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JUSTICE

Official Organ of The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

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Price 10 Cents

Neckwear Workers' New Agreement Curtails Homework

Non-Union Production Further Checked—Stoppage Carried Out

Ladies' Neckwear Makers' Union, Local 142, signed on Saturday, December 12, an agreement for the coming year with the two employer associations in their industry after negotiations which had lasted several weeks. The old contract expired on December 1.

The new agreement among other things prohibits members of the National Association, the inside employers, from purchasing any neckwear, scarves or allied products from any firm or corporation in New Jersey, which is not under contract with the I.L.G.W.U. The Union also has the right to examine all books and records in con-

nection with the enforcement of this clause.

Control of home-work is another strengthened point in the new contract. The percentage of work that may be given out to home-workers has now been cut to 40 per cent and the home-workers must receive the same pay as the factory workers. Any employer who has less than six machines in operation in his plant is prohibited from sending out home-work.

The agreement further calls for (Continued on page 3)

Grand Cloak of Montreal Settles After Long Fight

In a telegram to President David Dubinsky, dated December 13, Bernard Shane, I.L.G.W.U. Representative in Montreal, announces the successful termination of a prolonged strike which the Joint Council of the Union in that city had waged against the Grand Cloak Company.

"Jed" concluded agreement with Grand Cloak Company," Shane wires, "providing for union shop under same terms as collective agreement with association called for. Grand Cloak Company was on strike since July, 1934. Strike against firm was carried on with unabated vigor."

"25" Members Meet To Enforce Changes At Contract Parleys

Blousemakers Approve Demands For Pay Raise And Observance Board

People's House Auditorium, at 7 East 15th Street, was crowded on December 11, after work hours, with members of Waist and Blousemakers' Union, Local 25, who came to listen to a report by Vice-President Charles Kreindler on the pending negotiations between their Union and the manu-

facturers' association in their industry.

The members of Local 25, after an extensive discussion of the list of demands put forth by the leadership of the blouse and waistmakers to the employers, approved these proposed agreement changes and voted to instruct the conference committee and the Executive Board to proceed to carry these measures out. The meeting also voted to vote the Board with full power, pledging to stand solidly behind their efforts to enforce these demands.

The agreement in the blouse industry expires on December 21 and the parleys concerning its renewal have been in progress for several weeks. Among the demands for contract modifications presented by the Union the following may be noted:

A Stabilization Board to consist of representatives of the Union and of the employers. Such a board already exists in the trade, having been organized several months ago. Accountants, who are to investigate and observe that prices and other production terms are uniformly adhered to in the blouse and waist shops, are being employed and paid for jointly by the Union and the Association. The (Continued on Page 2)

WILL HE FIND NRA IN HIS STOCKING?



Chicago District Reports Steady Gain in Shops and Control

Bialis Gives Brief Account of Current Drives

The window of the election, with the splendid results achieved through the efforts of active Union campaigners, appears to have inspired the Chicago organization of the I.L.G.W.U. with a greater desire to go out and achieve things.

In a letter to "Justice," Vice-President Morris Bialis gives a "dash" on the lively pace with which the Chicago District of the Union, of which he is general director, is proceeding now. He writes:

"Our Organization Department, headed by Brother Abe Plonkin, has succeeded recently in signing cloak shop agreements with four more shops, which are as follows:

"Eugene Mfg. Co.—this shop manufactures pajamas and slippers.

Mickey Franks, manufacturing cotton dresses."

(Continued on page 2)

Big New York Stores On Recovery Board Label Honor Roll

Righteous State and city bodies of women and 19 national organizations have already endorsed the "Consumers' Protection Label" on coats and suits issued under the sanction of the National Recovery Board of the Cost and Textile Industry.

The Board is a voluntary organization for maintenance of standards of work decency and fair practices in this industry with which all the employers' organizations in

the trade and the I.L.G.W.U. are affiliated. Alexander Priddy is chairman and F. Nathan Wolf is executive director of the Recovery Board.

The Label Division has carried on in the past year and a half a strenuous campaign for prohibiting the "Consumers' Protection Label" among retailers and consumers

and has made great headway in this direction. In July, at the annual convention of the Recovery Board in Washington, Director Wolf reported that more than 95 per cent of the manufacturers in the industry were using the Label. New York retailers whose participation in the anti-sweatshop movement was clearly shown in

the shopping survey made by the National Labor Council included the following:

Abramson and Straus, B. Altman & Co., Franklin Simon & Co., Glend Brothers, Fred's, Lerner & Co., Lord & Taylor, James McCreary & Co., Oppenheim Collins & Co., Saks 34th Street, Stern Bros., John Wanamaker.

Pearlstein Signs More Label Shops

Union-Tag Campaign Is Bringing Results

From Meyer Pearlstein, National I.L.G.W.U. Representative in the Southwest and in Minnesota, news of firms signing up for the use of the I.L.G.W.U. Label is coming in with a regularity that attests to the growing rise of the popularity of the Union's tag on dresses and other women's apparel.

On December 2, Pearlstein wired from St. Paul:

"We signed up in St. Paul another dress firm for the Label. The name is Levine & Taub, manufacturers of women's and misses' dresses. They are located in this city at 160 East 6th Street. Their trade mark is 'Glorious Frocks'."

On December 7, another wire from Pearlstein read:

"Signed a Label agreement with Davidson & Sandy, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. They manufacture \$4.75 and \$10.75 dresses. There is only one more shop that we have to sign for labels to make the Twin Cities 100% label."

Earlier, in November, Pearlstein wrote:

"We have unfolded and signed a cloak shop agreement with the Minneapolis firm of J. A. Palmer, manufacturing nurses' uniforms. Hours were cut from 42½ to 40 and wages were substantially increased. Thirty-five people are employed."

Chicago District Reports Steady Gain in Control

(Continued from Page 1)

"Smirfin Mfg. Co., manufacturer of skirts and blouses.

"Perry Frocks, manufacturing cotton dresses.

In Milwaukee

"After conferring with the two silk dress manufacturers, Queen and Phoenix Dress Co., we renewed agreements with them for two and a half years, to expire simultaneously with the Chicago agreement. We attained increases for the cutters.

"The agreement with Ballin's

Montreal Dress Drive In High Gear Now

By Rose Pasotta, V.-P.

When I arrived in Montreal two months ago to do field work in the dress campaign launched by the ILGWU, I was at once confronted with the problem of working in two languages, English and French.

The Province of Quebec, of which Montreal is the capital, is definitely French, both in language and customs. Montreal is a big city with a population of over a million, but the labor movement here is not very large and it is considerably handicapped by this double-language problem.

The Joint Council generously gave us the freedom of their headquarters and all the cooperation we could have expected. Two devoted members of the Cloakmakers' Union, Mrs. Breuchers and Mrs. Galantern, were assigned to help us in the house-to-house canvass and to contact the French-Canadian girls around the shops, cafes, and other places. The French-Canadian Local 112, eager

to see the thousands of underpaid dressmakers join the ILGWU, instead of the so-called Catholic Synodates, threw its entire manpower into this work.

We proceeded to arrange the Union headquarters in a manner to meet the aesthetic requirements of our future members. After the place was all "dressed up" with library shelves, an improvised stage, a pantry well equipped for tea parties, a radio, a photograph, and a piano, we ventured to arrange an "open-house" and invited the dressmakers to come up to see us. We picked the evening to coincide with the local holiday for "old maids," known as St. Catherine's Day, and served molasses and soft drinks, interspersed with union speeches. Well, the affair was one huge success. The headquarters were jammed to capacity and everyone had a swell time. We are now planning a Christmas party with a Christmas tree and all trimmings to be held on December 21 at Union headquarters. We expect a large crowd and we hope that many of them will later join our organization.

In addition to regular organization among the dressmakers, we have also established an educational department and assigned Miss Lea Riback, a well-known social worker and educator in this city, as its director. In the few weeks of its existence this educational department has already gained a fine reputation in labor and general community circles in Montreal. We have classes in French and English, for beginners and advanced students, public speaking, labor journalism, history of the Canadian labor movement, and trade union service. A chorus and a mandolin orchestra, a basketball team for the cutters, and a bowling team are already functioning quite successfully and a gym class is being planned. In addition to this, we have formed a women's auxiliary for the wives of members only which meets every second Thursday and is attracting attention among the families of our members.

Classes are held daily, from Monday to Saturday, inclusive. Well-known lecturers and instructors, such as Prof. Rosenzweig for

In Lead of Dress Drive in Montreal



Right to Left: Rose Pasotta, Vice-President ILGWU and Field Organizer, and Bernard Shane, Union's Leader in Canadian Metropolis.

music, choral work and the mandolin; Mr. Mitchell, public speaking; Mr. Novick, Canadian labor movement, are on our faculty staff. We expect to enroll later the dressmakers into these classes as well as the cloakmakers. An additional incentive for the members to attend their meetings regularly, the locals have now arranged to have a lecture by one of our staff at each of the meetings.

