

JUSTICE

Official

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

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General Drive In Montreal Declared by ILGWU

Workers Mobilized In Wide Move to Introduce Union Work Conditions

As we go to press, the news reaches us that the general strike in the Montreal dress industry, involving about 3,000 workers in more than 150 factories, was called on Tuesday morning, April 13.

The number of people who responded to the call on the first day has not been ascertained. If gauged by the enthusiasm that is prevailing throughout the local industry for the strike movement (inspired by the ILGWU, it is safe to predict that the industry is substantially tied up.

Great Meeting

Foreshadows Strike
On Friday, April 9, President Dubinsky received the following telegram from Bernard Shaw and Rose Posner, ILGWU General Organizers in Montreal:

Montreal, Quebec,
April 8, 1937

"Mass meeting at Auditorium Hall last night successful beyond

GEB in Final Pre-Convention Session All Week

Whips Into Shape Report to Atlantic City Gather- ing On May 3

In accordance with custom, the General Executive Board of the ILGWU met the entire week of April 5-12 in New York City, at International headquarters, 3 West 16th Street, to complete convention preparations, prepare the GEB report to the delegates, and to pass on such other pressing matters as required immediate action.

The GEB appointed a Credentials Committee for the 23rd Convention consisting of the following persons:

Isidore Nagler, New York Cloak and Suit Board, chairman; John Geln, Local 19, N. Y., secretary; Nathan Margulies, Local 22, N. Y.; Edna Olga Moltsan, Local 48, N. Y.; Mary Goff, Local 62, N. Y.; Reuben Zuckerman, Local 117, N. Y.; Jane A. Marx, Local 46, Boston; J. Mendel, Local 8, San Francisco; Ruth Miller, Local 191, St. Louis.

Vice-President Charles R. Zimmerman was appointed by the board to serve as representative of the ILGWU on the executive committee of the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee, engaged now in soliciting the workers in the textile plants throughout the country. Vice-Presidents Joseph Bonavia, Elias Rubenberg and Charles Zimmerman were also appointed. A committee to meet with Meyer Hillman, chairman of the TWC, regarding plans for cooperation of the ILGWU in the textile struggle.

Strike Ops

our expectations. Employees used every means to sabotage meeting. Some workers home from noon in factories throughout the day. Some retained entire staff until nine in the evening to keep them from going to meetings. In spite of sabotage 2,500 people overcrowded hall. Five hundred people listened through microphone through separate hall of same building. Audience by rising vote unanimously approved demands to employers as follows: (Continued on Page 2)

Biggest St. Louis Dress Firm Signs Accord With Union

Rice-Stix, Owner of Three Factories, Reaches Pact With ILGWU

On April 8, the Southwestern Office of the ILGWU scored an important gain when it signed a Union agreement with the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, one of the largest manufacturers of dresses in St. Louis, employing 400 workers in two dress shops and one children's dress shop in that city.

The agreement is for standard union work hours and pay scales. In 1933, a number of the Rice-Stix

Negotiators Picked For New York Coat, Suit Contract Parleys

workers walked out on strike, but, after weeks on the picket line, that strike was lost. But the agitation continued, until, last week, the work of several years finally achieved unionization.

The Rice-Stix firm is one of the outstanding business concerns in the Southwest, and the value of its accord with the Union, the first they ever made, is rated very high. Mr. Stix signed for the firm; Meyer Forstman, who negotiated the settlement, signed for the Union.

Conferees of Joint Board Headed By Dubinsky, Nagler — Sessions To Start Late in April.

Following formal notification of intention to ask for changes and modifications when negotiations start for renewal of collective contracts in the coat and suit industry, the Board of Directors of the New York Cloak Joint Board, at its meeting on Monday, April 5, designated the following as the Union's conference committee:

President Dubinsky, Vice-President Nagler, all local managers, and district managers, the latter in attendance with their respective associations only.

General Manager Nagler, of the Cloak Joint Board of New York, was re-elected without a dissenting vote at the meeting of the Board on April 5. The new Joint Board, for the next two years, was installed at an impressive ceremony on Wednesday, April 11. President Dubinsky inducted all officers.

Though the date for the forthcoming conference with the various cloak and suit associations on the removal of the agreements which expire on June 1, has not been set, it is expected that they will start in the latter part of April.

"Outside" Delegates Will Be At May Day Randall Stadium Fete

Place of Honor Provided For Convention Delegates Passing Through to Atlantic City

At the hour of writing, preparations for the mammoth celebration which the ILGWU locals of Greater New York are making for this May Day are proceeding at full swing.

The conference of ILGWU local managers, which held Randall's Island Stadium for the May Day celebration, reports that an authentic program including athletic games, a stage concert of high quality, and big orchestras in addition to several prominent guest speakers, will be provided for the largest turnout of union members New York will have witnessed at a First of May Festival.

Frederick F. Unsher, executive secretary of the ILGWU, who is in charge of the practical arrangements for the Randall's Island festival, announced that a special "section of honor" has been reserved at the stadium for convention delegates passing through New York on Saturday, May 1.

"Coming Events Cast Their Shadows Before Them"



Gordon Bros., Kansas City "Sit- Down" Strike, Won

After a fight lasting nearly three weeks, the strike of 300 workers in the union garment factories of Gordon Bros., located in Kansas City and Richmond, Mo., finally came to an end on April 8, according to a bulletin received from Meyer Forstman.

A \$12 minimum wage, a 45-hour, 25-day work week, price controls, free shop chairman, minimum scales for apprentices become operative under the agreement in Kansas City. The workers in the Richmond, Mo., shop are accorded the same treatment.

When the Gordon Bros. workers first went out on strike in mid-March, they occupied the lobby of the building where the factory was located and held it for several days. The strike created a great sale in Kansas City.

1,200 Garment Knitters Strike in Lowell, Mass., Plant

Over 1,200 workers—the entire force—walked out of the knitting plant of the Suffolk Knitting Co., Lowell, Mass., on April 7, in a strike for recognition of the Union, a 12 percent wage increase, and a 45-hour work week.

The largest mill of its kind in

the country was completely tied up five minutes after the strike call was issued by organizers for the Cotton Dress and Miscellaneous Trades Department of the International. The strikers paraded in close ranks to Memorial (Continued on page 2)

Ten Locals in Joint Installation Rally At Mecca Temple Hall

Chorus and Mandolin Orchestra Feature Event —Dubinsky Master of Ceremonies

On the evening of April 8, ten "miscellaneous" locals of the ILGWU in New York City staged a novel organizational event by carrying out a joint officer installation ceremony at the Mecca Temple Auditorium on West 131st Street. It was an experiment, undertaken upon the initiative of the General Office, aiming at economy of time, energy and money, and it passed off without a hitch resulting in genuine satisfaction to all participating locals. The thousands who streamed into the big hall, and filled it from pit to roof within a few minutes after the doors were thrown open, had the spirit of holiday written large on their faces. And a real holiday it was!

Managers Receive Ovation

The stage and the walls of the Temple were decorated with the flag of all the ten locals while the platform actually was immersed in floral offerings. The ILGWU Chorus and the Mandolin Orchestra led off the program and their renditions were greeted with salves of applause and a never-ending demand for encores. First Vice-President Luigi Antonini presided.

The solemnity of the meeting turned to its high point when the managers of the ten locals, one after another, were called on the platform. The rounds of tumultuous applause with which each manager was awarded, bespoke far more than mere local "patriotism"; it was rather an expression of the collective exuberance and the laser joy of the thousands of trade unionists, most of them young people, with their completely halt and invincible organizations.

The Ten Locals and Managers

The ten "miscellaneous" locals and their managers were: Local 25—Charles Kreindler; Local 32—Abraham Bayder; Local 40—Henry Schwartz; Local 62—Samuel Shore; Local 91—Harry Givensberg; Local 112—Eugene Meier; Local 112—Joseph Tavins; Local 115—Louise Nelson; Local 28—Morris Jacobs, and 122—Martin Feldman. A similar enthusiastic reception was accorded all the executive boards and convention delegates of the locals as they stepped up on the platform at the call of Chairman Antonini.

President Dubinsky Officializes

President Dubinsky installed all the officers of the ten locals and administered to them the oath of fealty. "These ten locals comprise the 'low garden' of our Union in New York City," he declared. "I am glad, indeed, that we have the occasion tonight to bring these splendid groups of our Union toge-

ILGWU Chief Installs 10 Local Officer Staffs on Mecca Temple Platform



General Strike In Montreal Dress Shops Declared By ILGWU

(Continued from Page 1) presented, endorsement of strike if demands rejected by employer.

ther under one roof. Time there was when the ILGWU would be identified only by cloakmakers and dressmakers. This has changed now; we have in New York alone ten new battalions of our might army which belong to the "small" or miscellaneous trades and these represent as much of our vitality, of our living spirit, as the older trades or industries.

After the officers were all sworn in, President Dubinsky turned to them, as they stood in a big crowd on the platform, with the following final words: "Hold fast and sacred the faith and confidence which your members have vested in you. Do not misuse that faith. There is no higher price, no more valuable gift in their possession and in your hands; keep it inviolate."

The evening came to an end with a fine musical program. Jan Pierce, celebrated tenor, was one of the artists on the program.

Raoul Trepanier, chairman Trades Council, appointed chairman strike committee. Trepanier and Bernard Shane appointed committee to pick date and call general strike.

"Following strike committee appointed: Raoul Trepanier, chairman; Bernard Shane, vice-chairman; Claude Jodan, secretary. Finance committee: Max Kayser, John Ulens, Albert Bourgan. Hall committee: Rose Pesatta, chairman; John Ulens, Albert Bourgan, A. Tabachnick, Claude Jodan, secretary.

"Picket committee: A. Fourrier, organizer; Military International Union, chairman; vice-chairman: Mme. Desrochers, Mme. Galarnau, Jack Bonchick, Harry Cohen. Settlement committee: Raoul Trepanier, chairman; Bernard Shane, Louise Racine, Doris Wales, A. Gershman. Entertainment and speakers committee: Albert Eaton, chairman; A. Bourgan, Les Roback, Yvette Cadieux, R. Robitaille, Boudreau.

"Law committee: Abe Sheff, chairman; R. A. Desjardins, Raoul Robitaille, H. Desrochers.

"Manufacturers were given 48 hours to consider Union proposals. Overlook meeting excellent agreement contract, signed by bosses' association and company union 'syndicate' that represents nobody in the dress trade. Strike imminent; strike machinery prepared and 'ready for action'."

Montreal Sisters Are Loyal Union "Sisters" Besides



Sisters Abron, Members of Montreal French-Canadian Dressmakers' Local, Photographed in Front of Union Office

2 Memphis Shops 1,200 Garment Still in Strike Grip Knitters Strike in Lowell, Mass., Plant

Kuhn and Mona Lee Workers Out

The strike in two cotton factories in Memphis, Tenn., on since last month, still continues in full blast.

The workers in Kuhn Mfg. Co. out to a person for the past three weeks, were joined on March 25 by 190 workers of the Mona Lee Dress, employing 140 people. The picket lines around both factories held fast despite a temporary injunction obtained by the Mona Lee firm.

The Kuhn and Mona Lee strikers have displayed a marvelous spirit from the hour they came to grips with their employers on the question of union recognition and work conditions. Recently, a prominent citizens' committee was organized in Memphis to help the strikers win their fight.

Chic Garment, Peoria, Signs Contract for 300

One of the largest cotton dress firms in the Middle West, the Chic Garment of Peoria, Ill., signed on April 1 an agreement with the ILGWU through the efforts of Organizers Harry Rufar and Abraham Plotkin. Vice-President Morris Blinks assisted in the negotiations. The settlement involves 280 workers. Regular union minimums and

(Continued from Page 1) deal, where they cheered and sang as organizers addressed them.

The strikers unanimously rejected an offer of a 10 percent wage increase made by the firm soon after the walkout last effort. At their mass meeting they made it clear that their major demand was recognition of the Union, so that they might be sure that the gains they won would not be snatched away from them by the employer later.

Hours of work in the shop have been limited only by the whim of the boss, and a work week of 44 hours has not been at all unfamiliar in the Lowell plant.

Later in the day, 150 workers employed in the Wolfe Knitting Mills in the same city followed suit and walked out.

In charge of the strike is General Organizer Jack Halpern, assisted by Organizers James Gallagher and Betty Herman.

hours were won, including a closed shop. Another shop, the Besty Brown, which refused to negotiate, was called out on strike. The Central Labor Council of Peoria gave the ILGWU organizers valuable assistance.

On that same day, a wire from Plotkin informed that Samuel Glasman, of Chicago, Local 74, signed an agreement with Le Signe Dress, a custom house employing 40 workers.

500 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

WANTED!

to participate in the

May 1st Pageant

to be presented by the ILGWU at Randall's Island Stadium.

There is still room for you!

Rehearsals are being held every Tuesday, Thursday Evening from 6 to 8 and Saturday Afternoon from 1 to 4 at

STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL Gymnasium,

15th Street between 2nd and 1st Avenues.

Come direct to the rehearsals or register at the

ILGWU STAGE STUDIOS,

106 West 39th Street

New York City

JOIN THE COMPANY TO-DAY!

JUSTICE

A Labor Magazine

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Voting Over, Phila. Dress Joint Board Ready for Action

Morris Bialis Installs New Officers—Otto Heads Group

The auditorium of the Dress and Waist Joint Board, 1809 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, was crowded with members on the evening of April 6, when the newly elected officers of the five locals affiliated with the Joint Board and of the new Board itself were installed at an impressive ceremony at which Vice-President Morris Bialis, designated for this purpose by President Dubinsky, officiated.

Clara Weiss acted as chairman of the evening, and Samuel Otto and Morris Bialis delivered the main talks. Over 40 baskets of flowers and a batch of congratulatory telegrams were sent to the new administration. There was a spirit of jubilation throughout the meeting, and both speakers were generously applauded when they emphasized the "experience of the old and the energy of the young" leadership of the Philadelphia Dress organization which has made the growth in numbers and the improvement in work conditions possible.

After the meeting was over, the audience, with the leaders, adjourned to half a dozen restaurants in the neighborhood where they made merry until the small hours of the morning.

Following installation, a special Joint-Board meeting took place at which Clara Weiss was elected chairman of the Board, Ben Rossman, secretary, and a board of directors, finance committee and an educational committee were selected.

Activities Resumed

Because of the intense interest displayed by our membership for the past two months in the step-by-step activities on all fronts of the Union had come to a halt for a time.

With the passing of the political

"clouds," it is once more becoming the job of the Union to convince most of the employers that their assumed obligations under the recent contract are not a mere scrap of paper but will have to be fulfilled. Slowly but surely the employers are finding out that violations of the agreement will not be tolerated and that unless they make up their minds to live within the framework of a written contract, the Union will enforce the contract by the argument of force.

Organization Department Forging Ahead

Joseph Schwartz has made considerable headway in his drive to organize the underwear industry. A number of underwear shops have recently been unionized. A strike is now being conducted against Milgrin Bros., one of the largest employers. This branch of our industry, which at one time was so hard to reach, will soon be completely unionized.

Brother Frank Libert, in charge of the Knitgoods Department, is meeting with considerable success in the enrollment of membership. The knitwear industry is exceptionally dull this season, so much so that the demand among the members for a general strike had to be held back for the time being. However, there are signs of improvement and it won't be long before even this "rock of Gibraltar" will fly the flag of the ILGWU.

Educational Activities

April 5, 1937, marked the opening of the Spring term of Philadelphia educational activities, under the direction of Morton Goodman. Registrations for the classes are the highest in the experience of the Phila. Joint Board, and all indications point to an attendance record. Athletic activities are drawing to a close with the basketball team still undefeated and a strong contender for the championship of the ILGWU. A few weeks from now will see the Phila. basketball team in action, and the team threatens to maintain the sports supremacy of the Philadelphia Joint Board on the diamond as well as on the basketball court. The Philadelphia Educational Department is still young; watch them grow.

Phila. Dress Leaders Embark on New Term



Group Shown on Platform After Installation Ceremony on April 6—Joint Board Chairman, Re-elected, Clara Weiss Standing in Center—To Her Right Manager Samuel Otto, To Left, Vice-President Bialis Who Officiated—Business Agent Melamed to Bialis' Left.

Shore Re-elected Manager of "62" 255 Booths Required To Register Vote

Over 6,000 members of the White Goods Workers' Union, Local 62, went to the polls March 30 to record their preference for manager.

All the business agents, executive board members, and delegates to the ILGWU convention.

