60 or at any other active union post. The committee believed, however, that he should not have been deprived of his membership, and recommended that he be reinstated as member of Local 60.

The committee further recommended that Local 60 help Kalkinsky obtain another job and that as soon as he is able to work, find arrangements should be made whereby Kalkinsky is to deposit weekly from his earnings a reasonable sum which should go toward the gradual liquidation of his debt.

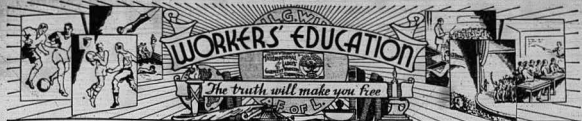
3. Upon examining complaint concerning the sale of raffle tickets which were printed and sold under the direction of Cherkes, prior to his sailing for Europe last March, the committee found that this raffle was conducted ostensibly for the purpose of raising money for contributions by Cherkes to various institutions in his home town. No exact accounting or record of this transaction, however, was produced, except that it was established that Cherkes had given \$100 in Roman currency to the Institute of Chotin, Romania, his home town, which he visited last Spring, contradictory to an allegation made by him of a larger sum donated for that purpose.

4. The committee also investigated a controversy between Mitchell Tannenbaum, a member of Local 70, that Cherkes had exported from him \$50 for playing him on a job. Cherkes was given an opportunity to cross-examine Tannenbaum but refused to do so, resulting in Tannenbaum's affidavit.

5. Taking all these facts into consideration, the committee reached the conclusion that Cherkes had committed acts of irresponsibility which cast reflection on the good name of the Union and had made him unworthy and unfit to hold an office in the organization.

President Dubinsky forwarded to Local 60 the report of the special investigation committee and expressed his belief that the recommendations were referred to both Kalkinsky and Cherkes.





## Play, Study Where You Live

It is encouraging indeed to know how enthusiastically the active members and officers of our local unions in New York received the good news that our Educational Department will conduct activities in six social and educational centers. Many of our locals mailed to their members our two special illustrated leaflets *What We Study and Why* and *What We Study and Where* (the latter also printed in Italian).

Shop chairman meetings were specially called at which a representative of our Department explained our program.

The special card issued (and which can be supplied free in quantities to any local) gave the address of the centers and appealed thus:

Make these centers your club-rooms. Here you can play, sing, dance, act, study and enjoy social evenings.

Lectures, discussions and classes on subjects of current interest will be conducted by experienced instructors.

There will be games, calligraphies and dancing under the direction of competent teachers.

You will be able to borrow books from our library and see interesting posters and pictures.

There will be a song-leader or a pianist to help you sing.

Trips to museums, art galleries and other points of interest will be arranged.

In these centers you will meet members of other locals in the I. L. G. W. U.

There will be plenty of play and fun combined with education.

These activities will help you to develop body and mind.

Bring your friends with you. We promise you an interesting and enjoyable time.

Come directly to the center nearest your home at the starting date so that we can fix up the groups best suited to your needs.

Each center will be in charge of a competent supervisor. The possibilities for developing activities here are great. These centers will supplement and not supplant the activities which are being con-

ducted by our locals. (Local 22, for example, has a bigger program than ever. Local 91 has eight classes and Local 10 class branched the Summer boat to maintain good courses on *Story of the I. L. G. W. U.*, the American Labor Movement, and is now taking *Public Speaking* (see our Class Schedule). We aim to enlarge our social and educational program and make our activities available to a larger number of our members.

Our International, as an industrial union, includes members of many crafts and divisions of the women's garment industry. Why should not these members of the International family meet more often? These centers will offer them this opportunity—where all, regardless of local, craft or trade, will meet to play, sing and study together. In this way they will get a better understanding of each other's problems and of the International as a whole.

Our International is a young people's organization. There is much enthusiasm, devotion, intelligence and vigor amongst our members, but we want their loyalty to our organization to be based upon understanding.

Our International was never satisfied with merely having a dormant membership. We want our members to function intelligently and effectively in their local, the International and in the larger labor movement. This ideal gave birth to our Educational Department. We are eager to have the interest and assistance of the shop chairmen and every member in calling the attention of their workers to our new and important activities. Let us all unite in an effort to make these social and educational centers a huge success.

### What You Can Do

1. Display the 3 new attractive illustrated posters in the union of face to arouse attention and give details of our new centers.
2. Send for a supply of the cards (quoted above) and give them to all members likely to be interested.
3. Distribute the leaflets *What We Study—and Why* and *What We Study—and Where* and persuade your fellow members to check their interest in any of the listed subjects.
4. Attend on the opening night

## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

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

## Class Schedule For Central Class

I. L. G. W. U. Educational Dept.,  
3 West 16th St., N. Y. C.

There are still places left in our Central Classes. Will students who wish to take one to three of the courses register immediately? All the teachers are recognized authorities in their particular subjects, and students will undertake to do reading and written work in connection with each course.

**Mondays:**  
7:04-8:00 p.m.—History of the I. L. G. W. U. Gus Tyler.

8:30-9:30 p.m.—Social History of the United States, Leo Huberman.