Our dressmakers' campaign has attracted wide attention throughout Montreal. We are getting favorable notices in the press and the Montreal unions have promised us their support. Only the other day the writer met Miss Idola Le-Jean, a prominent local women's suffrage leader, who promised to speak before our group and to do all in her power to help us organize the French-Canadian dressmakers. Some of our friends and well-wishers have told us that the French-Canadian are a difficult group to organize. Yet, I am inclined to believe that they are as responsive and as human as most of the unorganized workers with whom I have come in contact in the past several years. The proper approach, simple language in our lit-

erature, warm attention to their needs and complaints by well-trained office staff workers, such as we have in the person of Lucie Kadieux and others, are gradually revealing to these "dis-hair" French-Canadian girls that they will find in the Union their strength as others have found it in other cities.

In passing, it is worthwhile mentioning that only a few nights ago some of our girls went out to distribute leaflets, and within five minutes a group which had received the leaflets came up to register with the Union. All are eager to know what the Union has to offer to them.

Now, with the Spring season approaching, we expect to make a final drive to get the Montreal dressmakers into the Union. By the time the ILGWU convention will assemble in this city on May 3, 1937, we hope that the Montreal dress market, which employs from eight to ten thousand workers, will be substantially "unleashed" under the banner of our international.

"25" Members Mobilize to Enforce Changes at New Pact Parleys

(Continued from Page 1)

Union now asks that this matter be incorporated in the contract.

2) That no work shall be given by any firm to any contractor unless such contractor, if in the metropolitan area, is under written contract with Local 25, and, if located out of town, is under an agreement with the ILGWU. New contractors are to be first approved by the Union. This agreement is also to provide punitive steps to be taken against violators of this clause.

3) The new agreement shall also cover "other garments" manufactured between members by Association members.

4) An increase of 20 per cent in all minimum scales, present earnings including all piece prices.

5) Out-of-town differentials should be either abolished or made smaller.

6) An increase for cutters and the abolition of the "spread" group in the cutting rooms.

A meeting of shop chairladies, held prior to the December 1 meeting, also ratified the demands. The conference committee consists of the following persons: Charles Kreindler, manager Local 25; Gloria Mandell, chairlady of local; Ben Leiberman, Nathan Pagan, business agents; Carol France, Anna Della Cruz, Bertha Bookspoon, and Irene LaRue.

Fifth Year of "University of Air"

The fifth year of the WVED University of the Air will be launched with a two-hour program on Friday, December 18, at 8:00 P.M., at the City College Auditorium, 22nd Street and Lexington Avenue.

The feature of this program, as announced by Morris S. Novik, Director of WVED, will be a panel discussion on the question "Has Radio Lived Up to Its Promise?" by the general historian and author, Hendrick Willem Van Loon, Professor John Dewey, dean of American philosophers, and several others.

In addition, an impressive group of musical stars will appear during this celebration of an important event in radio education, headed by Joe Pearce, tenor, Rosemarie Brancato, soprano, Grace Castagnetta, pianist, and prominent artists on the radio and concert stage. Tickets are available at the Education Department, 3 W. 16th St., and are also obtainable by writing Morris S. Novik, WVED, Hotel Claridge, New York.

Peace Ends Six Months' Battle in Texas



Dorothy Frocks Owns Sign Union Pact With ILGWU—Seated, Left to Right: Mrs. Charles Schwartz, Owner, Emil Coranbleth, Firm's Attorney, Robert Lee Guthrie, Union's Attorney, Meyer Pelestin, Union Representative, Standing, Left to Right: Grady Spangler, Firm Manager, Inc. G. Kelestin, Dallas Union Manager

JUSTICE

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Phila. Rain, Sportwear Shops Unionized Now

General Strike a Success;
New Local 246 Launched

By Frank Liberi
General Organizer

It is time now, I believe, to inform the people of the first success achieved so far in our campaign to organize the raincoat, leather jacket, skiwear and sportwear industry in Philadelphia, which culminated in a general strike called on Tuesday, October 21.

In the raincoat industry, all of the smaller shops active during the second week of the strike. The two largest shops in this industry are the Atlas Raincoat Company and the Key Raincoat Company. The Atlas Raincoat Co. was completely tied up and the concern made no effort to operate. The key Raincoat Co. as first person in an attempt to operate.

An active strike as conducted at the Key Raincoat Co. in which the cutters and many operators took part. This strike was settled on November 3.

The success of the strike was made possible through the activity of strong picket lines of ski-work, raincoat workers, and the cloakmakers who gave the strike widespread support. A leather goods union shop and millinery union shop operating in the same building with the Key Raincoat Co. also cooperated with us. The unionized shop of this shop, which was considered an anti-union stronghold (it employs 120 workers during the busy season), made it possible for us to organize the Atlas Raincoat Co. employing 60 workers, after which all the smaller shops followed suit.

The ski-wear, leather jacket, and sportwear shops organized com-

prise 150 workers; the raincoat shop about 250 workers. The total number of shops is thirteen.

The ski-wear shops have a 24-hour week, with increases of from two to six dollars a week for the week-work shops. Piece-work shops have gained from 18 to 25 per cent increase on all old garments, with the right of collective bargaining on future raises. These conditions and conditions hold good for the raincoat industry, apart from that there is based upon a weekly week.

The entire campaign took about two months. A new register has been added to the Union and the new local is now known as Local 246.

I wish to thank Local 81 for the prompt action of Vice-President Greenhouse who stopped the Kensington arm cutters in New York on the morning of the strike. I also want to point out the tireless cooperation that was given by Brother Louis Bulkin, manager of the Clunk Joint Board of Philadelphia. Enthusiastic and vigorous cooperation was also given by Brother Jack Weiss of the Knitgoods Workers' Union, and last, but not least, I want to mention the intelligent, ever-driving, whole-hearted cooperation of Sister Rose Kaplan who was "drafted" by Brother Bulkin from the Dressmakers' Union to assist in this campaign.

I conclude with the words of the ILGWU song: "One battle is won!"

Union Steps Forth In St. Louis and Kansas City

The St. Louis Joint Board has started a lively organization campaign among the non-union women's wear shops in that market.

A squad of fifty union men and women is out every evening visiting the non-union workers and making converts. The Union's objective is to create a mass movement for unionization in St. Louis as the Spring season sets in.

In Kansas City, Mayor Pennington, Regional ILGWU Representative, reports a large-scale movement is also developing. New organizers have been added to the staff and the union activity is fast widening out. Plans are being laid for renewing the drive to unionize the Dunsmuir Garment Co., a non-union stronghold in that city.

Union Items From Winnipeg

By Samuel Herbst
Manager Local 216

The Cloakmakers' Union of this city, Local 216, established one year ago, is making ready to re-new its collective agreement with the employers shortly.

In the course of twelve months, Local 216 has succeeded in becoming an influential factor in the life of the local industry. It is also one of the most active links to the Winnipeg labor movement.

Western Canada thanks to unusual heat and drought, and the work season in our industry was, as a result, adversely affected. We had little work and were it not for the Union, conditions in the shops would have suffered greatly. Union solidarity, however, kept the hours in check and we did the best under difficult circumstances.

We have been raising a defense fund for an emergency situation that may arise as we start negotiating with our employers for the new contract.

We levied a tax of \$4 per member which will be divided as follows: \$1 for the ILGWU assessment; \$1 for the Steel Workers' Organizing Fund, and \$2 for our own defense treasury. Busses have been raised for "cash" and it is probably the best investment we could make in anticipation of coming events.

With the coming of Fall months, we started an interesting program of educational activity which includes classes in labor subjects, and likewise sports such as football, swimming, arm work, etc.

Our local has also contributed \$100 to the Labor's Red Cross for Spain, and we are taking an active part in the general fight of the labor movement against Fascism in all its forms. Our local is also taking a keen fraternal interest in the general strike of the Winnipeg furriers which is going on right now and we have contributed \$200 to their strike fund.

Anne M. Rosenberg Talks To Open Forum

Anne M. Rosenberg, Social Security chief, will talk and lead a discussion on her specialty at the Local 22 Open Forum, Thursday, January 7, 8-9 p.m.

With Social Security on everybody's mind, the talk of Mrs. Rosenberg carries on the high standard established by the open forum program.

South Jersey Locals Forge Steadily Ahead

By Barnett Karp, Mgr.

When compared with big centers such as New York, situated but a few hours of distance from us, and Philadelphia within a few minutes' ride, South Jersey may not seem large. But when we consider that our Joint Board covers an area of over fifty square miles, its trust located in Camden, branching out into all directions, with shops four to six miles apart, and a membership consisting of all types of industry from the old-time American to the very latest arrival in our shores, one may realize that our task is not so simple.

Reader, the old story shops in both cloaks and dresses, we are from time to time confronted with "runaways." They enter our towns without ceremony, set themselves up with no announcements, and at attempt to do business with little thought and sell less pay. Our organizers, the "G-men" of the industry, are, nevertheless, on the alert. They watch every maneuver of the employer, locate the homes of the employees, and often in the late hours of the night pay secret visits and contacts. Then came the surprise move—the contractor is confronted with the alternative of either recognizing the Union, agreeing to its terms, or facing a pending strike.