Samuel Shore, active head of Local 62 for a long period, was re-elected to office by a vote of 450 for and 274 against.

All the business agents were re-elected by the following votes:

Mary Goff, 4,695; Fannie Shapiro, 4,517; Arthur Dine, 4,532; Samuel Pannu, 4,541; Philip Poll, 4,523; Samuel Spivack, 4,547; and Morris Zlotz, 4,246.

Five delegates to the ILGWU convention; the administration's ticket again scored a sweeping victory. Samuel Shore headed the list with a total of 4,435 votes. Others elected were:

Fannie Brammer, 4,087; Mary Gennaway, 2,611; Mary Goff, 4,215; Esther Grollitzer, 3,512; Grace Guardino, 2,585; Dora Richter, 3,709; Isidore Schoenholz, 3,282; and Fannie Shapiro, 4,142.

The election of the executive board also carried out the administration sweep. 255 booths were necessary to accommodate the record-breaking turnout.

The election was supervised by an election committee of the Union. Vice-President J. J. Heller, of the ILGWU, represented the parent body.

The spirit which dominated the election was carried over into the Joint Installation Meeting which was held at Merca, Temple, on Thursday, April 8. After the meeting an impromptu banquet was held in a Broadway restaurant, with Vice-Presidents Bialis, Kramer, Heller and Reisinger as guests of the evening. The banquet adjourned to the regular weekly Thursday broadcast of Local 62 at Station WEVD at 10:30, where an interesting program was enjoyed by a studio that was packed with board members, officers and guests of honor.

A FIRST ANNIVERSARY IN HARLEM

The Negro Labor Council will celebrate its first anniversary with a gala entertainment and dance, Saturday night, April 21, in the spacious auditorium of the Harlem Labor Center, 311 West 125th Street. The affair will mark a year of the most constructive work among Negroes since emancipation.

Embroiderers Elect Freedman, Hattab Lead Local 66 Officer List

The Embroiderers' and Platers' Local, No. 66, cast a phenomenal vote on March 23, at the Manhattan Opera House, returning to office the old administration.

There were 2,212 votes cast, approximately 70 per cent of all eligible to vote in this election. Z. L. Freedman, president of Local 66, led the poll with 1,981 votes, while Louis Hattab, manager, received 1,935. Business Agents Joseph Goff, David Kriegerstein, Isaac Baroffsky and Nathans Hissel were re-elected by all pluralities.

Vice-President Louis Levy of the ILGWU supervised the election which was very peaceful and orderly.

Cleveland Locals in Bowling Tournament

The ILGWU in Cleveland has a Bowling League, which has maintained a steady race all during the Winter. The league is composed of the male members of Local 290 and of the other ILGWU locals affiliated with the Joint Board.

Dave Junap is manager of the league. Fred Eppor is secretary, Meyer Berkman, treasurer, and Albert Berkove is the contact man.

Games are bowled immediately after work hours. Despite the impediments of travel not a game has been postponed all during the raise period; every game has been played according to schedule.

Herb Scheller has come through high with 628 for three games, and Brother Cultrona is second high with 624. Scheller is also high for a single game with 356. Eddy Wolf, with 245, is second, with Brother Cultrona and Brother Cole with 241. Good for third, Privateers' Centers are high with one game with a score of 1001. Privateers' Flyers scored with a score of 395, and Sitcherman's are third with 350.

ANOTHER K. C. BIG COTTON FIRM SETTLES

In a telegram dated April 12, Meyer Perlata informs the General Office in New York as follows:

"Signed two-year contract with Missouri Garment Company. Firm employs over 200 workers. This firm fought us hardest in the past 2 1/2 years. Contract provides for strict closed shop, code wages and hours, 10 per cent increase for cost-of-living, price committee, shop chairman. This concludes victorious strike in three shops."

Paul Dembitzer, Long in ILGWU Service, Dies

The ILGWU, in particular, and the American labor movement, in general, sustained a shocking loss in the death of Paul Dembitzer, well-known labor and Socialist writer, lecturer and propagandist. Dembitzer was for more than ten years on the editorial staff of "Genrechtlicht," official publication of the ILGWU printed in the Jewish language.

Several years ago, as he was giving unsparringly of himself to the service of the workers in his native Poland, Dembitzer contracted the "white plague" from which he never was able fully to recover. In recent years, this pulmonary illness became complicated by kidney trouble, to which he finally succumbed at the age of 47 on March 26, 1937, at the New York Hospital.

Hundreds of friends and colleagues attended funeral ceremonies on Sunday, March 28, from Garlick's Funeral Parlor on Grand Street, New York City. In obedience to his final wishes, his body was cremated. He was unmarried.

Vancouver, B. C., Has ILGWU Local

Local 276 Formed in Far West City

In a telegram to President Dubinsky, dated April 2, General Officer Sam Herbst of Western Canada informs the General Office that he recently organized a local of cloakmakers in Vancouver. "Held successful meeting here," Herbst wired, "nearly all workers joined the Union. We elected an executive board to carry on until June. There are 175 people working here in 16 shops. Charter to Local 274 issued on March 26."

2 Underwear Shops Added to Kansas City Union List

Another step ahead was made in the "Spring union climbing" drive in Kansas City, Mo., when, on April 9, agreements were reached between the ILGWU Joint Board of that city and two underwear firms, Theo Anst and the Mayfair Mfg. Co.

Each employ about 100 workers. Meyer Perlata, Regional Union Director, informed the General Office of the ILGWU in a message on that day. Standard union conditions were obtained including wage scales and work hours.

"Pinched" But Not Downed



Ray Blotiaux, Chicago Organizer and Leader of Sockin Bros. Cotton Garment Strike, Shown in Cook County Jail After Arrest on Picket Line—Released Shortly Afterward, Miss Blotiaux Reappeared on the Union Cordons Around the Sockin Sweatshop.

In the "Little International"

By Harry Wander, V.P. General Manager, Eastern Out-Town Department

The Post-Easter Lull

The Easter holidays are over and those of our workers who had expected their largest earnings for the year from the pre-Easter volume of dress production have been disappointed. Since the pre-Easter rush simply did not materialize, particularly in the shops making a cheaper line of garments, many experts and different reasons for this phenomenon. Some tell us that it is because Easter fell so early this year and others attribute it to the unseasonable cold weather. They assure us that we can hope for a sustained volume of production immediately following Easter, and those who claim that there is a very large potential market of Spring buyers who will make their purchases later in the season. However, our workers are not economic experts, and wages paid, not local and extra earnings, are what they need to make a living. The usual post-Easter lull has set in and the little work that they had in the shops is now fast disappearing.

Long and weary seasons are appearing in the trade paper, "Women's Wear," informing the trade that Easter is only the beginning of the dress season and not its end. However, our workers will be convinced that the higher priced tailors are worth listening to when work makes its reappearance in the shops.

PRICE SETTLEMENT TROUBLES

A number of stoppages were ordered against jobbers during the last two weeks because of their refusal to settle prices. None of these stoppages lasted more than two days. One of the jobbers, whose contractors were stopped, was Louis Rosen. The workers affected were those of the Raymond Dress in Plainfield, N. J., the Reiter Dress of Covens, L. J., and the Yonkers Dress of Yonkers, N. Y. Other contractors whose workers were stopped because the jobber refused to settle prices were the Bellan in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., working for Price Blesinger, and the Mills workers of Mt. Vernon, working for Joseph Joseph Goldfarb & Bros. Manufacturers and jobbers, with two inside shops, one in New York and one in New Haven, refused access to their books to the Joint Board in vestigators in violation of the collective agreement. A strike was ordered by the Joint Board in both shops and the workers remained out on strike until the firm submitted its books for examination. The records disclosed that the firm operated especially a New Haven shop, \$4.75 garments, contrary to an agreement on schedule of wages to work on \$3.75's. As a result of the investigation, the firm paid \$6,500, part of which was for unpaid distribution work to the New York shop, part for underpayments and part for liquidated damages. The firm further agreed to revise the wage schedule in the New Haven shop upwards, to meet the scale of the \$4.75 price range.

THREE STRIKES ON HAND

At the present time we have three strikes on hand as a result of our campaign to organize the miscellaneous trades: the Glenn Mfg. Co. in Copiague, L. I., the Lockrite Undergarment in West New York, N. J., and the children's Garment, manufacturers of children's clothing, of Elizabeth, N. J.

The strike against the Glenn Mfg. Co., a children's dress concern, is now in its twelfth week and the workers are still picketing vigorously. Recently, one of the pickets, Joseph Roberts, was attacked by a local they, hired by those interested in the employer's welfare., Roberts was attacked by this party

Bayonne Is Justly Proud of This ILGWU Girls' Team



one exhibit on his way home where the thing was lying in wait for him. As a result of injuries sustained, Roberts spent a week in the hospital. The work is being held by local authorities for Grand Jury action.

More recently, eight of the strikers were arrested and hauled into Court on charges of disorderly conduct. They were arrested while picketing the plant and brought before Justice of the Peace John A. Robbins in Babylon, L. I. The Justice, in a rather complicated decision based upon reasoning, the acrobatics of which would be unusual even for a Supreme Court Justice, handed down his ruling. Saying the strikers belligerently, he declared, "I am not here to decide whether or not picketing is legal. However, the constables are here to enforce the law." You can't cause this disturbance here without some representation. Law and order is going to be enforced here no matter what the cost." He then warned them to keep out of trouble by keeping away from the Glenn Mfg. Co., hinting to add that picketing was not illegal. Thereupon, he sentenced them to a six-month probationary period. The workers and the Union are still attempting to bring from this judicial puzzle how they may picket the shop and remain away from it at the same time.

To clear up the decision, a number of the workers, while discussing the case, suggested that a delegation be sent to the county spirit-ally to find ways and means of carrying out the Judge's decision, lest they violate their probation. Meanwhile, they agree with the Judge that picketing is perfectly legal and are continuing their picket lines in front of the shop daily. The Union has appealed the decision to the higher court in the county seat at Riverhead, Long Island.

THE STRIKES IN NEW JERSEY TOWNS

The strike of the Lockrite Economy Undergarment Mfg. Co. of West New York, N. J., remains solid in its seventh week. The strike was originally called in February, and after two weeks of striking an agreement was reached between the employer and the Union, which the employer promptly violated. He refused to reemploy a number of the strikers who had walked out with the rest of their fellows. The Union promptly notified the local police chief, who had been instrumental in bringing both parties together, that the employer was violating his agreement and, that the Union was compelled to once again call a strike against the employer. The picketing continues and the employer is unable to secure production and fill his orders. Strike activity is being continued

against the Modern Mfg. Co., a children's dress concern, of Elizabeth, N. J. The attempt of the company to break the strike by securing an injunction restraining the Union from exercising any of its constitutional rights have been unsuccessful. The shop is still being picketed.

A stoppage of the Workers of Max Wax & Co., an undergarment factory of Bloomfield, N. J., took place on Thursday, April 1, because the employer refused to settle prices. The method that he would use to defeat the Price Committee would be a persistently stubborn attitude that would wear down the committee. Finally, after a stoppage was called which lasted 24 hours, the firm agreed to settle prices with H. Stroz, local officer. Increases in piece prices were secured and adequate provision made to make general adjustments with the local Price Committee in the future.

IN COHOS AND LONG ISLAND CITY

The strike of the Cobens Mfg. Co. of Cohoes, N. Y., a blouse factory owned by Mr. Siegal, was ended with the assistance of Mr. Doyle of the New York State Industrial Mediation Bureau. The strike was originally called because the employer refused to settle prices and attempted to work silk dresses under the provisions of the blouse agreement. After a four-hour conference, an agreement was reached that solved the difficulties which had prompted the strike. The Cobens Mfg. Co., according to the new agreement, will be permitted to manufacture dresses provided that the wage schedules are in accordance with the accepted minimums for that industry. As far as blouse-makers are concerned, the old agreement

reached between the Union and Siegal remains. A good deal of credit for the agreement must go to Mr. Doyle, who did excellent work in bringing both parties together. The strike, while it lasted, was characterized by unusual militancy and captured the imagination of the local press.

The Piere Mfg. Co., a cotton dress shop at 9th Street, Long Island City, has just been signed up with the Union. The following improvements in working conditions of the 22 workers involved were secured: working hours have been reduced from 44 hours per week to 37½ hours per week and the wage payment rates have been raised from \$12.00 to \$14.00 per week to the \$16.00 per week minimum established in the children's dress industry.

Now that elections are over for local executive board members and convention delegates, the usual rounds of celebrations, installations and sendoffs are getting under way. Each local has made provision for an affair in its territory at which the official ceremonies will be performed and the local membership afforded an opportunity to become acquainted with one another socially.

"Model Company Union" Bait Falls

By Bernard Schub Connecticut Job Manager

The strike against the J. M. Gross Mfg. Co. of Hartford, Conn., engaged in the manufacture of cotton pajamas, was ended Thursday, March 15, after a one-week strike. The firm attempted to break the strike by offering the workers a model company union contract if

they would organize a company union.

One of the "philanthropic" clauses of this company agreement provides that a "loyally incorporated organization will be favored by the employees of the company at J. M. Gross's expense, which will have the power to enter into wages, conditions of employment and all other matters concerning the working conditions in the factory. A further provision states that if there will be any complaints about any matter concerning the working conditions, the Governing Committee will have the power to negotiate with the company to settle any disagreements. Three arbitrators will be appointed to make a decision on the matter. One arbitrator will be binding on both the company and the Association of Workers.

If the reader can glean any meaning from this paragraph, then we congratulate him; or perhaps the language is purposely confusing to conceal the true intent of the clause. (Tuesday) will negotiate with Twesdies to find out what to do with Twesdies.

The workers rejected the company's offer by a unanimous vote and insisted that the firm enter into a legitimate agreement with the ILGWU.

The firm, in the face of the determination of the workers to remain loyal to their Union, finally capitulated and the 60 workers involved have secured a material improvement in their working conditions. The number of working hours has been reduced from 41 to 40 hours; wages have been raised so much as 100 percent and more. Whereas before they were working on a section piece-work system, that system of work is now abolished.

The elections in Local No. 111, New Haven, have been completed and the report of the Election Committee to the executive board lists that the following people constitute the new board for 1937-1938: Elvira Colevolpe, Anna DeDario, Carmela Caprio, Mary Catalano, Anna Cross, Frank D'Amato, Rose DeFrancisco, Louis DeLillo, Elizabeth Roth, Theresia Tassinio, Ruffa DeNicola, Frank Perrella, Anna Fortis, Josephine Giannita, Christine Grant, Kate Levanich, Beatrice Lusa, Rose Montano, Edella Mergilini, Mary Mironek, Caroline Nazario, Emily Pasch, Tereza Barry.

The new officers were installed at a joint meeting of both the old and new executive boards by the Eastern Out-Town Department, acting on behalf of President Dulcich at the latter's request. A review of accomplishments of the last executive board was given to the meeting and the hope expressed that the new executive board would be able to guide the Union along further lines of progress. The installation ceremonies were followed by a social Harold Pomeroy addressed the officers and their guests, bringing them greetings of the Bridgeport Central Labor Union.

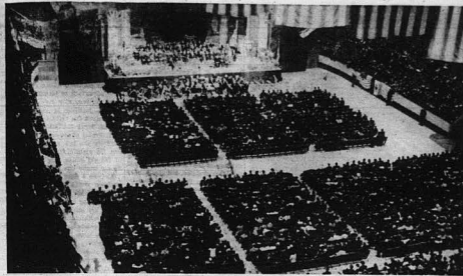
Cleveland ILGWU Bowling League Winds Up Busy Season



NEW YORK DRESS MAKERS SECTION

NEWS OF THE DRESS JOINT BOARD AND AFFILIATED LOCALS

"89" Installs at Mammoth Garden Fete



LaGuardia Talks—Dubinsky Installs Antonini and New Administration—Spectacular "Aida" Features Entertainment—Platform Banked With Flowers—25,000 Present.

Sorging forward in a new display of its power to stage a mass event with the grand sweep that has earned the admiration of the trade union movement, Local 89 installed its new administration at a colorful ratification festival, Friday, April 2, in Madison Square Garden.

Though the pressure on the Garden calendar permitted only four days for the thousand and one details involved in the ceremony, opera and dance, every effort went with clocking efficiency that gave the impression of months of preparation. The local and its committees were flooded with congratulations for doing such a splendid job on such short notice.

La Guardia Praises "89"

Mayor LaGuardia was present in a box as guest of honor and went to the platform for a pithy address in which he pictured Local 89 as one of the greatest of the American trade unions and commended its membership on its interest in politics.