**Tuesdays:**  
7:04-8:00 p.m.—Economics of Women's Garment Industry, Lazare Teper.

8:30-9:30 p.m.—Marxism as a Theoretical System, Bertram Wolfe.

**Wednesdays:**  
7:04-8:00 p.m.—Defending the Worker as a Consumer, Jack Lever.

8:15-9:15 p.m.—Psychology Applied to Labor Problems, Dr. Goodwin R. Watson.

**Thursdays:**  
7:04-8:00 p.m.—The Machine Age and Literature, Bruno Fischer.

8:30-9:30 p.m.—Great American Portraits, Irving Brown.

**Fridays:**  
7:00-9:00 p.m.—Parliamentary Law and Public Speaking, Rebecca Jarvis.

at your nearest center so that the classes can be quickly organized.

5. Be regular in your attendance and see that your name is entered and checked on the official register which will be used as the official credit in case you apply for a union scholarship.

With your help we can make 1935-36 a peak year in the traditionally high educational record of the I. L. G. W. U.

## New Books for Workers

*Speaking Democracy*, by Harry W. Laidler, Harpers, 330 pp. \$3.00.

The industry and scholarship of Dr. Laidler is very necessary to keep up with the rapid political and social changes of our post-war world. He, for example, compares the New Deal with the First Year Plan and the possible real economic planning of our social life. He shows how profits and company unions increased under the NIRA. But he is no mere narrator and in this book he builds up again his thesis that real democracy can only be won by public ownership. Dr. Laidler in the light of the failure of the labor movement to stop Fascism in Italy and Germany makes a new appraisal of Socialism, how it will be achieved and how it will affect our way of life and our institutions.

Our teachers should see that this compilation works to hand at the library if they cannot get it for themselves.

*"Rich Men, Poor Man"* by R. A. and G. P. Gould, Harpers, \$1. Most fascinating book on economics, with picture-graphs and daylight-clear statistics, we have ever seen. The madness of poverty in the presence of plenty fully illumined. Why not make this your textbook in your economic or modern problems class?

*"Labor Lives"*, by Richard C. D. Lyon, Labor Publications, 10c. Tells the life story of Lenin, Comrade, Debs, Haywood, De Loon, Powderly, Marx and 13 other prominent figures in order to introduce a history of the ideals and movements with which they were connected. Despite some errors of fact and emphasis, this pamphlet can well be made the basis of a new and interesting approach to the history of the American Labor Movement.

*"Father Coughlin: Promise or Menace?"* by Henry Jager, 10c.

Those of our members who have listened to lectures by Henry Jager to our Joseph R. Draper New York will be especially interested in his analysis of Father Coughlin. For good or for ill the radio priest whose great influence and Jager's conviction is timely in view of the Coughlin bid for control of the auto-workers.

*"Speak! Read! Write!"* (Little, Brown & Co., \$1.50), is worthwhile as a supplementary text for the teachers of our English classes or for workers studying by themselves. The author, Elizabeth Crowe Hartman, writes in an easy, informal style which, together with the humorous pen and ink illustrations, takes the book out of the class of dead-dull texts. Students with foreign backgrounds may find the language too technical in the section on grammar, and the examples and exercises too few. The book is written for first- and second-year high school students, but workers' education teachers can work out assignments appropriate for their students, and supply the labor slant which is entirely lacking.



Have You Joined Your Center Yet?

## I. L. G. W. U. Brookwood Institute Fellowship

Our members who attended our institutes which we held in Brookwood formed a Fellowship. Their aim is to be of assistance to our Educational Department. They are introducing themselves to our members through their "teachers' talks," dance and entertainment which will be held on Saturday, October 26, at 8 p.m. in I. L. G. W. U. Auditorium, 2 West 16th Street, New York City.

Admission is only twenty-five cents. The proceeds will be contributed by the Fellowship to the special publication which Brookwood is issuing for its fifteenth anniversary, which will be celebrated in January, 1936. The arrangements committee invites our members to join them in this effort.

## New York Educational Centers

PLACE	TIME	ACTIVITIES	STARTING DATE
<b>Brook:</b> Thoreau Roosevelt High School Fifth Ave. & Washington Ave.	Fri.—7:30-10:30 p.m.	Gym, swimming, classrooms for ed-Oct. 18 social meetings and singing	
<b>Manhattan:</b> Old Fellow Temple 36th St. & Park Ave.	Tues.—7:30-10:30 p.m.	Labor singing, Current Events, Story of I. L. G. W. U.	Oct. 15
<b>Lower East Side:</b> Church of All Nations 3 Second Ave.	Mon.—7:45-9:00 p.m. Tues.—8:45-9:00 p.m.	Singing, Current Events, Gym, swimming, Current Events	Oct. 14 Oct. 15
<b>Williamsburg:</b> Gifford Temple 15 Montrose Ave.	Tues.—7:30-10:00 p.m.	Labor singing, Story of I. L. G. W. U., Current events	Oct. 15
<b>Brownsville:</b> Labor League 219 Sackman St., Room 403	Tues.—7:30-10:00 p.m.	Gym, Public Speaking, Story of I. L. G. W. U.	Oct. 15
<b>Bensonhurst:</b> New Utrecht High School 793 St. & 14th Ave.	Thurs.—7:30-10:00 p.m.	Gym, swimming pool, discussion groups, Story of I. L. G. W. U., Current Events, Public Speaking	Oct. 17

## 4 I. L. G. W. U. Brookwood "Free Scholars"



Left to Right: Olive Poerman, Local 91; Marie Menaker, Baltimore; Alice Burster, Local 79; Sylvia Barabson, Local 22.