The Techniques of the Runaways

The "runaway" tactic and its short order, means that he has run away from the "briny pan" into the "dry." To his dismay and to our joy, he learns that he can not escape the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. He is faced with the dilemma of either complying with union work terms or quitting the business. As a rule, he complies and remains in the market.

The major portion of our members are good fighters and good "sticklers." Besides our regular staff of organizers who visit the shops frequently, besides our regular meetings, we have various other means which cement the friendship and encourage the high spirit of loyalty among our members.

During the recent election campaign our organization took an active part in the Labor's Non-Partisan League of South Jersey. The International stood in the forefront on all occasions. The writer was elected secretary-treasurer of the League, a large portion of the local work was conducted from our

ice, speakers were sent to all corners, covering every village, wherever a hearing could be obtained, and the result, now considered by all political parties in New Jersey, is that we were making work of our League which turned out in this Republican stronghold in favor of President Roosevelt.

Our Part in Roosevelt Campaign

It must interest our friends to know that at a recent meeting of the local Democratic Party, where speakers spoke in grand style of the work and success in the campaign, one of our women members turned the tables on the speaker with an accurate portrayal of the work of the Labor's Non-Partisan League and finished her remarks with a warm plea that credit be given to the women who so skillfully and specifically named our organization and received generous applause on all sides.

We are proud that it was largely due to our efforts that both Frank Roosevelt and John L. Lewis paid visits to Camden. South Jersey, a strong Republican center, was overcome with joy when people heard that thousands of people gathered on that memorable day to pay tribute to our worthy President and to John L. Lewis. For us it was the most thrilling event of the campaign.

Decline of the Trade

It is common knowledge that the cloak line has been on the decline in South Jersey for a long time. Four of the local cloak shops have closed their doors. This left us with the few hapless cloakmakers on our hands. With a goodly number and a way of getting by, do to speak, others are hard hit. Despite this deplorable condition, our ranks are still strong and we retain our hundred per cent organization. The rank and file deserve great credit for the courage they have displayed and the determination to stick all the way.

In one of the cloak shops the contractor failed to put in an appearance on pay-day. The wages amounted to approximately three thousand dollars. Thanks to the vigilance of our staff, action was immediately taken and payment now is assured. We can not close this incident without extending our appreciation to our officials of the International and our staff, whose guardianship have safeguarded the membership against such incidents.

In another cloak shop the machines were stolen and sixty of our members and their jobs. In this instance again the Union came to the rescue of the workers and the shop is now being set up again with equipment assured within a short time.

Real Progress in Six Days Shops

In the better grade of dress shops we are well organized. Prices for garments have gone up and the work-hours are well in hand. Our members in these shops are first-class and know their rights. The office and the workers cooperate in harmonious relationship. When one looks back to just a few years ago and recalls the way the lack of experience, the actual loss in the hours of these workers, their distrust of organized labor, and in addition, recalls the bitter antagonisms between worker and master, and the conditions, working side by side in harmony, with wages high, hours lower, with a genuine loyalty for unionism, "one cannot but share in their pride and contentment."

Let me add that we have now laid plans to organize on a wider scale the cotton garment industry and to bring it up to the union standard.

Neckwear Workers' Agreement Curtails Home-work

(Continued from Page 1)
A guarantee of either two hours of work or two hours' pay to any worker who is directed to report to work.

The Union agreed not to employ operators to employees who do not employ any operators in a factory maintained directly by them or for them.

The Union also asked the introduction of machinery for reselling of prices on garments. Prior to this agreement, a great deal of discount had existed in the facilities about the flag of piece-rate prices. The Union withdrew a demand of a 10 per cent increase in wages after the employers explained that the trade could not bear additional cost because of outside of non-union competition.

In the contractors' agreement stipulations were entered calling for weekly reports on work received by them from jobbers, the two-hour pay clause, and a clause prohibiting contractors from working for non-union jobbers.

Local 112 declared a stoppage on December 9 to which all the shops in the trade responded. After the stoppage the 2,000 members of the Union were sent back to work.

The conference committee which negotiated the new agreement consisted of William Newman, Murray Hester, Theresa De Paolo, James Conner, George Radano, Ernest Natkoff, Anna Wenger, Mary Marlow, Max Pollock, Emanuel Flax, and Joseph Turkin.

Elias Lohrman, opponent for Local 112, took an important part in the negotiations and received a vote of thanks on behalf of the organization for his cooperation and work, from the Conference Committee.

Local 62 Girls' Basketball Club, 1936-7 Edition



...In the "Little International"...

By Harry Wander, V.P.
Gen'l Mgr., "Out-of-Town" Dept.

The Board of Managers of the different locals in the Eastern Out-of-Town Department came together on Friday, December 4, to discuss the different problems confronting them in their localities and to find ways and means of further coordinating the work of the Department.

A number of contractors have made applications to change the system of work from piece to week-work. In every case where such a request is made, the contractor contends that he was given notice by the jobber that unless the system is changed he will not be able to secure any work from the jobber.

It was decided that such changes be permitted only if the request comes through the Joint Board.

Every manager registered a feeling that the contractors in his territory are the objects of discrimination and are not receiving an equal share of work from the jobbers. This complaint, however, is so general in character that it appeared that the most common contractors are the victims of discrimination, which we know is incorrect. Brother Israel Horowitz, manager of the Contact Department, in an elaborate explanation about the agreement, declared that the Administrative Board, consisting of all parties, found that if they would strictly enforce the clauses of the agreement about limitation of contractors, hundreds of contractors would be forced out of jobs and thousands of our people would find themselves without any work whatsoever. They have, therefore, adopted a number of regulations and classified the different contractors as follows:

(A) Permanent exclusive contractor who is registered and works for one jobber only. This type of contractor is entitled to an equal share of work at all times.

(B) A partly exclusive, permanent contractor who he is working for more than one jobber, entitled to a percentage of the work on the basis of the number of machines assigned to one particular jobber. These are the two classes of contractors who are entitled to an equal share of work. The jobber may also register other permanent or temporary contractors to make up surplus work which A and B cannot make up but they are not entitled to any share of work as long as contractors A and B are not fully employed.

The attention of the managers was called to the necessity for better group watchful than ever at this time regarding the opening of new shops in their territories at the beginning of the season.

Charles Krievader, manager of the Blousesmakers' Union, appeared before the Board of Managers to explain the demands of the Blousesmakers' Union in connection with a new agreement to succeed the old one, expiring on December 31.

A 25% wage increase is demanded for New York and substantial decreases in the differential for out-of-town areas. Brother Krievader was assured of the support, cooperation and readiness of the Out-of-Town Department to support him in any action Local 25 may deem necessary to secure its demands.

New Pact Signed In Plainfield, N. J.

The campaign in the Miscellaneous Trades still continues to show noteworthy progress.

Manager Finney of Local 145, Plainfield, succeeded in concluding an agreement between the Union and the United Underwear Contractors' Association. Substantial

increases in wages and reduction in hours were secured, plus an agreement to readjust wages in February of the coming year.

Best Maid Dress

Yields to Union

The best Maid shop, one of the seven organized Bayonne, N. J., cotton dress shops, hit by the general strike in that city on August 2, has finally yielded to the Union after a four-month strike. The agreement reached between Morris Gerschlitz, the employer, and the Union provides for wage increases ranging from 10 percent to 50 percent. The employer further agreed to join the New Jersey Washable Dress Association and respect its agreement with the International. Acting on behalf of the Union were Sadie Reich, manager of Local 226, Jack Nelburg and Francis Yegen of the Bayonne office.

Special Holiday Season Of Hippodrome Opera

Maestro Alfredo Salmagi, director of the Hippodrome Opera Company, will inaugurate a holiday season program, commencing next Friday evening, December 18, and continuing through Christmas week to New Year's. The company's regular Winter season begins early in January. Verdini "Rigodon" will be the opening bill, followed by "La Traviata" on Saturday afternoon, December 19, and "Faust," in the evening.

During the holiday season there will be a reduction of matinee prices to a scale of twenty-five, fifty and seventy-five cents. These are the lowest prices at which grand opera has ever been presented in the United States.

Dressmakers Helping Painters Organize

In accordance with a decision of the Dress Joint Board, dressmakers are urged to cooperate with Painters' District Council No. 9, now conducting an organization drive in the garment center buildings.

The chief need of the Painters' Union is information as to where work is being done in the tall buildings in the needle trades district.

Dressmakers will be a great help to the painters if they inform the painters' council when they see men at work. Don't call the painters whether they are union or not. Simply telephone the Painters' Union at Bryant 8-4445, giving the address and floor where painters are at work.