A mighty chorus of cheers greeted Vice-President Salvatore Ninfo, reporting as chairman of the Elections Committee.

These cheers were duplicated when President David Dubinsky officially installed First Vice-President Luigi Antonini as general secretary of the local and the other members of the new administration. The administration taking the oath of office on the flower-banked stage against a background of the opera, scenery in New York City's largest auditorium was a solemn and affecting sight.

General Manager Hochman delivered a stirring address that went into the history of the local and pointed to the solidarity and union-consciousness of the Italian worker as the reasons which made "89" not only the largest local in the International but one of the most progressive and effective.

John Corbi, as chairman of the Arrangements Committee, delivered the opening address of welcome.

(Above) Part of the vast audience that jammed corner of Madison Square Garden at the Local 89 installation. Despite the fact that thousands were turned away and every seat was occupied, the Garden Staff said it was one of the gayest and best behaved crowds in the recent history of the Great Hall. (Below) Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York City chats with Brother Luigi Antonini, just installed as General Secretary of the Local.



Flowers Bank Stage

The stage was converted into a garden of flowers by basket gifts from sister locals and individuals. All were beautiful in their varied colors. One of the most interesting was a magnificent specimen of flower arrangement from Local 48, the second largest Italian local in the International.

Once again, the greatest hall in the city was too small to accommodate the members of Local 89. The giant meeting place was filled to capacity by 25,000 people shortly after 5 P.M., and the fire department closed all doors and refused to admit another person.

The ceremony of ratification and installation was followed by a performance of "Aida" never before equaled for color and spectacular effects in the memory of the oldest opera group in the giant audience. The singing was magnificent. But it was the production that set a new standard for Verdi's masterpiece. During the triumphal scene in the second act, a vast procession with over 500 people in line marched through a

wide runway that went past both sides of the stage and through the middle of the audience. It was headed by gorgeously caparisoned elephants, camels and horses. Lights glittered on rich costumes and, as the orchestra played the triumphal march, the audience from the very first row to the final row in the topmost balcony rose and cheered the magnificent sight.

Maestro Alfred Salmaghi was the producer. Maestro Giuseppe Lambachek conducted the double symphony orchestra. The beautiful ballet scenes were received with applause.

The cast of the opera follows: Aida, Anna Leskaya; Amneris, Dreda Aves; Rhadames, Jesse de Gavia; Amonasso, Claudio Frerico; Ramfis, Nino Roldi; The King, William Hargrave.

Significant parts of the speeches and entertainment were broadcast. Lopez Orchestra Following the opera many thousands of the audience remained to dance to the rhythms furnished by

Vincent Lopez and his club orchestra. A second orchestra made the dance music continuous. Ceremony, opera and dance—there was serious union business and a good time for all. The younger members of the local were especially appreciative of the dance, and whiffed the hours away until 2 A.M. Saturday. V. Lopez's orchestra furnished music during the ceremony of installation.

Brother Antonini in his talk outlined the policies of the administration as continuous production for conditions in the shop, preparation for improvements and continued participation in the program of the forward-looking sections of the American labor movement as charted by the International.

A mighty ovation burst through the great hall and kept going for minutes when Brother Antonini introduced Mayor LaGuardia, and said he hoped he would be Mayor for four more years. Mayor LaGuardia, talking temporarily in both English and Italian, stressed the fact that Local 89 was one of the great

American trade unions. Turning special attention to the younger portions of the audience, he traced the history of the local and the sacrifices of the leadership and the older membership to bring it to its present position of power and leadership.

More Names

"Justice," in its last issue, printed the names of the officers, the Executive Board and the list of delegates to the Atlantic City convention.

The names of the members of the General Council follow:

CENTRAL DISTRICT: Fannie Alden, Josephine DeLo, Josephine Lucia, Alessandro, Leo DeLo, Josephine DeLo, Carlo Suriano, Virginia DeLo, Carolina Giuliani, Anna Letta De Sta. Carolina Giuliani, Anna DeLo, Frank Milazzo, Pietro Poles, Angelina Protosini, Cleonora Corina, Catherine Siorino, Moe Serrillo, Achilleo D'Arco, Anna Mareri, Pauline Bruno.

FRANKLIN SQUARE: Charles, Anzio, George Baraberto, Luigi DeLo, Josephine DeLo, Cleonora Corina, Anzio, Serafino Ciccone, Charles DeLo, Anthony Cugno, Ludia Morano, Antonio Maraberto, Giovanni Truani.

WILLIAMSBURG DISTRICT: Emma Anziani, Catherine DeLo, Maria DeLo, Catherine Crossano, Mary DeLo, Josephine DeLo, Mary DeLo, Josephine DeLo, Mary DeLo, Margaret Siorino.

BROOKLYN DISTRICT: Giuseppe Calogero, Bruno Corio, Rose Corio, Giuseppe Corio, Rose Corio, Sebastiano Di Grazia, Luigi Carafato, Lena Giannone, Maria Rosa DeLo, Rose Corio, Salvatore Salata.

BROWNVILLE DISTRICT: Frank Altieri, Lena Amadori, Salvatore Abrisi, Tony Corino, Maria Ferrara, Frances Grifanti, Sam Guercio, Juan Lombardi, Lilian Perroni, Lullie Napolitano, Pietro Napolitano.

BROOK DISTRICT: Fausto Scarsone, Antonella Chiaro, Carlo Caporaso, Giuseppe DeLo, Giuseppe DeLo, Michele Mauro, Rose Petrananni, Ilse Petrananni, Nellie Salsandra, Rosa Scarsone, Josephine Trillo.

HARLEM DISTRICT: Domenico Giametti, Cattana Colandro, Peio Giametti, Peggy D'Agnes, Silvia Di Caro, Joseph Genova, Margaret Calogero, Angina Barra, Marco Palumbo, Maria Palumbo, Kate Stevens.

Alternates as delegates to the convention follow: Martino Mauro, Charles Petrananni, Carlo Corio, Fran de Castro, Fred Ciccone, Joseph Costello, Antonio D'Arco, Giuseppe DeLo, Charles Di Maria, Sebastiano Di Grazia, Genta, Ida Lenora, Giuseppe Lupo, Giuseppe Lombardi, Charles Lo La, Frank Maraberto, Salvatore Maraberto, Giuseppe Maraberto, Tony Piro, Joe M.A. Emanuele Santa, Frances de Santis, Andrea Sato, Tom Veronesi.

DISAPPOINTED?

If you were one of the many turned away from Local 89's great installation where you came with a ticket, you are urged to write Brother Luigi Antonini.

LOCAL 22 PROTESTS HERSHEY MOB ATTACK

Manager Zimmerman of Local 22 has issued a strong statement attacking the recent mob attack upon the all-down strikers at Hershey, Pa.

The statement said in part: "Every union man or woman, every friend of labor throughout the country, must raise his voice in indignation against the disgraceful exhibition of such violence that was staged at Hershey, Pa., yesterday.

"The workers at the Hershey plant are on strike against the vicious discrimination practiced by the company against those active in the union. They are on strike for real collective bargaining, for better conditions of labor, for some measure of freedom in this company-controlled town. Their fight deserves the greatest sympathy and support among all sections of the people."

CAVALLERIA AS '22' INDICIS STAFF

Opera, Local Chorus and Orchestra, April 19, At Hippodrome

A gala performance of the complete 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' Mascagni's immortal opera, will follow the installation of the new Local 22 administration at the Hippodrome, Monday, April 19. Stars of the Chicago Civic Opera and the Metropolitan Opera Company are in the cast.

The local's own chorus and mandolin orchestra will occupy a prominent place on the program.

As this issue of 'Justice' goes to press, arrangements are being made to include an internationally famous Spanish dance group in the program. This is regarded as having special significance in the light of the heroic struggle Spain is putting up against the Fascist invaders.

Starts 6 Sharp

Tickets may be obtained from business agents. The arrangements committee stresses the fact that the program begins on the dot of 6 P.M. There are no reserved seats. It will be first come, first served, so far as admission and the choice of seats are concerned.

The ceremony of installation will be impressive in its simplicity. There will be three speakers: President David Dubinsky, who will perform the ceremony of installation and administration of the oath; General Manager Julius Hochman for the Dress Joint Board, and Charles S. Zimmerman, who was re-elected manager of the local by an overwhelming majority at its last election.

Tickets in Demand

A steady demand for tickets developed as soon as they were available and it is evident that the Hippodrome will be filled to capacity.

The program will fall into two parts. The first part, beginning at 6 P.M., will include the formal meeting and installation. The chorus and mandolin orchestra will give concert numbers during this session.

The second part of the program, consisting of the performance of the opera, will start promptly at 8 P.M.

Want To Be A CITIZEN ?

It has always been important to be a citizen of the United States.

Today, with social security and other legislation, it is your duty to yourself and your family.

The Joint Board Helps

Come to Room 602 between 4 and 6 P.M. any working day or between 10 and Noon on Saturdays for information.

Mr. Morris Teich, an expert in the field as well as a person familiar with the problems of our own members, is there to give you service.

There is no charge for advice. There is a fee of \$1 for photographs. The other charges are the fees you must pay the United States Government.

DO IT NOW!

IDA--Russian



Ida's Family Remembers the Oppression and Persecution Under the Caste, the Setting of Nationality Against Nationality in the Attempt to Maintain an Acreal Empire, When Workers Were Kneaded, Other Workers Wielded the Whip, Ida Finds the Prejudice of Race, Color and Creed Still Used in America to Separate Worker from Worker, Under the Banners of Our International and Dress Joint Board We See a Real Commonwealth of Nations With Workers from 28 Different Countries Working Together To Better Their Conditions. When the Workers of the World Realize That Their Common Interests Extend Across Every Line On the Map, the Barriers of False Patriotism Will Withier and the Era of Peace, Plenty and Happiness for All Will Open.

Wide Program Is Planned By "22" Athletic Board

By Martha Cohen

For more than three years now, Local 22 has been conducting many activities, free to the Union membership. Particularly within the Educational Department, where numerous classes are held, our members have the advantage of learning and discussing the most vital problems confronting us as workers.

But all of these activities are not an end in themselves. They are a means whereby the Union membership is drawn more closely to the life of the Union and becomes an active force in helping to build a bigger and better union.

Board Coordinates

It was in this light that an Athletic Board was set up in the Union. The board is composed of delegates elected by each sports group, in order to coordinate the athletic activities. All members participating in athletics compose the Athletic Division.

The delegates to the Athletic Board are very enthusiastic about this setup because they feel that now, through some form of organization, the athletic department will get much more publicity and recognition and that this would be one of the best ways of making friends among the members of the clams and as the same time creating a healthy Union spirit among us. This we are carrying out concretely. Watch for regular reports in future issues of 'Justice.'

Apropos "Sit-Downs"

By Luigi Antonini

People are talking everywhere of sit-down strikes, attributing to this newest labor technique subversive aims and unpredictable eventualities.

While a glance into past history of the labor movement, here and abroad, might reveal instances of "sit-downs" or near "sit-downs" strikes, it was not until last year's general strike in France that this indoor strike weapon was brought to the fore. Its obvious advantages from the trade-union viewpoint, especially in mass production plants, were soon perceived in this country. The General Motors strike provided its first large-scale successful test, quickly repeated in countless other instances at widely scattered places and industries.

What is being debated now, however, is not the comparative effectiveness of the "indoor" strike and the old picket-line, but the legality of the former. Some self-reliant interpreters of property rights, such as had been recently codified by judicial decisions, claim that the staying-in method runs afoul of the law. So did, for that matter, the picket-line years ago; so did the strike itself at the beginning of our industrial age; so did the mere banding together of wage-earners for the purpose of discussing the betterment of their working conditions when trade unionism was in its infancy. One does not have to be a constitutional lawyer or a student in jurisprudence to understand that the conception of legality waxes and wanes with the law of social evolution. What was illegal yesterday may be legal today; what is illegal today might become legal tomorrow.

A case—and a very good case, indeed—can be made out for the concept that workers, too, have certain inalienable property rights attached to their jobs; and that the stay-in method is nothing but the latest device to assert or protect this right while a dispute with the management goes on. So far as labor is concerned, it appears to me, this new weapon has already earned the right of favorable consideration. I mean to say that its extensive use by many labor unions and the satisfactory and orderly results derived from it, should be considered enough ground to stand behind it and advocate for its legal sanction. To join the chorus of denunciations,—as unfortunately some prominent labor leaders, on the conservative side, have done, means simply to give aid and comfort to the enemies of labor. Even if the legality of the sit-down strike is still in doubt in the minds of

such ultra-cautious souls, it certainly is entitled to fairer treatment than mere denunciation, especially in cases where the management assumes an arrogant and unlawful attitude toward the conceded rights of the workers to collective bargaining and union recognition.

The legality or illegality of certain acts incident to labor struggles clearly cannot be established by abstract legal reasoning. It requires the consideration of other concurrent factors, economic as well as political. When employers take advantage of technological tools of the law, why may not workers be justified in claiming for themselves the right to cut across certain legal limitations? When, an interplay of economic and social conditions the law of compensation has its rightful place, regardless of the old adage that two wrongs do not make one right.

And it dare predict that the sit-down strike will remain as an accepted labor weapon, to be used in particular against such employers as are unable to present themselves with clean hands before the bar of public opinion.

Every issue has, however, its reverse side.

The sit-down strike, just because it is a powerful weapon capable of paralyzing production in an entire plant even if confined to a minor department, is capable of affecting many people in addition to those directly participating in it. It follows, therefore, that if the sit-down strike is used indiscriminately and on the smallest provocation or disagreement between union and employer, the inconveniences it imposes on other people are bound to stir up resentment, a hostile attitude and acts of reprisal.

With this reservation in mind,—based, however, on past labor experiences here and abroad, I think that organized workers should boldly come out in favor of the sit-down strike technique and call for its legalization. Of course, the problem of its judicious use will still remain, but I am willing to trust sound labor, statesmanlike and common sense to take care of that.

SPANISH HELP PARTY

A group of workers of the Aikay Foods, 438 Seventh Avenue, recently held a "Spanish Help Party" at the home of Ethel Shor. The net collection came to \$11. The committee of workers who arranged the party wish to thank all those who helped make it a success. The committee urges other shops to run similar parties.

"22" Strongly Backs Supreme Court Curb

The executive board of Local 22 has issued a strong statement calling for support of President Roosevelt's proposal for immediate liberalization of the Supreme Court as an emergency measure and for a constitutional amendment as a final remedy for "the present intolerable situation."

"Labor must unite its forces behind the Judiciary reform plan," the statement said in part, "to make possible the enactment into law of its own program of social welfare and security."



Spanish-Speaking Los Angeles Activists Mapping Union Plans



By Pauline M. Newman

Another Friend Departed!

In the untimely death of Paul Dambitzer, the Union Health Center has lost an understanding friend. For the past few years Dambitzer was a frequent visitor to the Union Health Center. He had faith in the work of this institution, and proved it by having been cared for by several of our physicians.

The last time I saw him, he was resigned to his fate as any human being in whom the spark of life still flickers can be. He knew he was doomed—knew there was no hope for him. He anticipated death to overtake him at any moment. When friends advised him to go back to California, he disregarded the advice. He did not wish to leave the movement here, of which he was an integral part. We shall miss him. The list of our departed friends is getting long. We will not see them nor hear them again. But their contribution to our movement shall not be forgotten.

Rose Schneiderman in a New Position

In company with Hannah Haskel and Sadie Reich, she attended the ceremony when Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews inducted Rose into her new position—Secretary of the New York State Department of Labor. This position was previously held by Mild Schwartz, who died on February 22.

The IGLWU, the Women's Trade Union League and other labor organizations sent flowers and representatives. The latter expressed their pleasure at having Miss Schneiderman in an important position. Rose remains president of the Women's Trade Union League. While her present position is different, Rose will be Rose no matter what her job may be.

Hay Fever Treatments

We have made arrangements for the annual victims of hay fever. Tests have already begun. The days are Friday and Saturday mornings. Treatments will begin Monday and Tuesday evenings, April 19 and 20. For further information, members and their families are asked to come to the Union Health Center or to telephone.

We Read With Interest

In the New York Times of Sunday, April 4, both in the news section and in the magazine, there

Knitters All! . . . But Can They Toss That Ball . . .



LOCAL 22 SPORT SQUADS

By Leo Cohen Athletic Director

IVORY SEASON STARTS: The astrologers said it three weeks ago, the weather man held off for another two weeks, but Spring really started a week ago when our baseball team got in its first outdoor practice at the parade grounds. Under the influence of the warm sunbline, the team actually swayed. And with a team cruise, the last indoor can't put the long red underwear into mothballs.