# ...Standout Women on the American Labor Scene...

## Frieda Miller, Head of Women in Industry Division, Guards Against Homework Violations and Enforces Minimum Wages

By Edith Kins

A force to be reckoned with and an outstanding influence in minimum wage and homework legislation and control is Frieda Miller, director of the Division of Women in Industry of the New York Department of Labor. For the past six years, Miss Miller has been connected with this department. Her division, which began in 1929 as a small research unit, has now grown to be one of the largest administrative sectors of the Labor Department.

Homework, and its control by the trade unions, on the one hand, and through State legislation and State police agencies, on the other, has been drawing the attention of industry and the public in a general measure in recent years than ever before. This growing interest has taken concrete form in homework control legislation side by side with legislative efforts to regulate wages by establishing minimum scales in such industries especially where no unions exist that could fix wages through agreements or shrewdly organized strength. The great mass of citizens, until recently unconscious of the fact that a shrewd part of production in industry is made up in tenements and so-called kitchen factories, of a sudden, has become dramatically aware, since the passage of the Homestead Act, particularly to the New York Legislature in March, 1935, that literally tens of thousands of women and children are engaged in the manufacture of underwear, artificial flowers, embroidery, tracing, sticking, piping and plating, and in many other trades, by hand and machine, without practically any regulation of work hours, earnings or sanitary work conditions.

In speaking to trade unionists about homework, past, present and future, one meets with a good deal of pessimism regarding efforts by the State and its agencies to control or regulate homework. The day-by-day trade unionist, who would not, as a matter of course, refuse the aid of the State in controlling work conditions, is inclined to minimize the state's ability to control homework by law. Nevertheless, the trade union leader, in the industries above indicated for example, is just as fully aware that homework, profitable and debasing as it may be, it could not, at the present hour, be rooted out even by the most powerful union and the most airtight agreement with any group of employers. Such a negotiating work terms in a labor contract would have to admit that, no matter how strong his organization might be, and even the fullest cooperation of the employers, he cannot not singly cut out these tens of thousands of him-workers from their sources of a livelihood by a mere stroke of the pen.

Obviously, homework, which has grown to its present size across the span of scores of years, is a much more complicated problem to deal with and to solve than appears on the surface. It clearly, is an industrial phenomenon which would require a generous amount of industrial statesmanship to solve.

I went up to see Miss Miller and to ask what she thought of condi-

tions in the apparel industry in particular as regards homework, and what union members, in her judgment, might do to improve conditions.

"I could be a forceful and vigorous personality, quite willing to discuss the situation.

Born in Wisconsin, Miss Miller's appearance reveals her German ancestry—broad hair, keen blue eyes, direct and penetrating vision as I learned, with an unerring instinct for the fundamentals of an important situation.

Her previous training and education had given her an excellent background for her present position in the Labor Department. She is a graduate of the University of Chicago, where she did both her undergraduate and graduate work in economics. And she spent one year in the Women's Trade Union League in Philadelphia, and shortly thereafter left Bryn Mawr to become secretary of the League, where she remained for five years.

She also became a member of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the coat and suit industry, and later did special studies for the State Charities Aid, on conditions of the care of the aged in New York City, and a study of all city institutions for the Welfare Council. In 1929 she became a member of the Labor Department in a research unit, which has grown to what is now known as the Division of Women in Industry, with the specific work of minimum wages for women and minors, and regulation of homework.

The NRA abolished homework in some industries and attempted to do so in others, with the exception of minimum wages for women and minors, and regulation of homework. The progress that was made in this field was particularly to the aid of the strong and progressive unions such as the "International" and the "Amalgamated." Much of the homework emanates from New York City, particularly in the garment, fur and knitted wear, and it is therefore a vital problem here.

...

In discussing the situation, Miss Miller stated to me: "Homework is a social problem. It results in unbalancing of prices, and is used as a leverage to lower factory work conditions. Although union members are assured of stabilized conditions through their contracts, it is of vital importance that they give their assistance in policing homework to assure the continuance of these conditions. With the new New York Homestead Act passed last Spring, the State now has control of homework practices. Previous legislation merely gave the State control over sanitary conditions. With the aid of the unions this law can be a powerful policing agent."