Don't Believe Him

when the boss says he will help you fix up a union which will cost you nothing to do and which will not be run by "rock-siders." The sham and fraud of company unionism are very costly as a gift. There are no "rock-siders" among your fellow members of the working class. Do not be a dog listening to his master's voice and tied by the leash to the collar of company unionism.

Join Your Class

TROY DISTRICT FIGHT CENTER

In the area around Troy, N. Y., the local organization, the leadership of Organizers Goodman and Cummins, continues its campaign to make the territory a 100% union territory. Energies are being concentrated on the Royal Undergarment Corp. and the Tiny Town Toys.

The Royal Undergarment Corp. has resorted to every subterfuge and trick to evade organization. They have spied upon their employees and attempted to resort to a reign of terror with the assistance of local underworld characters, but all to no avail. The workers are responding and a strike can be expected soon. Organization work is also proceeding among the workers of the Tiny Town Dress Mfg. Co., a new cotton dress shop in Watervliet.

In the Poughkeepsie area, a staff of organizers is working under Baby's direction on the underwear shops in the territory. The staff at present is concentrating its energies on the workers of Gottlieb, Industrial and Kaufman; Organizers Maria Dauterf is active in Catskill among the workers of Atlanta Knitting Mills and Colgate. Brother Mecca is helping the workers in the Chain Underwear Co. of Peekskill and the Valden Underwear Co. of Newburgh.

In Connecticut, Brothers Thomas, Polster and Spritzer, along with Sister Well, are concentrating upon the miscellaneous industries of that State.

In New Jersey, Brother Eliza continues to push the campaign among the underwear workers of New Jersey. A strike in the Andrey Laguerre Co. of Newark can be expected momentarily. The strike against Kiddey's Friend, under the leadership of Manager Sadie Reich of Local 226, Newark, continues in full force. The workers are out and fighting despite a vicious injunction. With the assistance of Brother Metz of the truckmen's local 143, all shipments consigned to and from the plant have been tied up.

Local 22 Protests To Mayor on Order To Remington Rand

Strong protest against the action of the Board of Aldermen in authorizing the Comptroller to place a \$117,000 order for office machinery with Remington-Rand although the workers of that firm have been on strike for several months, has been voiced by Charles S. Zimmerman, in telegrams to Mayor LaGuardia and to the president of the Board of Aldermen.

The telegram follows: We are shocked to note that Board of Aldermen has approved hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollar purchase of machines from Remington-Rand Company despite fact that workers of this company have been on strike for months against intolerable conditions and grossly unfair labor practices. Remington-Rand Company has been exposed by Senate Committee as utilizing labor union, pretentious strikers to help in crush workers. For New York City to place such order with this firm at present time is direct aid to company in its strikebreaking activities. It is outrageous failure to organized labor of this city, and places in a peculiar light the New York City administration which is supposed to be friendly to labor. In name of thirty thousand members of Bronxmen's Union, Local Twenty-two, ILGWU, we demand that Board of Aldermen rescind action and bar any purchase from Remington-Rand for duration of strike.

UNITY HOUSE FAVORITE GIVES TOWN HALL RECITAL

Yoichi Hiroaka, for many years known as large audience at the ILGWU Summer resort, Unity House, and one of the outstanding xylophone players in this country, will give a recital on Monday evening, December 21, at Town Hall, New York City.

Mr. Hiroaka will be assisted by the Philharmonic Symphony String Quartet, with Leo Russett at the piano.

MOTHER GOOSE GOES UNION

Curry Rhymes from the Ranks Campaign Song from St. Cloud, Minn. By Olga Sword, Organizer

Sing a song of Union ever growing stronger,
Workers all uniting in a common cause.
Everyone is equal, we are slaves no longer;
Let our cry be "Onward, on without a pause!"

The Boss is in his office counting up his profit.
The Worker, toiling very hard to earn his daily bread,
The Union here is helping him to get some better on it.
Why not join the Union? Why not use your head?

Button Workers Two Years Ago And Today

The covered button industry during the years 1932-1934 consisted of about 118 small shops that employed about 700 workers. The Button and Novelty Union, Local 132, had contractual relations with about 25 shops that employed about 200 workers. Of these 200 members only 144 were in shop standing. Union shops were not controlled and union conditions were not observed in the shops.

Moreover, union employers were forced by the open-shop manufacturers to cheat on conditions and to cut wages due to fierce competition from the open-shoppers. Non-union shops had most of the work and the union shops had very little. No organization work was done and conditions became worse. The local was absolutely unable to cope with the situation and was very much "in the red" as to conditions and finances.

In October, 1934, a committee of workers, consisting of S. Elen, H. Smith and B. Block, appealed to President Dubinsky to help lead up the situation of the local. President Dubinsky appointed Martin Feldman, a member of Local 10, as manager of Local 132. Manager Feldman took office January, 1935, and from then on changes began to take place.

Today, Local 132 has over 900 workers and has contractual relations with 118 shops, which are about 97 per cent of the industry. The wages of the workers were increased and working conditions are much better due to control of shops. The morale of the button workers has been revived through consistent educational work. A baseball team and basketball team are part of the sports program of the local. The local is also part of the Ladies' Apparel Accessories Committee, together with Local 84, 48 and 145, and it is partly through the efforts of the Council that 97 per cent of the button work from the dress shops is made in union shops. The financial condition of the local is good. Local 132, all its debts have been paid up, and the membership dues have been lowered considerably.

Today the Button & Novelty Workers' Union has taken its proper place in the labor movement and is preparing to make still greater strides forward in the struggle to better the working conditions of the workers in the covered button industry.

The local is in contractual relations and cooperates fully with the Covered Buckle & Button Creators' Assn., the manufacturers' group in the industry, which works out well for the protection of workers' rights and conditions.

The Executive Board, at meeting on Tuesday, December 1, decided to recommend to the membership reduction in weekly dues. This question will be submitted for ratification by the general membership at a meeting which has been called for the near future. It is expected that this will be carried.

Machinists Need Organizing Help

Dressmakers are urged to cooperate with machinists who serve and set sewing machines and set power tables who are now engaged in an organization drive. The union is the Sewing Machine Machinists' and Power Table Setters' Union, Local 1424, I. A. of M. & P. of I. The Dress Joint Board has passed a resolution to support the organization drive within the limits of the dress collective agreements.

A Picket Line Which Won in Quaker City



Railroad and Sportswear Strikers Patrolling Key Raincoat Co., Largest Factory of Trade in Philadelphia, Where Union Terms Were Obtained.

NEW YORK DRESS MAKERS SECTION

NEWS OF THE DRESS JOINT BOARD AND AFFILIATED LOCALS

COLLECTIONS PASS HALF MILLION

BIG PRIZES RUMORED FOR 22'S ANNUAL COSTUME BALL, MARCH 6

Trips To USSR and ILGWU Convention Said To Be Listed For Original Worker Costume Ideas

Plans are rapidly taking shape to have the annual Local 22 costume ball at the Seventy-First Regiment Armory, 34th Street and Park Avenue, March 6, outside the previous affairs which have been the big "musts" on the labor movement's entertainment calendar.

Personal announcements of the prizes have not been made but it can be said that the prizes at the next affair will be similar to those at the last. A trip to the Soviet Union in time to attend the May First demonstration in Moscow is often mentioned. Another prize that is the subject of rumor is a trip to the ILGWU Convention at Montreal.

Planning Costumes

Meanwhile hundreds of members are putting their minds to work on original costumes. While the general theme of the affair has not been announced it is clear that prizes will be given for costumes of working-class significance.

One feature of the ball is the national and even international attention paid to it. Since the theme of the affair always concerns itself with the hopes and aspirations of the labor movement, the movement

"The Voice of Local 89"

now features in its Weekly Radio Programs

COMIC SKETCHES arranged and presented by

Celebrated Italian Comic Actors

Also Musical Numbers by Artists of the Hippodrome Opera Co.

AND ALWAYS

LUIGI ANTONINI General Secretary of Local 89 in his weekly comments on labor and political events of the nation.

Every Saturday Morning from 10 to 11 A.M. — Station WXYZ (1209) New York City

In all countries watches it. Various committees will shortly go to work on various details of the affair to arrange a final smoothly working plan. Special arrangements will be made to handle the vast crowds which always turn out.

Zimmerman Reports On A. F. of L. At Local 22 Membership Meeting

Industrial Matters and Work of Spanish Clothing Committee To Be Discussed December 17th At Manhattan Opera House

Following the discussion of industrial matters in preparation for the next dress season, Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of Local 22 and official observer of the local's executive board at the Tampa, A. F. of L. Convention, will deliver a report on the historic proceedings at the local's general membership meeting, Thursday, December 17, immediately after work.

The membership meeting will be held at the Manhattan Opera House, 24th Street, west of 4th Avenue. All members are requested to bring their books at the meeting is closed to all but members.

In addition to the industrial discussion and the A. F. of L. report, a movement will be launched to intensify the work of the Trade Union Committee for the Manufacture of Clothing for Spain in the local. Brother Zimmerman is executive secretary of the committee. Its work has gotten off to a flying start with many dressmakers active in it. Further details on the committee are printed in another column.