MURRAY COHEN didn't keep his batting eye in moth balls through the Winter. He got the wagle on his feet trip to the plate and kept the pill knocking out into the pasture all through practice.

FRED SCHMIDT, the man with the rubber arm, ciled up his glove ball and struck out six prospects in his three innings hit. His nerve was breaking like a plate in a busy restaurant.

BY COHEN "I'da' latched stuff 'em, kept the gang in stitches. His cocking of first was worth ten weeks in confinement, but all his hitting can't stop him from turning in an on net performance in outfield. He sure can judge 'em and reach 'em.

Don't be bashful. If you want to join the team, report to Room 548, 222 West 40th. There are several positions open.

SPAGHETTI CALISTHENICS:

Our girls swung from standard movements in the calisthenics class the other day into acrobatic twirls. And they did well. Come down Tuesday, 5:35 P.M., and get a laugh out of the stunts. After a little practice you can join in. A hint: three months of calisthenics and you'll drop 20 pounds and look 20 pounds lighter. Two of the girls who joined last year find it unnecessary to wear corsets. Improve your figure, improve your health and collect a lot of fun doing it.

TENNIS TIP:

Please call for a duplication of the tennis court program which proved so popular last year. Meanwhile you can have indoor practice in the gym, Fridays at 5:45. Selma Sakrab and Sylvia Ostrow, whose matches last year had the BEST atmosphere, are just waiting for the outdoor nets.

MAY DAY:

Our teams and athletic division are going to play their usual colorful part. Get set!

SHAKE HANDS WITH HANDBALL:

We're getting under way with a real handball team for the Summer. Louis Stock, our one and only wall ace, has been elected captain. Simon Horiz, the trophy collector, will show his famous chop stroke to a wider audience. There are several challenges on file and as soon as we're ready, we'll take on all comers.

NO SOFTIES FOR SOFT BALL:

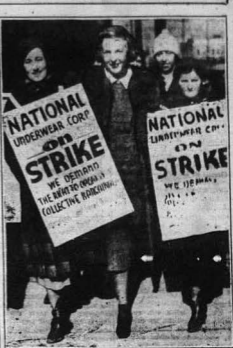
Our girls' softball team is shaping up into a hard-hitting, slashing combination that will go places. Reggie Drayzer is asking for more recruits. Report to gym class and register for softball. It's a barrel of fun and swell exercise.

THAT SUPREME COURT

A special lecture series going into the history of the Supreme Court and its relation to the Constitution is being staged by David P. Berensberg, Monday evenings, 6 P.M., in Room 518, 222 West 40th Street. It is one of the features of Local 22's educational program.

STRIKE AGAINST THE BOB'S IDEAS
Join Your Classes

Novelist Joins Picket Line



National Underwear Shikers in St. Louis Are Reinforced on Picket Line by Intellectual Friends As Strike Enters Sixth Week

On the Youth Front

By Murray Koenig

WITH THE SENIORS

As very informative lecture on "Facts and Fossils in Medicine" was delivered by Dr. Jean Shroy, well-known specialist in women's and children's diseases, on Friday, April 2, Dr. Shroy was formerly a member of our own Local 22.

In the Spring the Seniors' minds

turn to thoughts of hikes, and soon—Sunday, April 11th, saw them tramping out to Karsen (near 507 on first athletic) Park in Long Island, where they celebrated the beginning of the "open season" with plenty of food and fun.

Julius Perlman once more showed his remarkable influence with Lady Luck by winning the raffle at the Spanish Solidarity Social which took place March 19th at 218 W. 40th Street.

"The 'Switzerland Event,' Friday, April 9th, was directed by Beatrice Kony and Julius Perlman, our official and Athletic Director, respectively, and there's a special reason for it. These two members have been as persistent in securing all our contests, beer, drawings, etc., that the Seniors decided to put them in charge of the "Switzerland Hunt" to go to give the other members a chance.

WITH THE INTERMEDIATES

At a recent meeting of the "Twenty-Two" club, Sol Field, the young labor organizer, discussed the present-day labor movement. The subject was fully discussed by the others afterwards. Another such lecture is planned for the future with the topic being "Should the Youth of workers become professionals or should they follow their parents and become workers too?"

Irving Greenwood, the Clero of the Interns, was placed in the "Oratorical Contest" of the Young Circle League, Interns' Division. He made an "Anti-Socialism and the Jew."

A Victory Party is being planned to honor the stalwarts who brought the basketball championship home

to the "Elers." A banner from the League will be presented.

This idea never seems to have affected everyone—the "Elers" are talking to the open road on April 18th.

A theatre party to see "Steel" was unanimously approved by the club.

WITH THE JUNIOR "22"

The youngest club in our Local 22 has been reorganized and is now in full swing. They have recently visited the Ford plant here in the city. The club is under the leadership of Agnes Heller and Nat Strots of the Pioneer Youth.

The club meets Saturday mornings at 11 o'clock in Room 618, 218 West 40th Street. All children from 12 to 15 are eligible.

Brevities From Puerto Rico

By Teresa Anguera, Secretary

There are two thousand IGLWU members in the district of San Juan; three hundred in Mayaguez; four hundred fifty in Arecibo; two hundred in Utuado; one hundred in Aguadilla; one hundred eighty in Coamo.

The organizers are: Dolores Diaz Roman from Arecibo; Luis Felipe Rivera, Jr., and Pascuala Figueroa from Mayaguez; and Jose D. Solo from Aguadilla.

The educational work is conducted by some of the students we had in our Training Center. The Department of Labor is carrying on the radio program.

We are receiving a little help from outside groups. When we have to settle a strike, we call upon the Mediation and Conciliation Commission. If necessary, we appeal to the Commissioner of Labor and they have to intercede in the dispute and they certainly do it in a fine spirit, but in everything else we are getting on alone. The "Nationalists" movement is giving us no help at all.

Southwest District Reports Another Active Fortnight

By Mayer Perlestein,
ILGWU Regional Director

In St. Louis
We are beginning to get places in St. Louis. The new in the cotton garment industry is finally broken and the cotton garment industry is on the verge of being completely minimized. We have worked hard for the last three years. We have spent a lot of energy and money. We had and we still have many picket lines. Hundreds of our girls were and are still present being dragged in jail. However, not only do we see a ray of sunshine, but the sun in its full glory is beginning to shine in through our window. There is plenty of work ahead of us but we are succeeding.

Solomon Dress
The strike that we have called in the Solomon Dress Company in St. Louis is in full force. The hundred employees of the firm are out of the shop. There are only five or six girls remaining in the shop day and night. Picketing continues and will continue until the firm will come to terms with the Union.

Lang-Kahn
We have called this week a strike at Lang-Kahn, the only silk dress shop in St. Louis that is not in contractual relations with the Union. This is a firm that employs the Ahamer Detective Agency, that introduced a system of spies to spy and tell the relations that they should not have any relations with the Union, and these spies act as the representative of a company union that this detective agency organized in that shop. Our silk dressmakers in this town are all determined to put an end to the savage methods that the firm is making use of, and we have finally decided that the time has come when this firm must get its deserved lesson. It is a hard, bitter struggle.

On the day of the strike, six hundred silk and cotton dressmakers were on the picket line. It is true that the entire police department was also on the picket line that morning, hundreds and hundreds of uniformed and plain-clothes men, in addition to many, many so-called detectives and hoodlums of the Ahamer Detective Agency, and the result was that fully half of the one hundred fifty workers whom the firm employed did not report to work. The shop is being picketed daily by hundreds of dressmakers and the picketing will continue until the firm will change its policy.

Mound City ILGWU "Activists" Greet Their President



Officers and Members of Executive Boards and the Joint Board of the St. Louis Locals Posing for Camera With President Dubinsky When He Visited There Early in March—Regional Director Perlestein At Dubinsky's Left

Lewenbaum Cotton Dress Shop
The firm of Lewenbaum, one of the larger cotton dress shops here, employing about three hundred fifty to four hundred people, was advised by the Union that it is ready to confer in order to establish collective bargaining and fair labor conditions. At the last minute, when we were on the verge of calling a strike in the shop, we were advised that the firm may be ready to enter into conference. If it will and an agreement can be entered into, good and well; if not, we are all prepared for a strike in that shop.

National Underwear Company
The strike that we have had for the last several weeks at the National Underwear Company, a shop where over two hundred people are employed, is in full progress. The St. Louis shop of this firm is completely shut down and the firm has transferred all its activities to a factory which they have in Little Rock, Arkansas.

We have made an investigation in Little Rock and have found several shops where the exploitation of the workers is almost unbelievable. Arkansas may be down deep in the South, but during the last couple of years we have had the opportunity to learn something about this section. All kinds of threats are made against us to forget our activities in Little Rock.

Arkansas, but we are ready, if necessary, for a strike in that city.

Underwear Trade
There are four underwear manufacturers in St. Louis employing about one thousand people. Most of them have branch factories also, where several hundred additional people are employed. We have sent notes to these firms suggesting a conference. Should they ignore this or should an agreement not be possible, we are ready for action against these firms.

Elections Are Over
The political campaign in our locals in St. Louis is over. The locals have elected their officers and their delegates to the convention. There was plenty of opposition here, but thank goodness it is over and now we are busy going from meeting to meeting installing the officers.

Cotton Dress
Cotton Dress locals, the embroidery, local here, and the underwear local that we hope to have here soon have up until now been separate. They were not affiliated with the dress and cloak Joint Board although we share the office with the silk dress joint board. Last week at a meeting of all the executive boards of these locals, we decided to form the one Joint Board under the name of the Cotton Dress and Allied Trades Joint Board, and as soon as the locals will elect delegates, the installation of the Joint Board will take place. City of Luck, Cotton Dress Workers!

Pinkneyville, Illinois
I had several more conferences with Kearns Brothers of Pinkneyville. The firm moved to Fairfield, Illinois, signed a lease and now I intend to return to Pinkneyville. I had a conference with this firm recently in St. Louis and there is every indication to believe that an agreement may soon be signed with this firm which will provide for a complete Union shop and the regulation of hours and wages jointly by the Union and the employees. The firm normally employs between three hundred fifty and four hundred people and is known to be the largest producer of the "dollar dress."

Memphis, Tennessee
The strike of the Kahn Manufacturing Company of this city and the Knox Lee Dress Company is in full swing. The strike of the Knox Lee was called two weeks ago. The strike of the Kahn Manufacturing Company is three weeks old. The Knox Lee Dress Company moved to Memphis from Arkansas

and has established the same conditions here that they have in Arkansas. The regular work week was fifty-seven hours; wages, \$4.00 or \$5.00 per week. The two firms have two different lawyers who want to be summoned with the open-shoppers of Memphis, believing that a union shop is good for New York or Chicago but it isn't good for the South.

These attorneys have naturally secured two different injunctions, but the strike in that town are determined that union wages and conditions must be established in the shops before their employees will begin to produce dresses. There are many hardships they are going through. The State of Tennessee has many peculiar laws, there is one law, for instance, that provides that anyone arrested for "disturbing or attempting to disturb the peace," which is a punishable offense, can be kept in jail as long as the authorities may want them there. Many of our girls have had a taste of it. Locally, by the city administration, and particularly the Mayor of the city, feels what it means for a girl to work in a sweatshop. That gives the girls a little encouragement in their bitter struggle. Yes, the two manufacturers in Memphis are wasting their energy, inflation or no injunction, we don't produce any dresses.

Dallas, Texas

The strike against the Hibernia Ann Manufacturing Company is being continued with full vigor. The injunction which the Association of Employers Appeal has not yet been issued. Hearings are soon to take place. The courts in Dallas are beginning to hesitate to issue injunctions without hearings, and all these political maneuvers of the Manufacturers' Association have not done them any good. The hearing for this injunction is to take place this week. In the mean time our Union, together with many other unions, and our attorneys, are busy in Austin, fighting for a modified injunction law for the State of Texas. The Judicial Committee of the Texas State Legislature is at present busy with the public hearing they have arranged in connection with this anti-injunction bill. Our Union will represent it every hearing. If we have had its effect already and I hope that in the coming days the injunction laws of the State of Texas will be modified to the extent that employers will not be able to use the injunction as a method to compel sweatshop wages and conditions in the city of Dallas.

Houston, Texas
The elections in our Houston local are over and everybody there

is at present busy with a Mixed Show that our local there has arranged in order to raise money for the expense of the delegates to the convention. Although our locals there have sufficient money to cover the expense of these delegates, the manager of our Union there, the secretary and the executive board of the local are so conservative in their calculations that they want to raise additional money in order to have the local Treasury intact. Yes, our Houston delegates to the convention are on their way to Atlantic City.

Knitwear Council Protests Judge's Punitive Bias

Three members of the Knitwear Workers' Joint Council, Local 155, Carl Kroll, Sidney Meyerson and Mitchell Rosenbaum, charged with the trial by Judge Burdette, filed a protest with Judge Hayes, Chief Justice of the Court of Special Jurisdiction. When the case opened, the plaintiff, a man by the name of Schwartz, testified that he could not definitely recognize them and wanted to withdraw the charges. Assistant District Attorney Goldstein moved to that effect.

The surprise of everybody, however, Judge Burdette replied to this motion that "no charges against labor unions should be withdrawn." On these remarks, named Rosenbaum, attorney for the three union men, moved for a mistrial, but Judge Burdette denied this motion, too. The three men were found guilty of the assault charge even after the Assistant District Attorney stated that the evidence against them was insufficient.

The protest to Presiding Justice Hayes cited, among other things, that "Judge Burdette's attitude toward organized labor is not becoming a judge in a court of law and certainly you, as chief justice, should not tolerate and should correct such errors."

What is style piracy?
When was the sewing machine invented?
What were "Columbus tailors"?
How many stitches on a machine operator make per minute?
The replies to these and other questions are in "The Women's Garment Industry."

A Moment of Police Impartiality in Kansas City



Police Sergeant Shown Escorting ILGWU Picket (Left) and Weeping "Non-Striker" To Be Placed in Separate Police Cars On Way To Headquarters—Strike Has Since Been Won by Kansas City Girls After They Gained Union Contract From Gordon Bros. Cotton Dress Firm.

AN OPEN LETTER

Instead of a Story
From Florence Laaser

My friends say to me, "How do you do it, here after noon?" Here you stand with no money at all, yet you are smiling. Why does the editor take it, here after noon?" But I try not to think about that, having learned to be grateful for small things. You see, I am very happy to be allowed to write for "Justice."

I know that it penetrates into the far corners of the United States, and beyond. I know, too, that in many households it has become the very bulwark of family life. When my own family look upon the possession of its present abode, what was the first thing that met their eyes as they turned the keys in the lock, and swung wide the door? Was it not a copy of "Justice" spread about invitingly to give the widest welcome, with page nine face up, protecting the final coat of varnish over the threshold? Does not this attest, more loudly than any spoken words, the truly workmanlike instincts of the previous occupant?

Sometimes, when I feel that some of the utility which we all know at one time or another, whether we be operators at the machine of the typewriter, I read my daily going epistle with the thought that perhaps some lonely trapper, up in the Arctic Circle, is seated huddled at a fire, anxiously awaiting the next dog post, laden with condensed milk, and a six months' old copy of "Justice," tattered and worn from having passed through many hands on the way. Who knows but what, in some drought-stricken farm in the vast plains of Kansas, a despairing father, having read through to "2" in the Sears-Roebuck Catalogue, at this very moment, with the insatiable appetite for the printed word, is turning to my story about a share-cropper, set aside two years before for just so dark a day? Can I be sure that some dressmaker, commencing daily from Times Square to Staten Island, having missed the last ferry boat, and having scanned and re-scanned the timetable, will set turn to page nine, to see what sort of mess I have this week made of her life?

Why am I writing all this? Why am I permitting you to intrude, for a chapter, into my own retired thoughts? Because, my unknown readers whose names, possibly, are legion, I can't, after all these months, let you down. The Editor might, but not I. There is another reason, too. I may as well take you into my confidence completely. I

am sure that small check I got when I got it, and it is about the tenth of the month, and the deadline is in view. The Editor said so, himself.

How do I do it, here after noon? Day after day, I read the newspaper, from front page to back, from back page to front again, looking for the story. Over my coffee in the cafeteria, I tear out clippings. In the subway, I tear clippings. With a habit that has become unchangeable I tear and tear. I find poor looking at me speculatively, as if I had some strange phobia. Why not? Some people cheer rubber bands, I tear clippings. Then, every two weeks, I gather them together from behind the radiator, from under my powder jar, from the pocket of the dress I haven't worn for ten days. And what do I find, when I have sorted them?