"From their intimate knowledge of the industry, the unions can be of invaluable assistance in reporting trouble spots. The law cannot act self-administered, for it would be impossible for the State to allow the tremendous mass of money necessary to police the entire State thoroughly. One of the greatest difficulties in this work is to set up as much interference as possible in the prevalent conditions as are the employers, and therefore combine with them. These workers feel that either they are not equipped for factory work or they are not able to do such work. The wages paid to homeworkers are notoriously inadequate. Investigation has shown that many workers are paid



Frieda Miller

from three to five cents an hour, and ten cents is often considered 'good pay'." The large unorganized groups of women in the State are a threat to wage standards. A study

## Local 142 Concentrates On Out-Of-Town Factories

By Jos. Tavin  
Manager, Local 142

Ladies' Neckwear Workers' Union, Local 142, will celebrate its second anniversary at a mass meeting on October 21, at which time plans for the preparation of a new agreement will be given by the executive board.

The local, in its two years of existence, has made tremendous strides, both in the educational and organizational fields. Starting with an organization of fifteen men and three women, in September, 1932, the local now has 2,800 members on its books, with a greater part of them paid up to within one month of date.

## The Runaway Shop A Plague

During the past months, the local union has contained its or-

made several years ago showed 315 million women gainfully employed in New York State. Of this number, a liberal estimate shows only 200,000 women organized.

"Of course," Mrs. Miller added, "there should be Federal control of the traffic of homework from state to state, for even if homework is abolished in this State, there is nothing to stop employers from sending work to New Jersey or Connecticut—and that is one of the major problems of our department. We are fighting for this legislation. Without Federal control, state law is futile."

The minimum wage law provides for the appointment of a wage board upon the petition of 50 or more residents of the State. The board is made up of three representatives of employers, three of employees and three disinterested persons. The workers on the wage board are usually inexperienced, and the agreements usually show the results of this. "Women in industry must be educated, and the union can help in that."

...

I left Miss Miller, after an hour

of intense across-the-desk questioning, unanswerable, with a feeling of assurance that the homework problem, formidable as it still is in New York, is headed toward solution, and what is most promising, its enforcement has been placed in the hands not of a bureaucratic but of a vital, tremendously alive person whose familiarity with the lives of the workers, inside the factories and in the homes, derived not from theory or academic training but from contact with real workers, not too far removed from the picket line or meeting room either.

Certainly, one cannot escape this conclusion after talking to Frieda Miller that the trade unions of the State which have a direct stake in homework may rest assured that insofar as it depends on her division no effort will be spared to meet the problem squarely in a manner that will eventually tend to minimize the evils of home production and will ultimately gradually homework from the industrial scene entirely.

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At the hours were on, a lot of things became very clear, as that another speech began to form itself in her mind. All kinds of things came into her head; the lamp in her room; Judge Bartlett's living room; and Mr. Davis patting the police sergeant's back; the thugs outside who walk with their arms folded; Katie Roastie doing nothing but organizing all her life, and Pop sitting home by the kitchen stove all day.

By eleven o'clock they brought Tille into the courtroom. Judge Bartlett was still walking in "the lead to stand in front of the bench while he adjusted his gown around him. As he cleared his throat, looking at her first from side, and then over his place, he said: "Hmmm... your name is... hmmm... Tille McFee. I see you're... hm... charged with disorderly conduct, Hmmm. Abuse of language. You ought to be ashamed of yourself... Tille McFee! Guilty or not guilty?"

"Tille thought quickly of Margaret Bartlett, and the gossip going around about her.

"Guilty."

"Have you anything to say for yourself?"

"Not to you, I haven't." Tille waited for an instant, her heart pounding in her throat. Then she added, "You wouldn't understand."

"Here," she threw, contemptuously. Judge Bartlett's placid face flew off in his excitement. "Be careful, or you'll be charged with contempt of court!"

"Tille raised her chin, and put her hands in the pockets of her coat.

"Well, you may as well put that down too. I am in contempt of court!"

## "In Contempt..."

(Continued from Page 12)

home was lot stiffer. Tille sat and thought about what a terrible speech she'd made, she'd begun all wrong, not like she'd planned on the trolley. That's what she got for not thinking more about it the evening before. Now she had plenty of time to think.

At the hours were on, a lot of things became very clear, as that another speech began to form itself in her mind. All kinds of things came into her head; the lamp in her room; Judge Bartlett's living room; and Mr. Davis patting the police sergeant's back; the thugs outside who walk with their arms folded; Katie Roastie doing nothing but organizing all her life, and Pop sitting home by the kitchen stove all day.

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"Well, you may as well put that down too. I am in contempt of court!"

## They Strike Against Nazi-Made Goods



WORK  
THINK  
KNOW  
Join Your Classes



# Among the Cutters of New York

**ATTENTION**  
**Cutters of Local 10**  
 Regular Membership Meeting  
 will be held on  
**MONDAY, OCT. 28, 1935**  
**ARLINGTON HALL**  
 23 St. Mark's Place  
 M. J. Burns, Secy.  
 Cutters are urged to attend.

## By Samuel Parmluter, V.P. Manager, Local 10

### Underwear Agreements Ratified

Negotiations with the three associations in the underwear industry, the Allied Tailors Union, the Linen and Washers Associations, have at last finally come to an end.