Complete Analysis

Brother Zimmerman's analysis

JEAN--From Italy



The Italian Labor Movement May Lie Crushed and Prostrate Under the Heel of Fascism in That Ancient Land Which Once Gave Civilization to the World. But Here, in America, the Italian Locals Under the Banner of Our International and Dress Joint Board Form a Vital and Inspiring Part of Our Great Organization. They Are Keeping the Flame of Liberty Alive. They Know That the Workers of the World Can Be Kept Apart Only by the Prejudices of Race, Color and Creed. They Know That the Poison of Prejudice Is Mighty, But That the United Power of the Workers Will Yet Wipe That Poison From the Face of the Earth. With 28 Nationalities in Our Union, the Time Is Not Far Distant When the Workers of All Countries Will Join Hands in Harmony for Peace, Happiness and a Fair Share of the Good Things of Life.

around with much material that, of necessity, could not be covered in the newspapers.

This membership meeting is expected to set a record for attendance and members are urged to come early.

Here's your chance in thirty-seven
To stir your brain with mental heaven.
Attend the Forum.

Union Committee Gathering Information



Part of the Local 22 Committee Which Has Been Working for Many Weeks Gathering Definite Information About the Workings of the New System of Price Settlements in the Shops. How It Works Is Described in Another Column of This Issue of "Justice."

\$152,120 For Back Pay, Underpayments, Etc., So Far in 1936

With 1936 drawing to its close a total of \$152,120.86 has been collected this year from the employers by the Union in behalf of the membership for underpayments, minimums, job compensations and other agreement violations bringing the grand total in 32 months to \$529,562.18.

Behind every dollar of that vast sum lies a stirring story of agreement enforcement. Much of the money had to be trailed through the labyrinths of job bookkeeping for the presentation of evidence of violations to the Imperial Chairman.

The discipline of the membership and its readiness to spring into action at the request of the Union were vital factors in the splendid record because strikers were often the final weapon in collecting the money justly due to the workers.

Variety of Violations

The types of violations that resulted in collections were almost endless in their variety. They have been divided under several major headings including wages, minimums, damages, payment for holidays, job compensations and underpayments.

Since the new agreement went into effect on February 24 last, collections have totaled \$132,519.41. A breakdown of the figure shows that it is easier to collect money due during the periods when there is work in the shops bearing out the Union position. It is fundamentally the discipline of the workers which maintains the health of the Union.

All Workers Benefit

The importance of the collections lies not only in the sums collected and their value to the individual workers who had their income increased, sometimes by significant amounts, but also in the manner the vigilance of the Union discourages violations. Nothing but enforcement every hour of every day in the year can maintain the agreements with their benefits to every member of the Union.

This enforcement is complete on all fronts. In the field of money collections the machinery of the Union's secretariat department with its staff of skilled investigators and accountants is being maintained at full efficiency. Enforcement is the lifeblood of the agreements and the health of the Union.

ATYON WORKERS GIVE BACK-PAY TO SPAIN

There was a little matter of an underpayment between the operators of Atyon Dress, 1409 Broadway, and the firm. The Union collected a total of \$35. Scattered among the various operators it meant a little for each, but the workers decided it meant something in shoes, clothing and medicine for the workers suffering from the civil war in Spain. At the last shop meeting the operators decided to contribute \$1 to that good cause. Philip Perlestein is shop chairman. Elmo Mirsky is business agent.

In Word and Fact

By Luigi Antonini
General Secretary, Local 89

For a change, I should like to digress, this time, from the canals of industry problems into the realm of politics, labor politics, if you care.

I have received in the past few weeks, since the campaign came to a close and the American Labor Party in New York emerged from that campaign as a potent political group, several letters addressed to me as the State chairman of the Party. Some pertinent questions are put to me in these letters which require a clear-cut and unequivocal answer.

Outstanding among these queries, colored by an impatience which suggests less good will and less fairness of attitude to our Labor Party than an earnest devotion to its ideals and goal would presuppose, is the one which affects admission into the Party of entire political groups as such, especially groups tainted with "leftist" persuasions. The other is based on the assumption that the American Labor Party leadership is outspokenly against taking into its ranks members who still belong to other political groups.

To the first question, my answer is that it is substantially true. The American Labor Party, if it is to survive and prosper, will have to be a political party and not an aggregation of sundry and various political splinters. Such is the American political way and tradition and, if we attempted a loose chain-store system in our Party, we would soon be doomed to oblivion. We would again be having on our hands one of these "parliamentary, shall I call it 'united fronts', that we had in our former labor party experience in many parts of the country and we would quickly share their fate.

As to the second query, which

To think just like your Dad is bad.
To get your views from Hearst is worst.

Get new ideas at our Forum starting Jan. 7

involves a subsidiary illusion that the American Labor Party is "down" on the admission of individual "lefts" of all shades into its ranks, my reply is that it is not quite true. We ask for no pass-ports when we initiate a member into our Party. We simply ask our prospective members to be allied with us, and with us exclusively, as party members. We put the bars on anyone who wishes to belong both to our Party and to another political group at the same time. This is done in the interests of common sense and political decency, on one hand, and because we do not wish to convert our organization into a debating society or a madhouse at which discussion and decision would be padded by "mort-gaged" opinions, by divided allegiances and by instructions from the outside.

No political party, within memory, has come up on the arena with greater frankness and candor than the American Labor Party. We lay no other pretense, and we pre-clude no other ambition save that we aim to be a labor party, a party of and for the workers and their organized movement. This party was founded by the trade unions, it was nurtured and advanced by them during its swaddling-days period, and it is only natural that the trade unions should be jealous that it be not swerved from its original and right course. We are building a labor party not for intellectuals primarily though we welcome them into our ranks if they subscribe honestly and fairly to its principles. But our main purpose is to attract into our ranks and to win the support of the mass element of the American workers.

Such a party will have to conform to the political habits and express the political needs of these workers and their economic, spiritual and mental requirements. Above all, it would have to be a part of the entire American scene and not a mere sect, propagandist society or ivory-tower aggregation.

We believe our course is right and we are mapping our plans along this political route.

Time Limit for Amending By-Laws of Local 89

The General Secretary of Local 89, First Vice-President Luigi Antonini, has notified the membership that the time limit for presenting suggestions and proposals, in order to amend the present Constitution and By-Laws of the local and of the Sick and Benefit Fund, has been set for December 31.

The complete text of the By-Laws and Constitution of both the local and the fund has been published for the members' convenience in the December issue of the Italian edition of "Justice."

Labor Party Dance At Manhattan Opera House

The American Labor Party Club of the Second Assembly District, Manhattan—whose membership is mainly composed of dressmakers of Local 89—will hold a Victory Dance at the Manhattan Opera House, 311 West 46th Street, New York City, on Friday evening, January 8. Brother Luigi Antonini, General Secretary of Local 89, is the honorary chairman of the committee. Business Agent Santo Averna, who originally promoted the organization of the club and is now its president, is already busy in assuring a big success for the affair.

SHOP CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPANISH WORKERS

Related acknowledgment is made of contributions collected by the N. C. Four and Town Made shops for the Spanish workers. The total amount was \$15.6. The acknowledgment was unfortunately left out of a previous issue.

"22" Members Meet Thursday, Dec. 17

A general membership meeting of Local 22 will be held Thursday, December 17, at the Manhattan Opera House, 311 West 46th Street.

Preparations for the next season will be discussed and reports of the executive committee submitted.

Reaching for Victory



Even With Their Local Manager, Brother Zimmerman, to Toss Up the Ball, the Local 22 Team Took the Short End of the Score Against the 89 Harlemites Recently. The First Half Was a Nip-and-Tuck Struggle; in the Second Half the Eighty-Niners Sent the Hard Fighting Twenty-Twoers to the Cleaners.

ON THE LOCAL 22 YOUTH FRONT

By Murray Koenig

INSTALLATION: We're on our way and going strong! Both the Progressive and Twenty-two Clubs have reached the required minimum of membership for entry into the Young Circle League as full-fledged chartered branches. We'll be formally inducted into the League at an installation dance and entertainment some time next month. Progressive Branch 122 of the Workmen's Circle, our godfather, will be host. The branch will celebrate its second birthday at the same time. Watch for details in the next issue of JUSTICE.

WITH THE SENIORS

WE NOW KNOW ALL. An interesting and informative feature entitled "Set and the Unmarried Adult" was delivered by Sid Q. Cohen of the Y.C.L.A. before our older members, November 27.

WELCOME BACK, HARRY: We're happy to announce that Harry Elbert, who was hit by an auto a few weeks ago and badly injured, has left the Lincoln Hospital and is convalescing at home. All of us are looking forward to having him at our installation.

CURRENT EVENTS: A Current Events feature featured the December 6th meeting. Some of the questions were sticklers but a lot held out to the very end. The judges finally decided it was a tie between Harold (Research-Dept.) Wool and Modest Little Me. Personally, I think Harold had it on me but that the judges were kind.