"Senate Kills Six-Day Week, 43 to 21," "Porcelain Mosaic of Singer Kills Herein," "Atomium Council in New York," "Tens-O-Rays Grow Five Inches in Six Days," "Here is LIFE," "Polluting turbulent. And I cannot find a Situation! Fascinated, I forget that the hours march interminably. I try setting up the headlines into little phobias. I rearrange the words, and conceive a new parlor game. "Six-Days Kills Vaseline," "Senate Convenes in New York," "Porcelain Mosaic of Singer Grows Five Inches in Six Days," "Ten-O-Rays Grow Back at Work," "Atomium Council Slain on Perry Boat." Yes, I have hit upon a favorite that might sweep the country, but I still have not found a Situation about an Average Worker.

My legs ache vaguely, as with the grippe. My hands palpitate, my toes itch. And like a character in an Odeon play, I am suddenly possessed by an irrelevant longing for... what? For an orange. Yes, it is 2:10 A. M. and I want an orange. And I want a Situation.

A track rumbles on 7th Avenue. A cat, stalking the jungle of Bleecker Street, sets up a primordial howling. This my daily, I perform occult motions, up to my girdle, know only to myself, I cry, holding my breath. When I have counted to fourteen, I hear the sound of snoring. Is it real, or is it but my own terrified brain? It is real, a woman snoring.

But no ordinary sound of distress, this. No low moans of anguish, restrained lest the sleeping villages be disturbed in their dreams of Connecticut farms and

Oregonism fellowships. Rather, an instance of self-assertion that cannot be ignored. A snoring head is thrust forward from a dorm window, including nose.

The silt on the steps of the house opposite, her body comfortably disposed, as if she were prepared to stay the night, I concentrate. The crying is effectively managed, as if from long practice. From three directions, sinister shadows emerge. A policeman walks up his nightstick, ready for action. "Don't crowd, stand back!" he says to the three shadows. "Now, lady, what's the trouble?" A blood-curdling wail reads the title. Three more heads from as many windows appear themselves. From the third floor of the house opposite, a pillow filled with clothing depends upon the weeping figure. "Did you hit a nerve, statement!" Let there be a lesson to you. The snoring ceases, her shadow disappears into the night. How can I concentrate? How can I compose up a dramatic fragment from life, if I am constantly to be interrupted by such distractions? The snoring does not last long. An alley indolent sound, halfway down the street, becomes a pattern of work. "Come down and fight, Jim Murphy, if you call your self a man!" A scuffle of words. As from a sound which has been in purgatory a long time, it comes. Without hope, "Come down and fight." What humiliating jibe, what outrage, lies behind this challenge? For how many hours, perhaps years, of brother mortal in torment, have you wandered up and down the streets of the Village, searching out a Jim Murphy who cannot bear you and is afraid not fight you if he could?

But wait, is this an answer at last? Round the corner with the first milk wagon of the dark hours, a man has come, delivering himself of a strange, weird sound, an unearthly yell, a war-howl. Can this be Jim Murphy? Alas, no. It is the same sound I heard last night, and the night before, and the night before that. Alas, it comes at this hour. Never the same man, but always the same sound... The Value of Humanity of the Average Worker, perhaps... free and untrammelled, the bonds loosened, the shackles thrown off. Humanity delivered, for a few short hours, by that short cut to Liberty, if not Freedom... the pulse of grains which have been permitted to ferment, slowly. The Voice echoes and re-echoes through the night, and from all the hidden caves of Fourth Street, the cry is taken up.

But no such deliverance can I know. Not even sleep, the pillage of the hunched, can be tolerated. The deadline is at 9 A.M. tomorrow morning, and I must find a Situation.

MODEL 'T' FORD

By J. C. Rich

An Ancient Museum Piece On the Highway—Ford Does Not Recognize But Deals With the Union—God On the Chain Belt Stops Dead—Changing Models Under Duress.

Harris, Ford, the noted collector of antiques, struts out one of his masterpiece museum pieces the Model T. At one show, the great snail's and his throat larynx, only joy and sincere admiration could have greeted the sight of the relic. "It was never recognized by the union," said Ford. No more here and there it was, but a genuine, vintage Model T drove straight out of the junk yard.

What chance? What nation? Flat tires and all, the Lincoln has become of its antique value, or perhaps an added one of its rarity. Let others turn to streamline fashions, may the dictates of industry and competition force even the Ford factories to a war of shifting and many cylinders, Mr. Ford himself still remains loyal to his ancient toy. The Model T rattles off!

Was It a Sit-Down, Or Wasn't It?
We'll never recognize the Automobile Workers' Union or any other union. Mr. Ford has been from his Winter home in Florida, and boasted that several men who had struck in one of his assembly plants in St. Louis had been "peacefully accurred out." The celebrated antiques man took the occasion for these now fangled sit-down strikes that have been giving the fitters to his companions. There is a snippon, of course, that it is not a complete solution and says that Mr. Ford is not informed as to exactly what happened in his plant. His straw bosses may have been holding out something on the Chief, for there was no sit-down in Kansas City. What happened was that several men were discharged in the Ford plant there. The cause of the discharge is lost in a haze of dispute out of which no gathers that the workers are

proved first play at the cross roads and that against the union. Yes, it is probably an injustice, for Mr. Ford never recognizes a union and therefore could hear it no better. People are so prone to misread the signs of justice, and so when the twelve were discharged, all the nine hundred others simply folded arms and let the conveyor belt hurry on to a complete and devastating end.

God On the Chain Belt

Whatever it is that happens when God on the chain belt steps work, whether the walls crumble and the earth away in the deathly silence, is a mystery known only to those on a mine. However, Ford of old, in Kansas City and Detroit, was immediately in communication with the representative of the Automobile Workers' Union on location, and the "misunderstanding" was straightened out. To be sure, the Model T people don't "recognize" the union official, they merely negotiated with him and effected a truce. Similarly the good offices of the union were utilized in another Ford plant, in Kansas City, where a sit-down stopped production until the Detroit act consented to a settlement with the organization. Here again "no recognition" was involved. Ford dealt with the union through some third medium.

Doing the Work is Good

It is always enlightening to read Mr. Ford's latest gem of economic philosophy. Only a month before he had advised the workers "to stay out of labor unions if they are good." Teaching as his substitute for the proletariat may have been, the advice evidently went unheeded, for the workers remained stubborn and craven enough to flock to the union. Ford said that happened was that Mr. Ford had been misled. He may not have advised the workers to stay out of the unions for their own good, except in a left-handed way, more likely what he said was "don't join the union, if you do, stop working at the gate and smelt their breath. This, of course, was no invasion of the workers' private life and rugged individualism, but merely an effort to do them good and smelt their lives.

Mr. Ford, The Historian

"History shows," Mr. Ford turns histories for a moment, "that all improvements in labor have come out of litigation and never out of negotiation and politics. This is quite logical."

It is quite unusual to find Mr. Ford in the role of historian, for there's one famous trial which after a deal of embarrassed sounding in the facts of history he finally hurried out: "History is the bunk." Yet we are charitable enough to ignore this earlier observation, and we are ready to accept with him that "all improvements in labor have come out of industry and never out of coercion and politics." Unfortunately, Mr. Ford's managers, craftsmen and spies are not up on their history, and as a result will prevail in the future and attempt even to the homes of the workers.

"We will never recognize the union," said Henry Ford. There is life in the old Lenin yet. The lesson: The few dollars in the contract will be managed Snyder, Loy Del Priore, Agnes Helm, Martha Nodelman, and Missa Russell.

Snyder Heads Corset Workers' Local Again

Despite the showiness of the season, and the fact that many shops are not working, more than two thousand members of the Corset and Brassiere Workers' Union turned out on Tuesday, March 23, to participate in the Union's election for manager, business agent, executive board members, and delegates to the convention of the International.

The results of the balloting, which was conducted in the auditorium of the Grand Hotel, were not definitely known until well into Wednesday morning, when the final tally showed that Mrs. Alva Snyder led the count with a large vote, not only for manager, but also as delegate to the convention. Alfred Breslaw, the Union's business agent, was also returned to office by a large vote.

The following executive board members were re-elected to office: Del Priore, Agnes Helm, Yetta Kamin, Martha Nodelman, Yetta Missa Russell, and Shirley Sykes. Newly elected members are Naomi Newman, Rose Badiis, Ben Bigner, Ann Cohen, Betty Berman, and Fernfeld, Ann Galvin, Shirley Goldstein, Lena Liganart, Margaret Sabella, Rose Soudin, and Betty Sieverts.

A Serene Corner in a Union Office



Group of Local 32, Corset Workers' Local Girls, Shown in the Peaceful Atmosphere of Their Cozy Reading Room at Union Headquarters.

As 100,000 Auto Workers Milled On Cadillac Square, Detroit

Labor at the Capitol

Labor's Battlefield Shifts

By Henry Zion

(Special to "Justice")

WASHINGTON. — Having won through on the industrial battlefield, labor is going to have to prove its rear on the legislative battlefield, unless all outposts in the nation's capital are pointing in the wrong direction.

For a time there was great mystery surrounding the sudden acquiescence of defeat by the United States Steel Corp. The reasons now are creeping to the surface. They are two in number.

In the first place, shortly before Big Steel capitulated, Walter Reuther, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, visited this country. While here he talked with members of the House of Morgan concerning the seven and one-half billion dollar armament program of Great Britain and there was placed with the United States Steel Corporation the Mizzet order in its history.

Rumors had, however, that before the order for armor plate would be placed Big Steel must guarantee uninterrupted production and delivery. Great Britain's arms could not wait upon the whims of workers asking union recognition, better wages and shorter hours. Through Thomas Lamont, guiding spirit in the House of Morgan, Mizzet-C Taylor, Big Steel's chief, was induced to make peace with the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Recognition of the union by U. S. Steel was not a matter of benevolent industrial management. It was a matter of cold cash and armor plate.

In the second place, Big Steel figured that fighting the CIO would be a big task, that public opinion would be against it, that an aroused nation was less tolerant of the dictatorial methods of Judge Gary and Big Steel of 1913 and 1932. By giving in at this point Steel could go to the President and ask for Congress and ask for legislation limiting the power of trade unions and curbing their right to strike. It was felt that the case could be better presented if Steel could fall out with clean hands.

That legislative campaign to curb trade unions has already begun, President Roosevelt, in his interview with Arthur Krock of the New York Times, has said that it now appears to legislation looking towards "making labor unions legally responsible for contracts." It is not the first time that this hint has come from the White House.

Another angle was given to the legislative drive against trade unions by Mariner S. Eccles, governor of the Federal Reserve System. In a statement that got a lot of play, he insisted that prices are rising with unwarranted speed, that the rise of prices is menacing a returning prosperity and that the rise is due to monopoly of labor and capital.

Eccles' statement was not unaided. It was made after several errand boys of Wall Street had sold him that bill of goods. The President's administrators, on their own initiative, are now working on Eccles to show him that talk of a labor monopoly is absurd as long as only a little over 4,000,000 of the nation's workers are organized.

Following Reuther's statement several things happened. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce heard of directors passed a resolution pled-

ing declaring themselves in favor of trade unionism but asking that a labor union be made responsible. On the floor of the Senate all Senators, on two days, arose to condemn sit-down strikes as "un-American."

An association, calling itself the Anti-Communist League of America, was formed here headed by Lieut.-Col. Orvel Johnson, who also heads the Reserve Officers' Training Corps Association. Johnson is the person who conducts the virtue campaign to keep military training in colleges compulsory.

As its first piece of literature, the Anti-Communist Association put out a pamphlet containing articles published in 1924 by the United Mine Workers, attacking the I. W. W. and similar organizations. To it is added the injunction that John L. Lewis now takes his orders from Moscow. "The time for academic debate has passed and the hour for intelligent, patriotic and vigorous action is here," the pamphlet states in an open appeal for both violence.

This new drive against trade unionism has just begun. On one front it is being charged that methods being used by the CIO are "un-American" and "un-American" symptoms in chamber of commerce jars for "successful." On the other front a pseudo-scientific attack is being made to the effect that trade unionism is a "labor trap," reducing the cost of living, and managing prosperity by causing a gap between consumption and production and encouraging speculation.

The figures show that while the organization drives of trade unions have raised wages corporations have also increased profits. Wages have not increased from ample surpluses.

Last year Big Steel increased the amount available for distribution to stockholders by nearly 5000 per cent, or from \$1,164,708 to \$59,283,254. Gross business of the company increased 413 per cent. Company clipper, in other words, came before the men who make steel.

Here in Washington economists are rising prices. To them these prices are behaving in such the same manner that the prices in the Summer of 1929 behaved. They see newspaper headlines telling of unions winning increases in wages and they get the two together, in that same manner economists have, to arrive at the conclusion that trade unions are bringing us to another depression.

The battle of unionism for 40 years has been lost, not over. It has merely shifted from the industrial to the legislative field. Masters of industry have been short of their tear gas, machine guns and stool pigeons and are picking up in the streets, the logic and the red scare.

State officials, like Governor Murphy of Michigan, Governor Hurley of Pennsylvania and Governor Benson of Minnesota, have felt the power of organized labor. Congress and the federal administration are beginning to get a taste of it and industry has rushed its shorty troops of lobbyists here in an effort to stem the tide. That will be much buffing and puffing in Congress about labor unions. But like the house of cards of these little pigs, the house of labor is solidly built with the bricks of industrial unionism and the mortar of solidarity. They can bluff and they can puff but they can't blow this house down.



Meeting Which Made History in Auto Workers' Nationwide Movement to Build Up Industrial Union of 500,000

Atlanta Now Organizing Center

By John S. Martin

General Organizer ILGWU

Local 122 at Atlanta, Georgia, has had a revival, a revival of interest in the Union and a revival of loyalty to the organization. The Atlanta local is made up of some five hundred members, a majority working in cotton dress shops. One of these shops, the Sank-Kimberg Co., is one of the largest cotton dress shops in the South and accounts for a majority of the union members. The two cotton dress shops here pay a basic wage of \$12.25 for 40 hours. Both shops are manufacturers and maintain their own cutting rooms and sales staffs. A few group of men and women has been added to the ILGWU by these two cotton shops and much of the leadership in social and educational matters is contributed by this group.

The silk dress industry is represented by eight shops, employing from forty to eight workers each. All of these shops, also, are actual manufacturers, the smaller shops making up dresses chiefly for the local retail trade and the larger ones selling over a wide area of the South. Operators in these shops receive a guaranteed minimum of \$15.75 for a 35-hour week, although many make nearly twice that amount when work is plentiful and styles are not too difficult. All contract wage scales here are established by the earnings of a "test group," a practice of long standing in the Atlanta local, and one which, while having some advantages in a market like Atlanta, where an abundant supply of skilled labor is unavailable, still has possibilities for improvement. The product of these shops ranges from \$1.75 to \$4.75 with an occasional lot of \$6.75 being made upon order.



MRS. JOE LEE WALDEN
Unigned to Atlanta and Suburbs

Cutters in this market are generally paid much less than in the ordinary out-of-town market where the cutters are organized. This is due largely to the fact that the limited size of the market has produced a "fair of the job" complex which the sense of power that comes from organization has so far failed to overcome. The cutters of the town are almost 100 per cent organized, are a lively bunch of boys and are good mechanics. Sentiment for the establishment of a cutters' "union" or a cutters' local has gained some headway lately and something will be heard from the cutters before long.

Price and shop committees are functioning in all of the shops and a special group of chairladies keeps all of the dressmakers "alive" and the employers is one of respect and cooperation, and a general understanding of unionism makes possible the negotiation of all complaints as they arise. Each shop has a regular shop meeting once each month, with the usual provisions for special meetings should the need arise. One general membership meeting is held each month, and two meetings per month of the executive board. The executive board is made up of the chairladies and shop secretaries of all shops, with additional members from the larger shops on a proportional representation basis.

An Active Social and Educational Committee takes care of the lighter affairs of the local, and regular classes are conducted every Tuesday evening under the leadership of an educational director who works in harmony with the General Office Educational Department. A basketball team has just finished its season and a softball team is in the South.



MRS. YELMA E. HIXON
West Virginia and Virginia

now being organized to take part in a league of such teams which is very popular here. The local also has a Benefit Committee which is formed by a local assessment of ten cents per month.