The final conference was held on October 2, when the associations granted, among other things, a 5% cost increase in wages to Local 10 cutters engaged in the three special meetings of Locals 10 and 42, in Arlington and Beethoven Halls, respectively, were announced for October 2, at a massed up for the agreements, it is to be noted that the Linen Association had rejected the recommendations of their conference committee and tied up the vote. A conference between Locals 10 and 42 was immediately held, with President P.M. in the part, and it was pointed out, should the Linen Association fail to come to terms, an announcement be issued to all workers that the shops owned by the Linen members would be struck until they sign individual agreements with the Union. This ultimatum reached the employer who were still in conference they reconsidered the matter and at about 6 P.M. of that day informed the Union that the Linen Association had finally agreed to the terms. The settlement was then submitted to 1,000 cutters gathered in Arlington Hall and to the shop chairman and committees in Beethoven Hall.

In Arlington Hall, Manager Samuel Parmluter and Assistant Manager Hillman gave a detailed report of the conferences with the employers, after which the terms of the agreement were unanimously approved.

The meeting in Beethoven Hall was addressed by Brother Samuel Burns, manager of Local 42, by the writer of these lines, and by President David Dubinsky, who delivered an instructive address to the shop chairmen and answered questions resulting from their present at the meeting.

The Union should be congratulated upon this attainment not only because it has obtained additional improvements for the workers, such as increases in wages, vacation, control of dress, etc., but also because it leaves the organization now ready and capable to concentrate all its efforts to bring into line those unscrupulous employers who have made it their life's mission to manufacture merchandise wherever they can create confusion.

### "Opposition" Groups Unsumus

Watching the activities of the so-called "opposition" groups in our local, we cannot help but reflect in amazement as to whether they really know what they mean, or what they are heading for. There is one thing about these "opposition" groups is definite and clear: whatever the intention of any local or industrial affiliated with the I.L.G.W.U. supports they must be broken.

There are two such groups in Local 10, one known as the "Cutler Welfare League." And the other as the "United Bank and the Cutlers' League." The latter, under this name "Cutlers Welfare League" is that neither is there such a thing as League in existence nor do they represent workers. The writer of these lines is quite sure with authority that about a year ago the "League" consisted of a "League" group. Since then five of the men have resigned.

As to the "Rank and File League," the handful of members who belong to this group are either present or former members of the Communist party, who, having abandoned all hope of ever winning the confidence of the members to represent them as officers, have joined the "opposition." These two groups are known to be diametrically opposed to each other. Nevertheless, they are united upon one common purpose, and that is to oppose existing administration, to matter how sound their position on trade union problems may be.

I am referring to the question of cutting departments. The writer, having regarded the question of inside cutting of garments common to thousands of cloak cutters as well as to all the workers in the other crafts, has found himself solidly opposed in "bulletin" issued by these so-called leagues—using opposition to the Union.

The following, in substance, are some of their arguments:

### Contentions Demolished

1. Instead of employing ten cutters in ten different cutting shops, each doing all-around work, the jobber would rationalize (invidious) his cutting department into makers, cutters and stretchers, thereby increasing the efficiency of production which would lead to the elimination of many cutters.

2. Instead of sending his list to any contractor, the jobber on his own premises would accumulate small orders and cut big jobs. This, too, would help to throw cutters out of employment.

3. That "limitation of contractors," as we have it in the cloak industry, prevents the contractors from doing cutting and would also prevent the contractors in the dress

industry from doing cutting, when that improvement is obtained in our next dress agreement.

4. If the jobbers under the "limitation" clause are responsible for wages and standards of the workers in the contracting shops, why shouldn't they open up inside plants?

### Ratio of "Inside" Cutting Higher

Regarding Arguments No. 1.—If the representative of the "rank and file" would make it his business to investigate the proportion of cutters employed inside as against the number of cutters employed in contracting shops, he would realize the ignorance displayed in this argument. As a matter of fact, figures clearly show that while there are only 400 cutting departments in the National Dress shops and about 250 in the Apparel, making a total of 650, in which there are a good deal more than 2,000 cutters employed, there are only not quite a thousand cutters employed in about 1,500 contractor units. Furthermore, when we consider the fact that a firm like Max Weisen, employing less than 200 operators, employs about 20 cutters; Nat Le Kashman, with 60 machines, employs 25 cutters, as compared with contractors who operate 24 machines and employ but one cutter, it must be recognized that the inside cutter, on the average, cuts enough to supply about 10 machines, whereas in the contracting shop we very often find 24 machines supplied by one man.

As to Argument No. 2, that the employer who sends out piece goods and farms it out in small jobs gives an opportunity to more contractors to employ cutters, it is

about as logical as the argument that four operators would purchase more goods than 11. When the jobber has a lot of 1,000 garments of a style, he will not farm them out to several contractors with fewer machines, he would rather take the lot of 1,000 and give it to one contractor who operates a substantial plant and who is capable of giving him quick delivery. At least, that is the practice of 90 per cent of the men in the industry. The one who would farm out goods in an small lots as the "rank and file" contends, is the one who is a menace because he seeks to avoid paying for cutting and it is generally small lots that are being cut by the contractor and not by the cutter. This is the reason why it is to the interests of the cutters that they should rather be employed in places like Shapiro & Sons, Nat Le Kashman, Weinberg, Keisler, & Alper, P. J. Barns, etc., where the Union does not have to worry about cutting being done by the employers.