ROMANTIC NOTE: Larry (Gill Crazy) Bartfield of the P.Y.C. has been appointed official host to all young ladies visiting the club. We think he's just too, too divine, too. He thinks so, too. We'll be taking a straw vote among the girls soon to see if he holds his job as host.

WITH INTERMEDIATES

SOCIAL: A very intimate and charming social was held on December 12 by the "22" Club of Local 22. The gathering took place at the Young Circle League Center at 22 E. 15th Street. Of course, everyone was a real hit home.

SCHOLARSHIP: Roslyn (Swing M.) Grandisky, the winner of the

"22ers," has provided a scholarship in an art school. She draws very excellent cartoons.

WE WIN: On Saturday afternoon, the "22" quintet played the Modern Club of the Young Circle League at Stuyvesant High School in their second game of the current basketball tournament. We are happy to report that the "22ers" took the Modern to the cleaners in the tune of 24-5.

PLEASE, SOPHIE: Sophie Macker, charming secretary of the club, broke a date with her boss, thinking the social was the preceding week. She threatens to bring him down to the next one. Oh, Sophie, so that!

DATE CHANGE: The intermediates are planning a change of meeting day from Saturday to Sunday. Intermediates are asked to get in touch with the Educational Department of Local 22 for definite information.

GET SET: A big affair for the younger clubs is being planned for Saturday afternoon, December 18, at Social Hall, 218 W. 46th Street. The Soviet Run, "New Gulliver," will be shown together with a Mickey Mouse short. Refreshments will be served; all other clubs are invited to see the parades and friends of the young ones. Admission, of course, is free!

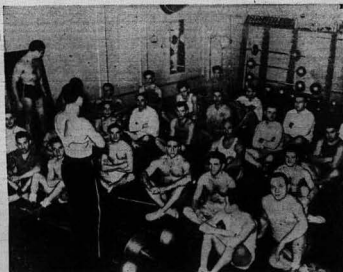
FIREMEN THANK

DRESS OFFICERS

The formal thanks of the Up-ford Firemen's Association of Greater New York have been extended to many officers and workers in the Dress Joint Band. The Union took a strong stand on the "three platoon system" or "A-bay-day" of firemen and made its influence felt through the American Labor Party at the last election.

Part of the letter of thanks states that the firemen's association "acknowledges with grateful appreciation your active support in standing us to attain the three platoon system." The card of thanks was signed by Vincent J. Kane, president of the association.

Athletic Pressers Give Gym A Beating



The Manager of the Holland Gym, 42nd Street Between 8th and 9th Avenues, Where the Studly Members of Local 80 Work Out Every Tuesday Evening, Says Our Pressers Are More Vigorous Than Any Other Group He Has Ever Met. When Max Cohen, Local Manager, Staffed the Gym Idea, There Were Some Who Said You Couldn't Get a Presser Into a Gym. Now, It Seems, You Can't Keep Them Out. Hint: The Gym Is Completely Equipped and Any Presser Who Doesn't Take Advantage of It is Missing a Lot of Fun.

"22" Committee Gathering Facts on New System

Has Been Interviewing Workers From All Types of Shops

One of the most interesting and important examples of the aid an active and disciplined membership can give the Union is furnished by the Local 22 committee now engaged in gathering basic facts about the workings of the new system of price settlement.

The committee consisting of 19 members was elected by the membership of Local 22 and has been sitting Saturdays at the Union of dress interviewing workers from a list of shops representing a cross section of the industry.

Facts Wanted

The purpose of the committee is to gather actual facts from the workers. Earnings, time saved on settlements, comparisons between the new and old systems, improvement in relations with the employer—all are the subject of questions. The answers are carefully tabulated and will furnish the basis of a report based on solid, concrete information.

In an industry as complicated as ours, the introduction of the new system of price settlement was naturally a process that involved many changes. The setting up of the new machinery alone was expected to take several seasons in the opinion of experts unfamiliar with the discipline of the dressmaker membership. The end of the first season saw the new system operating with only occasional rough spots.

Meets Saturdays

It was clear from general observation that the new system was operating well and to the general satisfaction of the membership. To verify the general fact and espe-

WHAT'S THE USE

of having a union book in YOUR pocket if the BOSS has your head in his?

Join Your Classes

A Little Corner That Is "Home" to Him



For Years Visitors to the Dress J. B. Building in New York Have Observed This Little Old Fellow, a Veteran Waistmaker, in a Favorite Corner of His, Which He Conveniently Converts Into a Luncheonette, Oblivious of Curious Looks and Feeling Completely at "Home" Over a Loaf of Bread, a Slice of Cheese and the Inevitable "Pickles."

International Dress Praises New System

Big Corps of Workers For Single Jobber Sends Resolution

Fifteen hundred workers in the contracting shops of the International Dress Company, 1400 Broadway, have sent the following resolution praising the benefits they have derived under direct price settlements to "Justice." It is reprinted of New York:

We, the workers of the International Dress Company, of 1400 Broadway, New York City, approximately 1500 in number, hereby present a resolution of thanks to the Dressmakers' Union for the adoption of the present system setting prices directly with the jobber.

Means of the new system we really succeeded in eliminating the commission between our Union and another, as well as the degrading bargaining with the individual contractor who, in the final analysis, is only an agent for another employer. It is only the laborer, the recipient in the present system, marked down, and a progressive step towards a solution of a problem which has caused untold difficulties and vitally affected the earnings of our members.

We express our sincere thanks to our Union representatives, Brother David Hollander, for his loyalty and tenacity in the struggle for this substantial increase in the earnings of our members. It is to say that, in some instances of the new system of setting prices, the earnings of our members have been increased from 25 to 50 per cent, and those of the Union from 15 to 30 per cent.

We again express our thanks to the organization and we promise to be an active and loyal member in all its efforts to obtain a stricter control and better conditions for the workers.

Finally, to gather information on which to base improvements, the membership of Local 22 voted to elect the committee of workers to interview hundreds of typical workers. These workers have been summoned to the Saturday meetings of the committee at the Joint Board office, 22 West 40th Street. Much information of great interest has been discovered which the committee will report at the proper time to the membership of Local 22.

The personnel of the committee includes: David Altman, Robin Berger, Ida Brubach, Thelma Bilgore, Isadore Gross, Harry Knecht, George Landan, Eva Larner, Jacob Link, George Price, Joseph Rosenberg, Louis Rosenberg, Clara Rothberg, H. Rothstein, Joe Rubin, Mildred Schargberg, Morris Schneider, Lillian Weissman, Rose Prossner.

ACTIVE



Margaret Di Maggio, assistant manager of the Organization Department, finds time for many activities related to the labor movement. In the last election she was one of the most vocal workers in the American Labor Party. Sister Margaret delivered over 150 speeches during the campaign and took on a load of office work which she completed with her usual efficiency. Keep it up, Margaret!

LOCAL 22 SPORT SQUIBS

By Leo Cohen
Athletic Director

PRE-CHAMPS: If our winning streak keeps up we'll have the basketball championship sewed up tighter than the skin on a banana. We've wrapped up three teams to date and the scores look like arithmetic lessons. In another couple of weeks we'll be buying silver polish for the cup.

GRUNT ARTISTS: We're developing a real set of wrestling fans. In fact the male are taking such an awful pounding that we must lift them and fluff them every two weeks or so. We've got a couple of masked marvels under wraps and as soon as any real competition develops we'll deliver a couple of truckloads of muscle to the right spot.

ORCHID TO WILLIE MAE WASHINGTON: She established your kind of a record in our boys' team with the 59 Girls' team. The final score was 22 to 5 and Willie carried 16 points all by herself. In other words, as the dopestors would put it, she scored enough to win the game all by her lonesome ones. But of course the score was due to the splendid teamwork of the quintet. Ivy Beckles threw in a few performance and covered the floor like a basketball expert. Dorothy New was in there like the Chinese Wall—nothing got past her.

OFF TO THE CLEANER'S: On the night the girls were wrapping up a victory, the boys took it on sinners to 11 points in the first half but went to the cleaner's in the second. Sol Richman played like ducks wild and was all over the court—but got a little too enthusiastic and blood-thirsty and was pulled out on account of fouls. Harry Rabinstein punished the leather something awful and was a tower of strength. He came some away ones. Al Levy tossed in all he had. The game was lost; but honor remained, boys. We'll take another crack at 'em.

BOCCER PLAYERS WILL PLEASE REPORT TO ROOM 508, 22 WEST 40th STREET. WE NEED MORE MATERIAL TO BUILD UP A REAL WIN-

Beltmakers Look Back at 1936 With Well-Earned Pride

By Henry Schwartz
Manager-Secretary, Local 40

Local 40 can look back with a justifiable feeling of accomplishment on the past year.