There are two unorganized cotton dress shops in Atlanta, which are rapidly being organized by its organizers' recently added to the staff of the general organization. This organizer, Mrs. Joe Lee Walden, has succeeded in getting enough of the employees lined up in the largest of these non-union shops for a conference to be arranged with the owner with every chance that the shop will be organized without recourse to a strike. The other shop is a uniform shop that is owned by a local laundry and linen supply concern which is said to be willing to sign up over 75 per cent of its employees have signed up with the Union. One small shop which has just started up here has been unionized through negotiations.

Last Sunday Organizer Walden made a talk over radio station WGLS through the agency of the Forum of the Air Program from that station. This is the largest radio station in the South, part of the NBO network, and her talk was, perhaps, the first time that the voice of the ILGWU was ever heard over a Southern station. While the subject of her talk was "Man and the Machine," she managed to tell something about the ILGWU as well.

Atlanta looks forward confident of the future. Surrounded by over five hundred miles of non-union territory, Local 122 is the result of a sweatshop struggle, but that situation is expected to change as efforts of the new organizational efforts now under way by the International in the South.



MRS. DOVIE ATKINS
North Carolina



By Mill Spira

ILGWU Aghast in May Day Parade

Louis Schaffer, Cultural and Recreational Supervisor, has issued a call to all ILGWU members who make up the Athletic Division to report for rehearsals for the May Day Parade to be held at Randall's Island this year.

The script of the pageant calls for plenty of manpower (also womanpower), for no less than 100 participants will be needed for the many spectacles and scenes, and all educational and athletic directors are urged to send down as many of their members as possible. Rehearsals which are under the supervision of Charles Friedman, are being held at the Stuyvesant High School Gym, 15th Street near First Avenue, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7:30 P.M. to 9:30 P.M., and on Saturdays afternoons, 1:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.

The fine teamwork and cooperation shown by all athletic units in the playing of games are vital for a successful pageant, and this is a great opportunity for the athletes of the ILGWU to show their appreciation for the institution of the athletic program in the Union, as well as their ability to produce.

Baseball Teams Start Practice

On Saturday, April 10, no less than 12 local baseball teams started prepping for the ILGWU Baseball season. The first game was scheduled to officially get under way on Saturday, May 15.

The 12 local clubs participated in the 1936 tournament, sponsored by the Bellmakers of Local 60, are all back with new candidates and a firmer determination to bring home a winner. The only new addition is Local 89 New York, which, after putting up a fine soccer team during the Fall and Winter, has now turned its attention to baseball. This makes the third Local 89 baseball unit, the others being Local 89 Williamsburg, and Local 89 Boro Park.

Soccer Boats And Bounces

With but two weeks of league play involving four games to be played, Sunday, April 11, at Jefferson Field, Brooklyn, and Sunday, April 13, at James Monroe Field, Bronx, the situation is still unchanged in the league standing. With Local 145 Mount Vernon showing the way.

Now On Eastern Hook-Up "The Voice of Local 89"

The Most Popular Italian Radio Hour Symphony Orchestra and Opera Singers of International Fame

DRAMATIC SKETCHES

LUIGI ANTONINI First Vice-President, ILGWU, and General Secretary of Local 89

In his weekly comments on labor and political events

Also Other Speakers on Timely Union Topics

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From 10 to 11 on Stations WVED (1206 Kc.) New York WRAX (926 Kc.) Philadelphia WELI (900 Kc.) New Haven WCOF (1126 Kc.) Boston

Out-of-Town Sports News

The Connecticut and New Jersey Basketball Championships were run off at New Haven on Saturday, April 10, featuring the girls' teams of South River and New Haven and the boys' teams of Passaic and New Rochelle.

With Harry Wauder, general manager of the Out-of-Town division, as "guest, and Bernard Rubin, manager of the Connecticut ILGWU, the host, among the interested spectators, the girls' team of South River proved entirely too big, tall, and strong for the New Havenites, and overpowered them by the score of 30 to 6.

The boys' game was an entirely different affair, with the eventual winner in doubt until the final two minutes of the game when Passaic went on a scoring spree and scored five straight points to earn a half-split 29-25, victory.

The game was replete with spectacular plays and throughout the game the lead changed hands at least eight different times, and at no stage of the game did more than three points separate the two teams.

After the game, a dinner was given to the teams, and trophies and individual prizes were awarded to the teams by Brother Wauder.

Phila. Cutters Beat Bellmakers

Local 60's initial excursion to Philadelphia for a basketball tilt with the Local 11 Cutters on Friday, April 9, resulted in a victory for the Cutters by the score of 18 to 22.

Murray Chesnut of Local 11 was high scorer with 12 points, and Local 49's dynamic rookie, Jackie Infield, topped his team's scores by amassing 11 markers.

Local 102 CLINCHES NET BASKETBALL TITLE

With the biggest crowd of the season on hand to witness the New York City basketball playoffs, the quietest of Local 102 dribbled their opponents, Local 89 Wmsgr., by the overwhelming score of 45-22 at the Stuyvesant Gym, Saturday, April 10.

The Truckers' sharp shooting and quick breaking quieted showed entirely too much class for their doctory adversaries, and being decidedly "on" for this game everybody they threw up settled the basket.

Ray Frischer and Harold Rothstein won scoring honors for the winning five by scoring eleven and seven points, respectively, with Sam Marvino and Jimmy Marone performing yeoman service for Local 89.

This victory advanced Local 102 to the final round of the Hochman Trophy fight, with Local 31 Philadelphia and Local 145 Passaic rounding out the contestants.

Local 22 Upset By Local 91

In the second attraction of the evening, the Mithero undefeated team of Local 22 met a taster in Local 31 and was soundly whipped by them to the tune of 29 in 16. This victory earned for Local 91 the New York City girls' title and the right to meet Local 150 South River for the David Dubinsky Trophy, which game will be played in the very near future.

As usual, the brand of the "22" attack was carried on the staunch shoulders of Dot Tucker, who personally accounted for 11 of her team's 16 points, but for this game her brilliant play did not prove enough for her team to win.

The "91" victory was largely due to the brilliant individual exhibition of basketball displayed by their abarand athlete, Mirko Ostrowski, whose passing, cutting, rebounding, and shooting, set up many scoring plays for her teammates.



By Irwin Swardlow

a production as good as this "Nativ Ground II."

"Nativ Ground"

By Margi Geertz Venice Theatre

The downfall of a king even in these days when the suffering of the masses outweighs the political headaches of the few remaining monarchs is still good theater, especially when Shakespeare wrote the play and Maurice Evans is the king.

The director, Margaret Webster, recognized the fact that the play is a historical paragon and directed it as such. The set and costumes are designed to give the picture of a lavish trepanchonic king surrounded by flatterers, dealing carelessly with the nobles, who as big business men of the country are adhering to his tyranny.

When the king makes the big mistake of banishing his fiery cousin, and shortly after sets out for the wars in Ireland, his troubles begin. Soon he realizes that the business of being a king may run smoothly for a while but that a kingdom can break up so fast there is no saving it. Maurice Evans accomplished the transition from a gay young blade to a man broken by forces which bewildered him, betrayed by relatives and friends, and forsaken by the common people whom he trusted; he accomplished it easily and with convincing growth and build of his character.

When he holds a mirror before his face, looks into it, and then dashes it to the ground, a wave of sympathy is visible in the audience, a stream of connection between actor and audience which is seldom seen in the American theater.

The minor characters are played more fully and are more completely developed than is generally considered necessary in the American theater. From John of Gaunt to the queen's ladies-in-waiting, every one is in the play and each has made a characterization.

This production proves that the "Shakespeare problem" which worries Marston critics today is not as they think. It is to produce Shakespeare, not how to adapt him. The "Shakespeare problem" is where to find enough good actors and a director who will evolve

"Nativ Ground"

It is a frequent complaint that the American theater has not sunk its roots into the life of the country in order to have a tradition on which to build. A play like "Nativ Ground," by Virgil Godeau, which has just been staged by the Experimental Theatre, is no soil for such roots.

The first audience which saw the play in Brooklyn, a couple of months ago, "laughed" through the last acts which were supposed to represent the frustrated life of a man and woman who have married without quite knowing whether or not he is her father. The play was then taken quickly into the Yonkers Theatre and Foster, who failed to fume for his lighting job on St. Francis, was hired to do something to make the audience take the play seriously. He effected a series of striking stage movements with such a success on played forever watching for away. But lights cannot wholly disguise a play and the first-night Manhattan audience tittered too though perhaps not quite as loudly.

A YFA theater should certainly be supported with the hope of a permanent theatre for the people, but somewhere along the line should be a net and a can marked "Waste" to trap such potential mistakes as "Nativ Ground."

"Steel"

The old question of what is a name has risen to place John Galsworthy, author of "Steel," which plays every Saturday afternoon and evening at Labor Stage. Many believe the present play is merely a revival of the "Steel" which was produced in 1921. Actually, it resembles that play only in name and a few minor details.

"I virtually abandoned the old script," Weckley asserts. "The new play is really a new play and not merely one just brought up-to-date or revised."

"I retained the title," the playwright adds, "because it was to my mind the simplest, the most direct, and the most powerful title I could think of."

Cloak Pressers Reelect Officers By Record Vote

Vice-President Breslaw Again Heads Administration of Local 35.

Center Hotel, 108 West 43rd Street, was packed to overflowing by more than 2,500 members of Cloak Pressers' Local 35 in the early evening of April 6, who came to install their new officers.

The entire old administration was reelected by the largest vote ever cast in Local 35. More than 85 per cent of the membership took part in the balloting. There were a musical program, refreshments, and speeches galore. The platform was banked high with nearly 100 floral gifts sent by shops and similar locals. The entire ILGWU chorus took part in the affair, in addition to special numbers rendered by the outstanding Palestinian songstress, Miss Zvira, and by Menachem Rubin, favorite baritone.

The speakers—President Dubinsky, Vice-Presidents Laila Antonoff, Isidore Nagler, Louis Levy, and Basilin Deati, and Max Cohen and Saul Metz, spoke in terms of high praise of the efficiency of Local 35 and of its leader, Joseph Breslaw. President Dubinsky, who installed the officers, spoke of the Cloak Union's preparedness at this hour to meet all emergencies and stressed the fine loyalty and traditional spirit of the members, as an invaluable part of the Union's general morale and strength.

The set of officers in Local 35 are: Joseph Breslaw, manager; Morris Connerman, chairman; business manager, Charles Aronky; secretary, Goldovsky; M. Yablonsky; H. Blatky; M. Yablonsky; J. Jacobs.

Stalwarts Meet and Greet



General Manager Isidore Nagler of the New York Cloak Joint Board Grips Hand of Vice-President Breslaw, Manager of Local 35, Cloak Pressers, As They Meet on Platform of Hotel Center Where the Pressers' Administration Was Installed for 1937-1938.—At Table, Left, Morris Goldovsky, Local 35 Veteran, Elias Reitsberg, Cotton Garment Manager.

..In Eastern Cotton Garment Area..

By Elias Reinberg, V.P.
Director Cotton Dress &
Miscellaneous Trades Dept.

Over 100 workers in six shops secured the benefits and protection of collective agreements during the past two weeks in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Cotton Dress and Miscellaneous Trades Department. In addition, several hundred more workers joined the Union and are either out on strike already or are preparing for strikes to enforce their demands about negotiations fail to bring about a satisfactory settlement in their shops.

Developments of the past two weeks indicate more clearly than ever that careful and devoted organization work not only brings immediate effects but lays the ground work for future gains.

Capitol City Shop Signs Contract
An outstanding example of this general truth is to be found in the

Capitol City Dress Co., of Harrisburg, Pa. A year ago the Union declared a strike against this firm. The strike lasted for 28 weeks, with the firm stubbornly refusing to make terms with the strikers. The strike was called off, and the firm benefited greatly. But in the last that elapsed, the Union did not let this temporary setback bring discouragement. On the contrary, the organization made it its business not only to maintain the morale of the strikers, but to bring home the message of unionism to the other workers in the shop. Careful, conscientious, patient, day-by-day organization work was the Union's answer to the temporary setback it had received. The result? The same firm that last year "won" a 28-week strike has just signed an agreement with the union covering its 110 workers, without even a one-day's strike. The firm knew that unless it signed an agreement this time it would be faced with a complete line-up of production, and it chose the peaceful way.

Through the Eyes of a Scranton Times Artist



Deft Penel Work Illustrates ILGWU Activities at Big District Meeting at Scranton, Pa., On February 23, Which Draw 1,500 Delegates From 15 Cities to Hear Address by President David Dubinsky

Easton, Pa., Girls Star in "Sunrise"



Scene From Labor Playlet Performed "On Its Own" by Members of Easton Local 234, of Which Grace Sardegna Is Manager.

Organization work and negotiation under the direction of David Gimpold, supervisor for the State of Pennsylvania, and Organizer Edward Tobin.

Pittsburgh Lookout Becomes Union Victory

In Pittsburgh the Penn Needle Art Co. locked out its workers because of union activity a month ago. Naturally, the Union's response was to call a strike. The locked-out workers set up a picket line. The firm had hoped that its lockout would intimidate the workers. It had looked forward to a short interruption of production and a resulting decline in working force. It had reckoned without the determination of the workers. The "short" interruption became a long interruption. The firm was ready to call off its lockout. But the workers refused to call off their strike. They insisted that they would go back only after the firm signed an agreement. And so the firm signed. The 50 locked-out workers went back into the shop 100 percent union. They had won a closed shop union agreement, they had won immediate wage increases of \$1.50 and \$2.00 a week, and they had won the 40-hour week. In addition, the agreement provides for further gradual increases until the wage scales in the shop are brought up to the level of the other union shops in the industry.

Another Western Pa. Shop Signs Contract

The Union's invasion of Western Pennsylvania brought still another shop into line last week. The Popular Made Corp., Inwood, Pa., manufacturer of a varied line of apparel, employing 200 workers, watched uneasily as union organizers came into town and enrolled its workers. There was nothing much the firm could do except watch and wait. Which it did until one day a union organizer walked into the shop and put it up to the employer: "Your workers are members of our union. You have a choice. Sign an agreement without a strike, or sign an agreement with a strike." The firm already knew something about the International. Our few weeks of work in Western Pennsylvania had already made the name of the International an unpleasant reality in the minds of the employers there. So the firm made its choice: No strike.

loun wage, a 40-hour week, and a 12 1/2-week holiday for the work workers. The agreement also provides that in six months an additional increase for the work workers is to be negotiated.

One-Day Strike Brings Penn Argyll Contract

In Penn Argyll, Pa., the 70 workers of the Laurel Dress Co., cotton dress shop, walked out on strike Wednesday. The walkout was as completely effective that the firm opened negotiations for a settlement the same afternoon. By evening a contract was signed, providing a closed union shop, a 40-hour week increase for work workers, with further graduated increases, and a 10 percent increase for piece workers with a guaranteed minimum of \$13 a week. In addition, the work was a 40-hour week.

Bristol, R. I., Cotton Shop Signs Pact

In Rhode Island, too, organization work carried on by this department in making employers hesitate before reaching a decision to fight the Union. Who, as a result of a campaign, the bulk of the 140 workers of the Bristol Dress Co., cotton dress manufacturer, became members of the Union, the firm was asked to sign an agreement. Negotiations were opened, and an agreement providing for a closed union shop, a 40-hour week, a 10 percent wage increase, and a further increase in the Fall season, were signed.

Boston Retailer Signs Abolition Agreement

J. J. Fox, Boston specialty shop, is the latest of the Boston retailers to sign an agreement with the International covering its alteration workers. An increase of 50 weekly is granted under the terms of the agreement, and a union shop is provided.

The agreement was negotiated by General Organizer Jack Halpern. Massachusetts is also the scene of a strike against the Suffolk Knitting Mills, Lowell, Mass., one of the largest of its kind in the country, with 1,200 workers out. In the same city the workers of the Wolfe Co., 158 in number, are also on strike. Further details concerning these strikes appear on page 10 of this issue of "Justice."

250 Workers Out in Altoona, Pa.

The Al Penn Undergarment Co., of Altoona, Pa., has not as yet profited from the lesson that was administered to the Penn Needle Art Co., only a short distance away. The Al Penn concern is a 700-work shop, owned by Jaksly and Longshore, of New York. When the Union tackled this shop, and began enrolling the workers, the firm tried the same trick that the Penn Needle Art Co. tried in Pittsburgh — It locked out all the workers. The net result to date has been to enrage those workers who had not yet joined the union ranks, and they have backed into the organization. A picket line "has been" thrown around the shop, the lock-out has become a strike, and the situation is rapidly developing along the same lines as in the Penn Needle Art Co. The strikers are standing firm in the face of attacks by the Chamber of Commerce and framed-up arrests. Sarah Limbach and Robert De Antonio, organizers, are in charge.