### Cannot Rely on "Limitation" Alone

Regarding the 2d argument.—It was never my contention that the mere clause of "limitation" in the agreement would prevent the subcontractor from doing cutting. I maintained that "limitation" when the Union's better means of control, the same as better police laws and efficiency would help to apprehend criminals, but laws themselves and even police department do not abolish crime. The limitation of contractors' does not take away the decree from the contractor to do cutting. In the second place, "limitation," as a measure to control, applies to the jobber rather than to the contractor, so my answer to the gentleman

individual one. Neither of the two mentioned associations replied favorably, although both approached the writer to discuss "unofficially" the situation. These approaches, however, have led to no conclusion, and consequently I have now sent a letter to every member of these two employers' associations—this letter has been discussed with and agreed upon by President Dubinsky—informing them of the official attitude of their association and warning them that a strike will be declared in every manufacturer's shop at the end of this month.

### Our Immediate Demands

What the designers want is that minimum of union protection and wage standards already enjoyed by workers of other crafts. The signature of a collective agreement, for instance, will lead to the establishment of a machinery which will permit us to check whether every manufacturer employs the required number of designers or if he is resorting, instead, to the unfair method of imitating styles from other manufacturers. This practice is injurious to workers, for it deprives a number of designers of their jobs, and to manufacturers who resent their own designers and develop their own styles, only to see them employed, with minor modifications by other competitors.

There are at present not less than 210 manufacturers who do not employ designers at all, and who use ready-made styles pirated from other manufacturers. We want these manufacturers to employ their own designers, and when there is ample supply in the market.

The spirit of our membership is, however, so aroused and determined that I am confident our local will achieve its immediate goal in this as well as in other industrial problems.

## Dress Pattern-Makers Install New Officers

On October 2, 1935, the newly elected officers of the Dress Pattern-Makers' Union, Local No. 31, I.L.G.W.U., and the members of its executive board were installed in office at the Hall Room of the Hotel Delano.

President David Dubinsky was honorary chairman of this installation evening. He spoke encouragingly regarding the progress made thus far by the patternmakers to obtain recognition in the industry and to better their conditions. The International and the Joint Board stand ready to cooperate with Local 31, which has cooperation and Local 31 will acknowledge its obligation of union recognition and of being included in the next agreement.

Judge Joseph Parkyn was enthusiastically received by the audience. He congratulated Local 31 on its progress and spoke generally on a theme concerning the patternmakers but only as patternmakers but not as workers.

Local No. 10 was so kindly represented that a number of Local 31 men, not only Brothers Parmluter and Hillberg, manager and assistant manager, respectively, but also Brothers Jacobs and Alovis attended. This keen interest is due to the closeness of the relationship between the cutters and the patternmakers. All the officers, although speaking variously, stressed the point that with continued progress and cooperation from the other crafts in the International and the Dress Joint Board, it is certain that the Dress Pattern-Makers' Local, Local 31, will be included in the next agreement.

Brother DeMatia, president of

## Designers' Guild Ready for Final Showdown

### General Strike Voted by Membership

By Joseph Valicenti, Manager, Local 30

Final decision for a general strike of dress and cloak designers, to take place at the end of this month, when present individual contracts will expire, was reached at an enthusiastic membership meeting of the Designers' Guild of Ladies' Apparel, Local 30 of the I.L.G.W.U., which took place on September 24, at the Delano Hotel.

Last month, upon suggestion of President Dubinsky, I dispatched two invitations to the heads of the Ladies' Merchants Association and the Industrial Council, to meet with our delegation for the purpose of discussing proposed terms of a collective agreement to be put into effect in place of the present individual contracts.

Local 31, in taking over the reins from Brother President Dubinsky, thanked the membership for the vote of confidence and pledged his participation with increased vigor in the future.

Brother Schwartzstein, manager of Local 30, made the closing remarks. He outlined the past activities of the local and the gratifying results achieved thus far and stressed the importance of organizing every patternmaker in the industry. He stated that Local 31 will be part and parcel of the next collective agreement.

who seeks the "welfare" of the cutter is that we cannot fold our arms and merely depend upon the "Unionism" clause.

As to argument No. 4.—Why the jobber does not open an inside plant; this is a question to be presented to the employer. As a matter of fact, there is no dispute in our industry with regard to the type of work station, whether inside cutting or sending out goods to the contractor should be preferred.

In the last few years, a number of jobbers have established inside plants, and they have given them to us. Our industry cannot be compared to mining, railroading, or other gigantic enterprises which, from time to time, formulate definite plans and policies with regard to their method of operation. And since this is true, what the Union is concerned with most is to fix a course that would be most conducive to the welfare of our workers, cutters and other crafts. However, there is one thing that is irrefutable: goods cut inside are better than any goods cut to travel to unionism shops than piece goods. Since it is the employer who does all the convincing and scheming, he may attempt to send piece-goods as well as cut-goods to non-union shops. The Union, therefore, can make it so as to force upon the employers, through the outfit department, such terms as to make it absolutely certain that all their cut-goods would go to Union shops within a certain designated area.