First task, foremost, we have succeeded in renewing our collective agreement for another two years. It included increases in wages and other gains beneficial to our members. Our organizational work never slackened. In the past few months we have signed 40 new shops and increased our numbers by more than 400. In New York City we have succeeded in establishing the closed shop in almost the entire industry. We are building our union centers to day towards a few shops out of town.

"The Bell Maker," Local 40's bulletin, was an invaluable aid to us during our negotiations for a new agreement, in advising and preparing our members for any next step. Each issue is now eagerly looked forward to by our people.

Our educational committee this year has been busy about cultural and recreational lines. Theatre parties, hikes and outings were successfully undertaken. A large

NING TEAM. DON'T BE BASHFUL.

SOCCER MYSTERY: Abe Zucker, coach of the soccer team, insists he's got a winning combination. The boys are asking to start their tugga games. If you'd practice with them, you'd ache too. That head-on and head-bumping stuff would make a man out of a shrimp cocktail. George Big shot shows and looks forward to a hot season.

WATCH OUT, 150: We haven't signed up yet but will probably mouth out to South River to tangle up with Local 150. We'll take plenty of knee pads. One-Fifty's girls' team is said to be faster than a Brexcar express.

dramatic group is functioning and steps are being taken to set up a free leading library.

From the beginning, sports occupied a prominent place in our activities. This year our basketball team won the ILGWU championship and represented our inter-unionism in the basketball game with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers at the great May Day outdoor in the Polo Grounds. Today we have both men's and women's basketball teams.

A First Annual Belmaker's Dance, in celebration of our third year of existence, will be held January 22, 1937, in the Mecca Temple-Danston. A large arrangements committee is working hard to make the dance an outstanding one.

We face the future confidently. An "NRA baby," we progressed with the help of the International to a position of respect and leadership in our industry. In two and a half years we have made history and learned the valuable lesson of trade union solidarity.

BRO. HOLLANDER COLLECTS

The Spanish workers profit because Brother David Hollander, business agent in the National Contracting Department, attended a party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lerner. He made a plea for the workers in Warsaw Spain and collected \$10. He turned the money over to Nathan Minkoff of Local 21 who will send it on to the proper authorities.

CONDOLENCES

The entire official family of Local 39 extends its most sincere condolences to Brother Salvatore Noto, assistant social organizer of the Pressers' Branch, and his family, upon the death of his father, Lucio, which occurred Sunday, December 6, at his residence in Brooklyn, 1752 72nd Street. Many fellow officers and a delegation from the Executive Board were present at the funeral.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT REGISTRATION COUPON

Name _____
Address _____

Central School

☐ EUROPE TODAY
☐ LITERATURE AND DRAMA
☐ PHILOSOPHY OF MARXISM
☐ ENGLISH
☐ PUBLIC SPEAKING
☐ CRITICAL PERIODS IN TRADE UNIONISM
☐ POLITICAL PARTIES IN AMERICA
☐ DECLINE OF CAPITALISM
☐ PSYCHOLOGY
☐ ECONOMICS
☐ UNIONISM AND INDUSTRY

Section Schools

☐ BRONX SCHOOL
☐ HARLEM SCHOOL
☐ WILLIAMS' SCHOOL
☐ BROWNVILLE SCHOOL
☐ EAST NEW YORK SCHOOL
☐ BORO PARK SCHOOL
☐ CONEY ISLAND SCHOOL

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☐ **Basketball** ☐
☐ **Soccer** ☐

Fill Out and Mail to
Educational Department

Dressmakers' Union, Local 22, ILGWU
Room 508, 22 West 40th Street

Crashing Through Walls of Prejudice in Texas

By Meyer Feinstein
Regional ILWU Representative

I had an idea that I knew Texas. I should have; I "make" Texas nearly each month and sometimes twice monthly. It is a great big State, an empire. I have travelled it from one end to the other. I have seen and learned the people, the different types of people that live here. I believe I have an inkling of their ideas and aspirations. Yet, it seems that the more one knows about Texas the more one realizes how much one does not know.

We Move

San Antonio Strikers

I didn't know, for instance, of the prejudice against Mexicans that is prevalent all through this region. We have for months and months conducted a strike in San Antonio of seventy-five dressmakers, all of whom, with the exception of one or two, are Mexicans. Many of them had gone to jail during the strike. I have never seen more loyalty and fine character displayed than I have observed in these Mexican strikers during these long months. I really began to love these people, their love for music, their love for song. We mingled with them; we ate together; we fought together, and there wasn't any question in anyone's mind that these girls and boys are our equals.

The strike factory in San Antonio moved early in September to Dallas and the strikers were left helpless as this was the only silk dress factory in San Antonio; they could not go to work on children's dresses, which is our principal industry in San Antonio, because the earnings on children's dresses average as high as two or three dollars a week.

We then decided to send some of them to Los Angeles while some of them found jobs at other work. Finally, the management of our Union in Houston, advised us that we could send some of the girls to that city. In Houston all shops are union and we were glad of this opportunity. Arrangements were made with some of the employers in Houston to put these girls to work.

A Chagrin Which Hurt

The first group came to the city and were placed to work in a shop. They were happy. The employers liked them as they were good workers. But some of the Union girls felt that shop began to seem to be object to working with Mexicans. When I was informed about it by telephone I was astounded. In San Antonio there are over one hundred thousand Mexicans and one could feel that there is a certain feeling of division between the two main sectors of the population, but in Houston and Dallas the Mexican population is much smaller. There are Mexicans working in many shops in Dallas and I took it for granted that they work together with the whites.

Then, I began to look around. I discovered that in the Dallas shops, where the two races are working in the same shops, that they are segregated in different departments. That made me sick at heart. The situation in Houston in that particular union shop became very aggravating. What were we to do with these people? Should we tell them to go back to San Antonio because the union girls in that Houston shop refused to work with them? It certainly could

not be hidden from them; they knew what was going on. I sent Organizer Sam White from Dallas to Houston to try to straighten it out. My instructions to him were that our International Union will not tolerate narrow racial prejudices and that it will combat it to the roots.

Heart-to-Heart Talk

I had to go to Kansas City, but I felt that it was my obligation to stop off in Houston and clear up this matter. I came to Houston Friday night and went straight to a meeting where several hundred of our girls were present.

I found that the Mexican girls

had already left for San Antonio, but still I had to get off what I had on my chest, and I did talk to them straight from the shoulder. I began by telling them that the main trouble of this world of ours is race hatred, that the reason humanity is going through a whole lot of suffering is because of this prejudice and how this prejudice is being made use of by every demagogue and traitor and that unless trade unions, which are the foundation of every progressive and humane ideal, still step it in their own ranks, our entire civilization may go to smash.

I described to them the loyalty of the Mexican people in our

strike, their fine behavior, the way many of them were gruffed by able attorneys on the witness stand in court during a trial for contempt. I told them how the attorney was trying to get them to say that the leaders of the Union were those who rent them on the picket line, yet these girls never uttered a word that would involve the leaders of the Union and perhaps would have sent them to jail for months. They stood like an iron wall, and their answers, though interpreted, were that if anyone were guilty of violating the injunction they were the ones and not the leaders of the Union. And they all went to jail.

Nature At Its Best

And I talked on I began to see tears in the eyes of the Houston girls who listened to me, and when I had finished I received great applause. The majority of them were aroused to the truth and the situation for which we stood and the great humanitarian policy of our International Union. After the meeting was over they all surrounded me thinking me for the talk. I was repaid, fully repaid, for the sickening hours which I had experienced during the last week. It was a meeting that revealed to all of us human character at its best.

Sweatshop Plague "Catches On" In Michigan

By Simon Farber

On my first visit to Detroit, I was surprised to read in the ads of a local newspaper, "Operators want an dresser. Must be experienced. Apply —" and an address given of one of the busiest thoroughfares in that city.

An ordinary advertisement to find in a New York or Chicago newspaper. However, for Detroit, such an ad is, to say the least, unusual. For the State of Michigan had no garment manufacturing industry until very recently. It is peculiar, in a way, that while the garment manufacturing industry spread to and enveloped the cities and towns of most States surrounding Michigan, while Ohio developed such garment centers as Toledo and Cleveland, Illinois' centers, like Chicago and the surrounding towns, Wisconsin has a garment manufacturing city like Milwaukee, in the great industrial State of Michigan this industry was entirely absent. There was absolutely no garment manufacturing plant in this State of any kind except small shops of custom-tailoring, private dressmaking and similar enterprises working exclusively for the local patronage. That is the reason why I was so surprised to find in a Detroit newspaper a want-ad for operators on dresses with the express admonition that they must be experienced. If there are experienced operators on dresses in Detroit, then there must be a number of shops in the city, I reasoned, and decided to investigate.

250 West Jefferson Street. An old dilapidated brick structure of the type found in Greave or Lapeau Streets in New York, where our cloak and waist shops used to be located twenty years ago. At the entrance, one of the old-fashioned freight elevators that travel at the magnificent speed of about two feet per minute, stands an old operator, warning his aching bones in the golden Spring sun shine.