Borgenicht & Spiro Shops On Strike

In Puree City, Pa., and Olyphant, Pa., two shops working for Borgenicht & Spiro, New York callahan's dress manufacturers, are set 100 percent in response to a strike call. Over 150 workers in both shops are at their respective picket lines.

As this is written the firm is negotiating a contract with union representatives. The contract, if reached, will cover not only these two shops, but two additional shops working for Borgenicht & Spiro in Archbold, Pa., and 31st Field, Pa. These two shops employ an additional 150 workers between them.

The Union is demanding wage increases and a closed union shop. Organizers Harry Schneider, Ed Green and Joe Wood are in charge of the strikes.

Bonwit-Teller, Phila., Tailors Join Union

From Philadelphia comes the news that the workers in the alteration department of Bonwit-Teller, one of the fashionable shops in Quaker City, joined the Union. The Cloak Joint Board, with which the ladies' tailors are affiliated, is now negotiating an agreement with the firm in cover hosiery and wares. Louis Bulkin, Joint Board secretary, is in charge of the

Get Your Copy of Women's Garment Industry

Education

Last Call Chorus and Guest Artists Adelphi, April 18 2:30 P. M.

Making the Full Man

We Investigated recently the distributions of the publications of the I.L.G.W.U. Educational Department from 1934 to the end of 1936. It was found that on less than 122,750 pamphlets and books had been sold and distributed; that nearly 11,000 of our mimeographed study outlines had been put into circulation; that 24,650 copies of our mimeographed plays had been sent out to various groups; that we had sold 134 of our victrola records and that more than 2,600 of our posters had been used by our locals. In addition to all the promotional material circulated directly by our local educational departments, we had sent out 146,000 printed leaflets and reprints of articles. Assuming that several people read each pamphlet, our publications have reached a great number of people in and outside the Union.

This is swell, and sincere thanks are due to the members who made such a record possible. When we think, however, of the members who are disappointed, we feel dissatisfied. Compared to what other unions are doing, the International has good reason to be proud of its educational activity, but compared to our tremendous possibilities, we still lag badly.

We are emboldened by the comments paid to our 24 publications to think that they are worthy of the serious attention of our locals and their members. Hardly a day passes but our mail-bag contains references to the usefulness of our pamphlets. But we want still greater sales and a wider distribution of our literature. "Reading maketh the full man," said Bacon, and we want our members to be full of facts concerning the Union, the industry in which they work, and concerning the labor movement generally. In addition to 10,000 members participating in our classes, we want at least 300,000 who are regularly reading the various pamphlets and leaflets we issue through the Educational Department. We know that our active members have little time to read and that is why we are publishing pamphlets of from 32 to 96 pages in preference to books which would make a greater demand upon their limited time and energy. Would it not be possible for every local to set up a literature committee to which we could send samples of our publications, as they appear, and which would undertake their regular distribution? We hope to discuss this in detail with our education activists at the convention.

OUR SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL CENTERS

The activities in our social and educational centers will be continued for a few more weeks. At the last luncheon luncheon activities will be planned. Through the activities in our social and educational centers we have developed many young members to participate actively in the affairs of their locals. The centers have provided many active workers for the American Labor Party.

Our members who attend the activities in the centers also participate in the I.L.G.W.U. Student Fellowship. When the Fellowship, for example, runs a dance, theatre party or luncheon, each center places a number of reservations. Our centers look part as a body in the demonstration held in front of Labor Stage on March 12, 1937, when the Fellowship had a theatre party to see the I.L.G.W.U. play, "Steel."

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Rebecca Taylor Newspaper Woman, Teacher and New Organizer for the I.L.G.W.U., Working Out of San Antonio, Texas.

Hikes and Outings

Now is the time to plan hikes for the Spring and outings for the Summer. The joy and benefit derived from spending a day in the country cannot be overemphasized. Hikes have recreational and educational value especially for our members who work indoors.

Get in touch with Educational Department, 3 West 14th Street, New York City, Waikias 9-8485, or with your locals immediately. Watch out for details on this page.

I.L.G.W.U. STUDENT FELLOWSHIP REUNION

The get-together of students and teachers, April 10, 12-13 p.m. at the Center Hotel, 108 West 43rd Street, New York City, was a huge success. Locals in New York City and surrounding areas conveyed tables. The moving picture, "The I.L.G.W.U. Student Fellowship in Action," was shown for the first time. Requests that the movie be shown as part of a program at Labor Stage some day after work have been made.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT Mark Starr, Director Fanella M. Cohn, Secretary Louis Schaffer, Supervisor Cultural and Recreation Division

PAMPHLETS

Social Action pamphlets ("Social Security in America," "Youth Organized," "Organized Labor," "The Negro Problem") are all useful and lively. We have sent to our directors, "The Supreme Court and the Constitution," (Public Affairs Pamphlets), to help them to take part in current discussions.

"True Freedom for Negro and White Labor" (10c from 312 W. 125th St., N. Y. C.) by Frank R. Crosswath and Alfred B. Lewis is an ideal introduction to a study of the Negro problem in U. S. A.

The startling revelations made by the Senate Committee investigating the munitions industry have been dropped by the newspapers. It was not convenient to remember how the du Ponts and the other war-magnates were busily fomenting agitation for increase in armaments in many countries.

However, the printed report of the Senate Committee is now available and we recommended all our members (and particularly our educational directors and teachers) to write to their senators and ask for copies of this so that they can be placed in the Union's library for reading and reference. Ask for the report of the Special Committee on the Investigation of the Munitions Industry, U. S. Senate, Report No. 844.

Other government documents to be acquired are the reports of the La Follette Senate inquiry into espionage and strike-breaking of which four parts are already available (25c each).

Ask at your library for "The Duke of Stockbridge" by Edward Bellamy for a stirring story with much incidental information about the causes of the Sharps' Rebellion, 1787, an event which can be very appropriately studied in 1937, when the 150th anniversary of the Constitution is being celebrated.

Our Locals Report



MORTON WISHENGRAD Educational Director, Children's Dressmakers' Union, Local 91

Chicago reports that Ray Holbrook, just back from Brookwood, has been active on the picket line and elected chairman of Local 104; numerous good applications for Wisconsin Southern School; the dramatising of "There Was a Crooked Man"; singing service by its chorus for the Souther strikers and the new local at Gary; and student enrollment of 221.

Long Branch, N. J. hosts its classes in its newly issued "Shore Worker."

Indianapolis, at the request of Organizer Alice Hunter, has been sent songbooks and pamphlets.

Milwaukee and St. Louis sent in some the colored copies of "Mother Goose" for the competition. The new Milwaukee local, 273, recruits a class for its officers in parliamentary law and union problems.

Ida Shog (Memphis, Tenn., Local 287) reports a firing start with public relations and labor problems classes, gym, tap dancing and volleyball. "Who's getting Kicked?" has already been presented and the dramatic group is working on "Sunrise."

"Dallas Garment Worker" runs serial sections out of "You and Your Union."

Houston's activities (study classes, swimming, youth club, etc.) were well described by Mary Jane Miller in the "South Coast Observer," March 20, 1937.

Ester Peterson has staved educational work for the Boston Joint Board and the miscellaneous locals.

Washington current events, dramas and tap dancing groups have continued through the Winter and two plays have been publicly presented.

Morris Newfield teaches the current events class at Trenton, N. J. The gym class has switched to swimming and the season ended with the dance and installation on April 14.

Elyria, Ohio, had an educational night on April 7 and they presented "Sunrise" and a varied program of entertainment for the entire membership.

Cleveland called a labor sports conference on April 3 in cooperation with the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, the W. Workers, the Fur Workers' Union and the American Federation of Teachers. Frieda Siegwirth is organizing another institute for the week-end of May 28.

WEST HARLEM CENTER ENTERTAINMENT A SUCCESS

Our West Harlem Social and Educational Center held an inspiring entertainment on April 2. The dramatization of our song was given and received with enthusiasm. The dancing continued long after midnight in the headquarters of the Harlem Labor Center, 312 West 125th Street, New York City.

The activities on Thursdays at 7:30 p.m. in this center will be continued for several more weeks. The program, free to all members, includes a discussion of current events and problems of the day, conducted by Frank Crosswath and George Schuyler.

Ten-Day T. U. S. Institute

Brookwood, May 28-June 7

Wanted: 40 I.L.G.W.U. members for ten days to study the decisions of the convention, the problems of the industry, sit-down strikes and other trade union methods. Julius Hochman has promised to give some special talks on "Preparing for Strikes." There will be talks on the Economics of the Garment Industry, Public Speaking and English classes will be included. And all the new ideas will be absorbed amid the natural beauties of Brookwood, its swimming pool, tennis court, etc. The cost! Thirty dollars, to cover tuition, room and board and rail fare. But wait a minute—the Educational Department will pay \$10 of that, and your local also pays \$10 of a member's fee at three institutes. That leaves \$10 for the member to pay. A dollar a day for knowledge and good food and country air—how about it? Will the locals and members interested write us at once?

Advertisement for Third Annual Concert Combined I.L.G.W.U. Chorus (200 Voices) featuring Lazar Weiner, Conductor and Josef Furgiuele, Associate Conductor. Sunday Afternoon, April 18, 1937, 2:30 P.M. at Adelphi Theatre, 54th Street and Broadway. Ticket prices: 35c, 55c, 83c (including tax). Sold at Stage Studios, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 106 West 39th Street, Wisconsin 7-9331 and at all offices of I.L.G.W.U. Local.

Montreal Heading for General Strike

By Ross Peattie, V.P.
ILGWU General Organizer

At this writing, the Montreal Dressmakers' Union, Local 282, ILGWU, is putting the finishing touches in the strike machinery. A general strike in the industry is imminent and the Union expects to issue the last call at the most opportune time—the campaign is gaining momentum with each passing day.

The Spring and Fall seasons in Montreal are very short. The Summer season begins sometime around April and lasts into June. Although some of the manufacturers are trying to manipulate and cut out their work now, the majority in the industry cannot produce more dresses than is possible. The workers, on the other hand, are being prepared for the coming winter.

The Union's demands are: shorter hours, a living wage, no discrimination on the job, etc. It is interesting to note how various groups in Montreal are reacting towards our campaign. At first, the manufacturers looked askance at the literature distributed in front of the shops. Later they began to study it and finally began to see our slogans. Thus, in a letter sent to the members of the Manufacturers' Guild Association, calling them to a meeting to fight our Union, they ended their circular letter with our slogan, "United We Stand—Divided We Fall."

Catholic Syndicates in Quebec

Meantime, they have hired busybodies who are canvassing the shops trying to solicit names for the so-called Catholic Syndicate which is another name for "company unions" in the Province of Quebec. The Manufacturers' Association is trying to enroll as many of its members as possible to sign a collective agreement under the Arcand Law (similar to NIRA), with that syndicate, but the agreement they presented to a group of workers is so ridiculous that some of the workers stood up and asked "Why should we join a union which will protect no wages, no hours, if all you offer is what the minimum laws of the Province provide? We do not need your benevolent protection at all."

The agreement they offer is a most shameful document, providing for "male labor" and "female labor." As the system now prevails workers invariably work two or on time-card receiving the minimum for one; others, even if they make the prescribed minimum, return part of the money on the next day after they receive their inferior earnings. Still others must procure special permits which are supposed to be granted only to apprentices and learners, but most of them perpetually re-

A MONTREAL VETERAN



M. Faigelson, Chairman
Dressmakers' Union, Local 43

Montreal Staff Ready for Action



Scene From Busy Montreal Joint Council Office—General Organizer Shane Seen Seated Second From Left End.

these permits can never even make the minimum wage.

The workers, however, after several months of our systematic education through literature, meetings, entertainments, house visits, etc., began to think in terms of Union. In the beginning, they came indi-

Agreement Compliance -Or Chaos Will Result

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

Despite the vigilance of the Union there has been discovered in the past few months a widespread disposition among individual manufacturers to foot the terms of the agreement signed between the United Infants' and Children's Wear Manufacturers' Association and Local 91. These persistent violations have taken the form of open disregard of specific conditions imposed by the collective agreement reached in September, 1936.

Fearing that the continuation of such practices, if permitted to go unchecked, would ultimately result in serious disruption of productive schedules, the Union determined to introduce a system of intensive investigation and follow-up. Accountant-examiners were assigned to audit the accounts of employers suspected of violations, and to ascertain wherever possible the extent of contractual infraction.

The problem was further complicated by the death of the Imperial Chairman, the late Dr. Henry Moskowitz, and the delay and difficulties encountered in the selection of his successor. When Dr. Paul Ahlson was inaugurated to officiate for the duration of the agreement, our investigators had already uncovered a considerable percentage of the offenders. For a complete understanding of the position of the Union, it is necessary to re-define the intention behind the signing of the agreement with the association. In September, 1932, Local 91 entered into contractual relations with the United Infants' and Children's Wear Manufacturers' Association for the purpose of stabilizing the industry and promoting a standard more conducive to peace. By establishing minimums which would raise the wage level of the workers and which would tend to eliminate substandard shops, we hoped to benefit the worker and at the same time eliminate competition between legitimate and illegitimate manufacturers.

Our Union, from the very inception of the agreement, has always striven to comply with all its pro-

visions in order to secure friendly relations with the manufacturers' association. Consequently, every instance of violation and non-compliance has been submitted to a body before further action was taken.

Complaints were made against these firms time and time again with no results satisfactory to the Union. The association contended that no specific provisions were included in the agreement which might be construed to hold the manufacturer accountable for deliberate and willful violation. It is even insisted that in a case in which there are two shops operated by the same manufacturer of which one is on strike, the other shop must continue working.

Incensed as members of Local 91 are unaccustomed to the rule of scale, and since no justification for such a belief has ever related, it would seem that the request is intended as a deliberate incitement to law-breaking workers. The Union is in receipt of a copy of a communication sent to the association by Dr. Ahlson, which contains a very revealing paragraph. "Your collective agreement," says the Imperial Chairman, "does not provide for a system of conferences. I had, however, that the right and duty to confer on matters of common interest is the essence of the relationship under a collective agreement. In making this suggestion (for a conference) I feel certain that I am acting within the spirit and the letter of the agreement, and the interest and purpose which it is supposed to serve."

Without hesitation, the willingness of Local 91 to confer with the Imperial Chairman and the association on the problems confronting the industry, was communicated to the interested parties. An unjustified review of the facts seems to warrant but one conclusion. The feeling is incapable that the gentlemen who signed the agreement for the manufacturers are now tired of stabilizing peace. If disorder and chaos are more desirable to them, we must reluctantly accept the challenge thrown down to us and proceed to meet the test.

which gave a clear indication of how the Montreal dressmakers are beginning to feel about union matters.

Dressmakers Signing Up

At Union headquarters, we are now sizing up workers by shops. Originally, only one would come in to take out a Union book. Today, they come in groups of ten, fifteen and more. They return to the shops the next morning, others follow in line, and the Union message keeps on spreading.

All Locals Elect

For the past several weeks, the local unions affiliated with the Joint Council were actively engaged in the elections campaign. The membership of the Joint Council, as a whole, took an active part in stimulating the cloakmakers to go to the polls and elect the best qualified members who will have to serve their next term for two years.

The voting took place the whole day Saturday, March 28. The election of Local 42 resembled an election of cloakmakers in New York City.

Dress Cutters, Local 205

At a well-attended meeting held on February 18, nomination and election of officers and delegates to the convention were taken up. The membership felt well satisfied with their leadership and rewarded their officers by reselecting them unanimously. Those elected are as follows: Manager, John Elson; Chairman, Harry Cohen; Recording Secretary, Abe Myerson; Treasurer, Max Shure; Sergeant-at-Arms, El Broner.

It has also been decided that two French-Canadian members be elected as trustees. Phil Decario and Henri Robert were elected without any opposition. John Elson was elected delegate to the convention.

Cloak Cutters, Local 19

The meeting for election of executive board officers, delegates to the Joint Board and to the convention was held on March 12.

The following were elected: Chairman, Sam Shatz; Vice-Chairman, M. Shuster; Secretary, Sam Stevens. Executive Board members: A. Rudy, L. Kushner, J. Rofy, M. Schwartz, J. Levine, L. Zimmerman, I. Silverman, J. Herz, A. Goldenblatt, N. Weisbard, M. Slow, J. Jost Board members: M. Kayser, M. Schwartz, M. Shuster, J. Ray, J. Levine. Convention Delegates: J. Boshchik, M. Kayser.