I hope the "Welfare League" and the "Rank and File" will give this a thought and decide upon it not merely from the viewpoint of the party which pays for their bulletins but from the viewpoint of the worker from a point of view that would be really beneficial to the rank and file in the industry.

### Firm Jails Committee To Space Vacation

Space does not permit me to give a full account of the activities of the 25-hour contract conducted by our local. At this juncture one case may serve as an illustration of some unscrupulous employers who still insist on violating the most cardinal points of our collective agreement.

This time it happens to be the firm of A. Furer, of 108 West 25th Street, incidentally a member of the executive board of the United Dress Manufacturers' Association. A committee, consisting of Brothers Harry Strack, Ed Moss, M. Velberg, Sidney Teitelbaum, Philip Rosenblum and Harvey Wolf, had come through the building in which this firm is located one evening and, suspecting that work was being done in this shop, walked into the factory and requested to be admitted to the cutting department. When this was refused, then the committee insisted that in accordance the provisions of our agreement, there be a permit to pull out. After this was refused, the firm, rather than face a violation, called the police and had our committee arrested. The case was heard at the West 53rd Street Night Court, and after our men were detained until 1 A.M. they were freed by Magistrate Nathan D. Perlman. On the following day, the cutters of that shop were stopped from work, and after they were out of jail, they were informed that a fine of \$150 for damages sustained by the firm of the violation committed by the firm.

Other cases will be given in the next issue of "Justice."

# ...EDITORIAL NOTES...

## A First-Rate Settlement

The settlement reached in the underwear industry, after weeks of negotiation between the White Goods Workers' organization and the three employers' groups, is a distinct achievement for the Union. In the face of realities in the undergarment trade it seems hardly possible that better terms could have been obtained by the workers even after a hard-fought strike.

There are positive gains scored in the new agreement such as a five per cent wage increase and the right to examine employers' records to insure strict enforcement of union work conditions in contracting shops. Of no less significance, however, is the fact that the Union defeated a stubborn attempt by the employers to impose a 40-hour work-week and a two-dollar wage cut on the industry. In his speech to the shop chairladies of the underwear shops in Beethoven Hall on October 3, President Dubinsky frankly pointed out that the retention of the 37½-hour week and an increase in pay are especially gratifying in the face of the universal onslaught on wages and hours in those industries where there are weak unions or no unions.

This, however, is not all. A revealing implication, which is being felt by all concerned in the welfare of the industry, is that the new agreement will arrest the exodus of underwear shops from New York to outside markets, a tendency toward which has lately become quite observable in this market. By displaying a spirit of moderation, the Union has proved conclusively that it is in no wise interested in driving undergarment firms out of town. It adds a pledge to this that it will now concentrate its efforts on an intensive organization campaign in other underwear markets, which, for the most part, are still non-union.

## At The A. F. of L. Convention

The I.L.G.W.U. comes to the 53th convention of the American Federation of Labor stronger numerically than even in the banner year of 1934, and with greater prestige and influence in every branch of an industry which ranks as one of the largest in the country.

The third biggest unit in the Federation, the I.L.G.W.U. occupies, besides, a place all its own in organized labor—and this is said without the slightest prejudice to the other divisions of the trade union movement—for its restless pioneering spirit, its unceasing initiative and the refreshing vigor which marks all its ventures into the varied fields of activity within and outside the far-flung labor periphery.

At the convention, the I.L.G.W.U. delegation will bring forth several resolutions—practical and eminently serviceable in their judgment to the workers' movement—pertaining to independent labor political action, to industrial unionism, to a constitutional amendment widening the scope of the interstate commerce clause, to admission of Nazi and Fascist refugees into this country, for which they will contend in the hope of gaining a majority of favorable delegate opinion. Whether such a majority for these resolutions can be won at this convention may be open to doubt; there is, however, hardly any question that the ideology underlying these proposals reflects the best thought and aspirations of a decisive majority of our own members.

## Putting A Head on Him



## Our Battle Songs In A Dallas Jail

Meyer Perlestein, who speaks and acts for the I.L.G.W.U. in the Central and South West, held "open house" on Tuesday, October 1, in a Dallas, Texas, jail to which he was sent for three days for "contempt" of court for alleged participation in disorders growing out of the local dress workers' strike. About fifty women and men, all of them members of the Union, came to the prison to greet him with brief cheers and welcoming handshakes. They came to pledge their loyalty to the I.L.G.W.U. and to reaffirm their belief in the cause for which they are fighting. The crowd of visitors later, after Perlestein had made a brief talk to them, joined in the battle songs of the I.L.G.W.U. while the prisoner stood smilingly before them.

The punishment inflicted by Judge Young on Perlestein, in itself not a severe one, obviously was meant to curb the union spirit among the strikers, primarily, and to bolster the "morale" of the union-baiting Dallas dress employers who are blindly clinging to the tenets of the local Open Shop Association. There will be grave doubt in Dallas and throughout Texas generally if any of these objectives have been achieved through the jailing of Perlestein. As far as the I.L.G.W.U. is concerned, its immediate viewpoint on the Dallas dress strike situation was fully expressed in the message forwarded by President Dubinsky to Meyer Perlestein while he was in jail:

"I wish to assure you, the head of the I.L.G.W.U. wrote, "that persecution of yourself and of our valiant strikers will not deter our Union which is fighting in this case the cause of the entire American labor movement from continuing to give you full support until the elementary rights of the workers to organize and seek improvement of their work conditions are firmly established in Dallas."

## Boost The Coat and Suit Label

This for cloak and suit active workers — chairmen, in particular — in every market the country over.

There is a National Cloak and Suit Recovery Board in operation in the coat and suit industry, of which our International Union is a part. This recovery board was planned to take over some of the functions of the old NRA and was set to work shortly after the latter's demise. The Union's chief interest in this board is the recovery label which it uses as a spearhead for achieving uniformity of labor costs and fair trade practices.

This label, in its purposes and methods of application, is identical with the NRA label which played such a significant role in the coat and suit industry from the Fall of 1933 to June of this year. The cloak NRA label, like the code itself in the coat and suit industry, admittedly was the best functioning instrumentality for upholding decent and humane work conditions in any American industry, barring none. And the success of the NRA label was in no small degree made possible by the unflinching cooperation which it received from the representatives of the Union in the shops who kept a vigil eye on all garments leaving the premises to observe that each of them had a label sewn on it.

The new "recovery" label in the coat and suit trade, we are reliably informed, is making as clean a sweep through the shops in every market as did the NRA label. To assure permanency and a maximum of effectiveness for the Recovery Label, it requires the undivided support of every active worker and chairman in the cloak factories. They should take no less an interest in the Recovery Label than they took in the NRA Label. It will mean a great deal for the enforcement of union work conditions and it will mean just as much for the prestige and influence of their organization—the I.L.G.W.U.

## Short Shift for Culprits

Elsewhere, in this issue, will be found a statement containing the report of a committee which investigated charges of "conduct unbecoming a union officer," lodged against two members of Dress Preppers' Local No. 60, Charles Cherkas and Philip Kalinsky. The committee found the

## As One Hatchetman To Another ...



men, guilty and they were both deprived of their posts in the organization.

There is hardly, we believe, a trade union in the country that may rightfully claim that it has never had a culprit in its midst. Nevertheless, it is undeniably true that we, in the I.L.G.W.U., have had relatively very few such cases of malpractice or embezzlement by Union officers. And the culprits discovered in our ranks, from time to time, received short shrift and scant toleration.

The fast growth of the I.L.G.W.U. in recent years, with the enhanced opportunities for concealing evil intent and evil acts which this tremendous growth has naturally brought along with it, may have given some racketeer-minded fellows the idea that they could ply their unclean trade in our midst unattended. We hope that the decision in the Cherkas-Kalinsky case will quickly disabuse the minds of these fellows of any illusions along such lines.

A short time ago, the Union removed from activity in the same manner Leon Arch, of Local 21 Marco, Durante, of the Out-of-Town Department, and Louis Di Maggio, of the Mount Vernon local.

Ours is an organization dedicated to the promotion of the economic interests of our members, chiefly, of practical, bread-and-butter objectives which, at times, are looked down upon by the loftier brethren in allied movement groups. But ours is also an organization conceived and grown up in an atmosphere of rugged idealism and of sacrificial loyalty. And those who fail designedly to meet the requirements of that idealism and loyalty will be, regardless of past reputations and merits, consigned to oblivion insofar as union trust and activity are concerned.

## Labor Stage—A Challenge

Labor Stage, Inc. offers a challenge to the organized labor movement of New York. It poses a glaring question mark in the direction of those who speak and act on behalf of it. Can the New York trade unions create, control and operate a theatre for and by the 750,000 organized workers in the New York-metropolitan area?

The potential labor theatre audience in New York consists of more than 2,000,000 persons. Outside of limited sectarian groups, no theatrical organization exists to serve the cultural needs, in terms of drama, of this vast labor audience, or to educate these masses through the theatre in line with the economic and social philosophy of labor.

It is obviously outside the interests of the commercial stage to encourage or promote labor drama. Such a cultural medium logically should be brought into life by the forces of the labor movement itself. It should be endowed with resources derived from the organized labor masses. It should encourage and coordinate the efforts of amateur dramatics in the trade unions; it should promote the production of plays by professional groups devoted to a true portrayal of labor's position, struggles and viewpoints; it should inspire the trade union masses toward the attainment of their economic and social objectives; it should, finally, serve as a rallying center for advanced intellectual and cultural forces desirous of cooperating with the forces of the labor movement along lines of dramatic and recreational expression and that would afford them a channel of active participation in behalf of labor.

Will organized labor grasp this creative opportunity, will its leadership rise to this call for the founding of a workers' cultural agency of lasting benefit to our masses?