Women's Auxiliary

The Women's Auxiliary, composed of wives of ILGWU members in Montreal, is an active and alert group. On Thursday, March 11, a committee from the Auxiliary, Sisters Emma Shans and the writer of these lines, attended the installation of officers of the dress cutters, Local 205, and presented the new administration with a beautiful refreshment plan.

On Monday, March 29, another meeting was called to elect an Auxiliary Strike Committee to help in the coming dressmakers' strike. This committee of seven is composed of: Sisters Ida Segal, Esther Brinkman, Emma Shans, Eva Easton, Fay Ulson, Fanny Shure, and Doris Astorff.

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Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.
Louisville, Kentucky



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

Now, with elections over, one of the major points of concern in the sphere of our Union is the approaching contract discussions in the cloak and suit industry in the New York market.

As generally known, the cloak and suit agreements expire on June 1, a mere few weeks from this date. Both sides, the Cloak Joint Board, of which Local 10 is a part, and the various associations in the industry, have exchanged notices with regard to the coming parleys. These notices contain general advance information that demands will be presented at these conferences looking forward to substantial changes in pay scales and other standards.

Local 10, of course, is vitally concerned with these demands. It is very much interested in the raising of the present minimum scales in the cloak and suit trade and will head every effort to have these raised to a proper level.

The Whip of \$47

The cloak agreements which are soon to expire, as is well known, still carry the old minimum of \$47 a week for full-bodied mechanics. It is true that cutters are paid \$48 a week in the cutting departments; nevertheless, this \$47 minimum is still a sort of whip that is being held over the heads of some of our men.

This psychological handicap we expect to remove so as to make clear the road for a substantial revision of the pay schedules that would enable our members to make

a living in the face of the constantly rising costs of existence. No amount of round-about argument will succeed in taking our view of this fundamental and vital demand.

Echoes of the Election

We covered in the last issue of "Justice," in these columns, the results of the election. We listed the names of the successful candidates and the number of votes they obtained. In a general way, we also mentioned the issues of the contest which returned the administration of Local 10 triumphantly to their posts by a record vote. These were in this balloting, nevertheless, certain characteristics and features that are well worth recapitulating as they surely are of interest to the cutters, readers of this page.

To begin with, the Spring election of 1937, which it brought out, as we are informed, unusually large numbers of voters in other divisions of the International in New York, was marked in Local 10 by such a huge outpouring of "citizens" that it actually swamped all our preparations. When the actual number of people who voted, and those who came to vote but were for physical reasons unable to vote, is computed, we find that nearly 90 per cent of the membership of Local 10 turned out to the polls. This is a record that will stand for many years to come, we believe. Surely, it is a record that has never been surpassed in the most hectic periods of our Union.

The reasons for this unusual interest in the voting were manifold. It would be wrong to ascribe it to the fact that a fine was in the offing for those who would fail to

come to the ballot box. For that matter, we have always had in our Union certain fines for failure to vote, yet that never was sufficient to bring out such a tremendous crowd as came out on last election day. It would be much nearer the truth to state that the cutters, members of Local 10, have for years been trained in a school of mass democracy and this desire to take part in the Union's business, especially now that elections take place only once in two years, showed itself with particular zest and vitality on March 18. An even more substantial reason was that the members of Local 10 came out by the thousands to vote in this election against certain charges against unions and campaign slogans which were made use of by a group of oppositionists in a very unscrupulous manner. As on many occasions in the past, we had this year, too, a combination of unionists and group-workers who stormed and electrified for many months prior to the election, trumping up all sorts of issues against the administration and hoping to "crash" into office on the strength of these so-called issues.

All this multicolored group was able to get was about 17 per cent of the total vote—and what tricks and stunts they had to resort to in order to muster that many votes! They put into use the "stretcher" issue, charging the administration with allowing employers to underpay the stretchers; they tried to ride the "temporary job" and the "overtime" buggy, but it seemed of little avail! The vast bulk of the members of Local 10 knew better. They have been following the course and the efforts of their administration in combating with every means at their command the legitimate life of the trade and craft and they refused to be misled by democracy.

So the cutters came out in greater numbers than ever before in the history of their local to nail down these abusive fables and to restore confidence in the men who have led Local 10 up to its present standing in the labor world.

Among the immediate problems which confront the reelected administration are some that have been in front of Local 10 for some time past.

We shall have to break down, once and for all, the harmful fiction of "stretcher prices" in the lower-market dress houses. This alibi or plea of "no mechanics" in connection with "this particular point, in visions and essentially untrue. The stretcher is just as important in the cutting room of the low-grade dress firm as the marker, for the simple reason that through the pinning system his productivity is as great as anyone else's in the department.

Wage raises along this line have already been obtained by the office of Local 10 for many men, and we are planning to comb through this branch of the trade to make adjustments and rectification wherever it is required.

And now that the spring Summer work period is beginning in the dress business,—hoping that it will last through April, May and June,—the work-hour control will be tightened in the market. The office of Local 10 will see to it that, insofar as the cutters are concerned, the 35-hour week shall remain the inviolate law of the industry. This, by the way, in notice to the cutters as well as to the employ-

Installation Meeting of Local No. 10
Will Take Place on
Monday Evening, April 26
At Hotel Center, 108 West 43rd Street
Immediately After Work Hours
THE MEETING WILL BE ADDRESSED BY
PRESIDENT DAVID DUBINSKY,
VICE-PRESIDENT ISIDORE NAGLER,
AND MANY OTHERS

ers. Local 10 has shown in the past that it can guard the 35-hour week, by an iron hand if necessary, and it will now see to it that its control be not weakened in the future.

Funds

Local 10 members know, of course, of the two relief funds which have been in operation in the Cutters' Union for years past. One is the Old Age Fund, which gives relief to old members who are no longer capable of getting and holding down jobs. The other is the Emergency Relief, which takes care of direct aid to members in distress during pressing need. More than \$100,000 has been distributed through this last fund, in recent years and it had become one of the indispensable services of the local to its members.

Now, it is planned to institute a sick benefit fund, with regular features governing such funds (as attached to trade unions are generally in the general labor movement. Most of the locals of the ILGWU have installed such sick benefit funds by this time and the others are fast following suit. Recently a conference for this purpose was held in New York, called by the General Office of the International, in which we took part.

A report on this subject will shortly be submitted by the Executive Board of Local 10 for approval to the general membership. We hope readers of this column will watch out for an announcement to this effect and not fail to attend the meeting at which this important subject will come up for a decision.

GRATEFUL FOR PAY RAISES

We, the undersigned, the cutters of Berman & Smith, of 213 West 15th Street, wish to express our thanks to Local No. 10, through the efforts of Brothers Maurice Jacobs and Fred Pastner, secured an increase in wages for the three cutters employed last season by this firm and for the seven cutters employed this season. The local was instrumental in placing the additional four men to work for this firm.

Fraternally yours,
Harry Weinstein, Chairman;
David Wiener, David Schneider, Charles Gottlieb, Louis Leshowitz, Irving Golub, Joe Greenfield.

We, the cutters of the New Tower Dress, 1265 Broadway, wish to express our appreciation to Brother Louis Stulberg, assistant manager of Local 10, for his efforts exerted in our behalf.

He was successful in obtaining an increase of \$3 each, for all the cutters of this shop despite the refusal of the firm to grant said increase. However, after negotiating with the firm, same was granted.

We wish Brother Stulberg success in all his future undertakings on behalf of the cutters.

What was the total value of women's garments produced in 1937? Was the dress division responsible for 41 per cent of that?

The answer is in "The Women's Garment Industry," the newly issued pamphlet sent to your local.

Drivers' Ball Tossers Reach Finals



Local 102 Shown in Hectic Moment At Recent Basketball Game With Cutters' Local 10 Five.

See...
STEEL
by JOHN WEXLEY
Presented by
LABOR stage
with ILGWU, Players.
Directed by MARK SCHWED Settings by S. STRAHLA
Friday Even- and Saturday Mat-
Special Performances by Arrangement
at LABOR STAGE
106 West 39th St., New York City
Prices 40c to \$1.00 Plus Tax
Special Rates for Benefits and
Theatre Parties, Wisconsin 7-9331

**A Drama of Heroic Americans
In an Epic Struggle**

...EDITORIAL NOTES...

A Dress Rehearsal In Democracy Perhaps, because nearly all the locals and joint boards of the ILGWU had not had an election for officers in two years now, or because the picking of delegates to the coming convention in Atlantic City had lent special glamor to an already hefty exercise in democracy, the ritual of inducting officers, this Spring, was tinged with special verve and color.

Ordinarily, we are inclined to take these "installations" for granted—flower offerings from shops and groups basked well-nigh to the ceilings of crowded halls, speeches, music, even dancing to quiet the ped-surge of the younger and more mobile folks—yet, this year, somehow, it was all so different, so markedly, absorbingly different. The huge pageant staged by Local 89, our mammoth Italian Dressmaker organization, in Madison Square Garden, plus a co-sal presentation of "Aida," for one thing, not only smashed all former records for labor celebrations of this kind, but actually placed this induction of a group of trade union officers in a class of community events that looms large even in a seven-million population metropolis like ours.

No less impressive was the "wholesale" induction of the administrative groups of all the miscellaneous locals in the Greater City, ten in all, at Mecca Temple, a new experiment in trade union "economy," which proved to be a perfect success from every angle. From Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, we received the same information of similar stagings conducted with unprecedented solemnity, warmth and convincing sincerity.

These elections, which this year attracted practically in all our locals everywhere astonishingly large numbers of voters, on the one hand, furnish the comforting reassurance that the ILGWU is as genuinely a democratic self-governed organization as it ever was in its long career. On the other hand, this mass-ballooning for leadership comes as a fitting dress rehearsal for our major parliamentary event—our International convention.

Montreal Dressmakers On the March The dress campaign in Montreal has been moving with heartening rapidity in the past few weeks.

Contrary to all logical restraints of a pessimism that finds justification in a sterile experience over many years, the response of the dressmakers in that large Canadian market to the call for organization under the banner of the ILGWU, has recently been nothing short of amazing. It would seem as if all timidities and obstacles, of a lingual, racial and even religious nature, which had been injected into this problem of organizing the thousands of exploited French-Canadian dress workers for many years, have all been swept aside by the clarity and force of our appeal.

The great meeting on April 7 at Auditorium Hall in Montreal, which was attended by nearly 3,000 workers despite every device of intimidation employed by the dress bosses to keep the French-speaking women workers away, has proved that the union message is taking firm root in the dress shops of that city. The splendid cooperation which the Montreal Central Labor Action is giving the ILGWU in this drive has also been of great aid in emphasizing the community of interests between the Montreal dressmakers and their fellow workers in the needle trades of every other race, language and nationality.

As these lines reach our readers, the ten thousand dressmakers of Montreal may be out on strike,



They Who Squawk Should First Examine Their Own Hands

for the first time in the history of the dress market, for a better economic deal and for humane work standards in their shops. They can achieve these aims only through a real union, not a company "syndicate" owned body and sold by the bosses.

And if they strike, the Montreal dress workers, like their brothers and sisters in the other branches of our widespread industry all over North America, will win under the banner of the ILGWU no matter how hard and bbludrate a fight their bosses may put up. There can be, there will be no retreat.

The GEB In Final Meet The meeting of the full personnel of the General Executive Board, which lasted a full week in New York City, was the final get-together of the ILGWU chief executives prior to the fast approaching convention of the Union.

As always, this wind-up session was largely devoted to convention matters, principally the reading and analysis of the report of the General Executive Board to the coming convention, covering the life of the ILGWU for the three years that have elapsed since the Chicago convention. It was, in this sense, the most complete inventory-taking meeting the GEB has had of a period replete with versatile achievement and unshackled growth.

But, in addition to reports, the General Executive Board also prepared, for submission to the convention, a group of recommendations of general interest to the entire Union to be acted upon by the delegates. While, frankly, not of a controversial nature, these proposals involve largely fiscal and technical functions of the organization and are of paramount importance to the entire membership.

We said this meeting of the General Executive Board was the final before the convention. With the submission of its account of stewardship, the GEB, under the laws of our Union, surrenders its authority to the convention as a whole, which is the supreme body of the ILGWU while it meets. Without any desire to run ahead of schedule, or to disclose in advance any salient parts of the report, we may say, in a few brief words, that the GEB has every reason to be proud of its record over these three years. Seldom has a group of labor administrators been able to point to a resume of more fruitful accomplishment than this outgoing GEB of our International. It may truly assert that not a pledge made by it to the membership in June, 1934, was broken, not a promise humanly possible of fulfillment was ignored.

Blind Workers' Union, Local 155, of Justice ILGWU, brought up on charges of assault growing out of a picket-line scuffle, were tried in Special Sessions Court in New York County two weeks ago and found guilty.

There were some special circumstances under which this case was tried. The plaintiff failed to recognize definitely the accused men. The district attorney thereupon moved for a withdrawal of charges. Then, one of the three justices, Judge Burlingame, in denying the prosecutor's motion, is alleged to have stated: "No charges against labor unions should be withdrawn." Furthermore, it is reported, that when the men's attorney moved for a mistrial on the basis of Judge Burlingame's remarks, the second motion met with a similar fate.

The Knitgoods Joint Council protested Judge Burlingame's conduct both to Presiding Justice Bayes, of the Court of Special Sessions, and to Mayor La Guardia. The Union also appealed the case to a higher court. Whatever the outcome of this protest and appeal, it has already offered an almost unparalleled example of a judge's bias. It passes belief, indeed, that in this day and age, a dispenser of impartial justice would permit himself to declare in open court that "no charges against labor unions should be withdrawn" unless he were so thoroughly steeped in anti-labor prejudice that he is ready, in and out of season, to crucify any person with trade union affiliations coming up before him.

A Kansas City Employer Speaks Early in March, while President Dubinsky was visiting Kansas City during his short tour of ILGWU centers in the Middle West, he

Their Pupil Is Becoming Duller and Duller



"broke bread" with several coat and dress manufacturers who recently entered into contractual relations with the ILGWU.

On that occasion, Mr. Frank Price, one of the leading coat producers in that part of the country, whose firm, by the way, had for several years opposed collective bargaining with the Union, delivered a talk. Mr. Price's remarks were of special interest, because they were delivered against a background of "citizen alliance" opposition to trade unions for years rampant in Kansas City, and, second, because they were uttered by a man who himself had for a long time frowned upon collective bargaining. Said Mr. Price, in part:

"If anyone had prophesied a year ago that I would be present at this meeting, I would have been intensely skeptical. Three years ago such a prophecy I can't frankly—would have made me laugh. . . . Our recent reversal of the sentiment is not an isolated case; such a reversal has become a matter of everyday fact in every industry, in all sections of the country. . . . It is my opinion that we are witnessing development of the utmost importance not only to ourselves but to the entire American economic structure, for I believe we are on the threshold of a new era in industrial relations.

"The day of unorganized labor is passing rapidly. Yet, with it, contrary to past precedent, is going the long bitter antagonism of the employer towards unionism—the feeling, that capital is capital and labor is labor and never the twain shall meet, is also disappearing. . . . The extension of the process of collective bargaining is thoroughly understood and embraced by those involved. The keynote is a sense of fair play coupled with confidence in reciprocal play. That's why, working on that principle of mutual confidence, we have always enjoyed the closest cooperation with our employers. That's why we have the utmost hope and confidence in our new relation with the ILGWU."

Management of Nell Donnelly Garment Co.—also of Kansas City—please copy and commit to memory.

Get Ready For May First! This year, the ILGWU in New York City will celebrate May Day at the Municipal Stadium on Randall's Island.

Advance preparations indicate that the biggest May First affair ever sponsored by our Union is in the making. The ILGWU has decided to have its own celebration this year, let it be made clear, not in order to play a game of isolation but because its experience has taught it that it can get out the greatest attendance and get maximum results when it stages celebrations unhampered by strings of other groups.

Both Joint Boards, Cloak and Dress, and the scores of locals in New York, proper, and close-by towns, will take part in this mammoth May Day event on Randall's Island. There will be orations, games, and an outdoor pageant symbolic of May Day and of its significance. All of this, however, requires concerted, mighty effort by all the subdivisions of the Union, big or small. Not a thing should be left to chance. The Randall's Island Stadium should teem with our thousands on May Day!