"Is there a dress shop in this building?" I inquired casually.

"Yes sir and a pretty good size at that."

The old fellow was of the talkative kind and I had no difficulty in extracting from him all the information I wanted. All I had to do was start him off; he did the rest. From him I learned that the shop moved there from New York around Christmas time, that they are manufacturing cloaks, suits and dresses, that they have about forty machines, but only ten of them are running.

I told the fellow I was looking for a job and he took me up to the fifth story.

I entered an office the size of a prison cell. The grated window in the door leading to the factory enhanced this impression. A middle-aged woman, with the stern face of a matron, asked me "what I wanted."

"Do you need a presser?" I asked in the most humble tone I could muster.

"My experience, I suppose, pleased her. She ordered me to wait a

while and disappeared in the shop to call the boss or the foreman.

A short, stout man appeared in shirt sleeves with a measure hanging on his neck and a piece of chalk in hand. The boss, foreman, and head-cutler combined. The typical New York sweatshop contractor of two decades ago.

The clanging of machines in operation floated in through the open door, accentuated by the clang of press-tens on the metal stands. When I told him that I was a presser from New York, stranded in Detroit and in need of a job, he rubbed his pudgy hands together in evident satisfaction.

"No! He had no work for an extra-presser yet, he told me. He must first get more operators, but if I can come around a couple of days later he may give me work. He showed me some samples in sport suits he is producing a medium-priced line, fairly well made. He referred to tell me the price he pays for pressing or operating but kept on reminding me that this is not New York, where you are bound by union rules. In the seasons you can work as long as you want, and if you are fast enough, you can make real money."

On leaving the place, the elevator man, taking pity on an unemployed fellow worker, gave me an address of another building where two dress shops are located. These shops were somewhat smaller than the first one. One employed about thirty workers, all girls, including the cutters and pressers. When I asked him for a job he told me

frankly that he is not employing any men. "I would gladly give you work," he told me sympathetically, "but you won't be able to make a living on the earnings." "For the 'Thirties," ten dollars a week is a lot of money, but a family man can't live on it."

In the course of my wanderings, directed by one manufacturer to the other, I visited three more shops. One of them, a second-hand cloak shop in one of the most fashionable buildings downtown, where a couple of New York jobbers had their office and show-room. I found out that Detroit has now two cloak shops, six dress shops, two of which are working on medium-priced garments, including sport suits. The clothing four manufacturers' cotton dresses. There are also a couple of corset shops and one cap and millinery manufacturing place. There may be even more shops that I have not discovered.

The garment shops in Detroit are not concentrated in one district. They are spread in different sections of the city. Most of them are run-away shops from other cities. With the spread of the organizational activities of the unions in the garment manufacturing centers outside of the metropolitan areas, the sweatshops, unwilling to yield in the competition, started out in quest of new territories where they might would be able to maintain their autocratic rule, and eventually, the blood money of sweatshop exploitation. In this quest, they have discovered Michigan. Information is that garment shops of all kinds were opened lately in a number of towns in this State. Shirt shops, dress, cloak shops, boys' clothing and millinery shops. They have spread even to cities as far as the upper peninsula, where forty per cent of the population is starving on relief, with no industry or occupation to earn a living since the copper mines closed and the lumbering operations ceased.

The hungry, starving population is a godsend for the unscrupulous sweatshop employer who was driven out by the Union from his old place. These exploiters are making the most of the widespread misery of the population.

Will they be permitted to fester themselves in this new territory unchallenged? The Union in the needle trades industries will have to give the answer in the near future.

Knock, Knock!
Who's There?
Forum.
Forum what?

Forum Advancing America.

(Every Thursday night at Manhattan Opera House.)

A Solemn Moment in A Minnesota Dress Shop



At Mrs. Elmer Benson, Wife of Farmer-Labor Governor-Elect of Minnesota, Sews On First Union Cotton Dress Label in Factory of Boulevard Frocks Company, Minneapolis, Minn., on November 23—Group of Active Union Workers and Twin Cities Labor Leaders Take Part in Ceremony.

Don't Have A Size 14
Head With A Size 18
Body.
JOIN YOUR CLASSES

..in Eastern Cotton Garment Area..

Two Regional Meets Re-Echo Work of Past Year

By Elias Reinberg, V.P.
Director, Cotton Dress & Misc.
Trade Dept.

Staff members and shop representatives of the Cotton Dress and Miscellaneous Trade Department to the number of more than 160 assembled at the Hotel Manager in Boston December 5 and 6 in an interstate conference to lay plans for the further expansion of the work of the department in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Reports of the work of the Union in these States during the past year presented an inspiring picture of the benefits brought by the organization that every one of the delegates present pledged to take an active part in carrying the benefits of unionism to the other workers in their territory.

10,000 Workers Under New Dept'

In a detailed report of the accomplishments of the department for the past year, it was stated that there are now over 10,000 workers under the jurisdiction of the department. The workers are spread over 107 shops in six States. There are 37 unincorporated miscellaneous shops in Pennsylvania, 54 in Massachusetts, 13 in Rhode Island, five in that portion of New Jersey which is assigned to the Cotton Dress Department, and one in up-State New York.

These shops were brought into the organization despite the obstacles to unionization that are inherent in the miscellaneous trades in these States. The shops are the most varied, and the workers in each cover a territory with a radius of 10 miles or over. Moreover, the workers in these trades are not influenced by the tradition of unionism to anywhere near the same extent as the workers in the longer established parts of the women's garment industry. Nevertheless, as the report showed, they respond to the message of trade unionism when it is presented sincerely and effectively.

It was because of their realization that these workers, properly approached, are excellent prospects for unionization, that the delegates were particularly cheered by the news that the General Executive Board has set aside the sum of \$100,000 for further organization work in the cotton dress and miscellaneous trades.

Nathan Barker, manager of Hingham, Local 24, told the conference of the general organization drive in the railroad trade that was carried on by this department. The drive resulted in a general strike that wound up with all but a few shops in the ranks of the Union.

In Southern Mass. And Rhode Island

William Ross, district manager in Southern Massachusetts and Rhode Island, pointed to the achievements of the Union in that district in not only maintaining NLR standards after the death of the NLR, but even surpassing them in some instances. And at the same time that the organization was busy keeping what it had already won, organization work went forward. New locals were formed in Woonsocket and Coventry, R. I. Educational work was put on a sound basis, and leadership is being developed among the rank and file.

Jack Halperin, district manager for Boston and Massachusetts, told the delegates the story of the general strike in the Boston cotton garment industry. From that strike

grew Local 229, and the cotton dress trade in Boston, which had formerly been completely non-union, now realizes that there is a Union to reckon with.

A drive among the alteration workers in Boston department stores has already resulted in the signing of some agreements, and more are expected to follow.

These reports by the district managers were followed by discussion from the floor. Workers told in the concrete terms of better wages and shorter hours the meaning of the Union to them. At the same time they expressed their appreciation at the opportunity to learn the widespread nature of the Union's activities and they made it perfectly clear that out of the conference would flow a stream of trade union solidarity which would sweep on to further victories.

Meeting Thanks General Board

At the conference dinner Saturday night, the writer was presented with a beautiful silver platter on behalf of the locals represented at the conference as a mark of their esteem and affection.

The meeting wound up with the passing of two resolutions, one calling for an extension of educational activities among its component locals, and the other reading as follows:

"The conference of the Cotton Dress and Miscellaneous Trade Department for the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, held in Boston on May 5 and 6, hereby expresses thanks to President Dubinsky and the General Executive Board for generous assistance given in organization work in these States in the past. The conference requests further assistance for the purpose of initiating a campaign for a general movement in Boston this season and also for more intensive activities throughout the garment centers located in the two States."

The Boston conference was a natural outgrowth of a similar conference held in Allentown, Pa., last month. At the Allentown conference, the first of its kind to be held in the territory of the Pennsylvania staff and shop representatives from their meeting together was so obvious that it was an inevitable consequence that the Massachusetts and Rhode Island staffs should create a similar meeting.

In Allentown, President Dubinsky was the guest of honor. He told the new members of the Union that the story of the struggles and achievements of the labor movement to such effect that every one of the delegates left the conference with a new concept of the Union's power and its mission.

At Helm of ILGWU Local in Springfield, Mass.



Mrs. Blanche Lendrum (Right) Only Woman President of A Labor Union in Massachusetts, and Miss Rose Lannon, Secretary-Treasurer of Local 226, ILGWU.

They promised to spread in the shops their new realization of the meaning of Union membership.

The writer reported on the remarkable growth of the organization in Pennsylvania since the formation of the cotton dress and miscellaneous trades department, 12 months ago, and reports of the field organizers and the workers in the shops clothed the figures he cited with the warmth of personal experience. One organizer, for example, contrasted the situation in her city only 6 months ago and now. Then there was not a union shop in town. \$1.00 a week was considered a maximum wage. Fifty and sixty hours a week were the rule. Today, silk dress shops are working 35 hours a week, cotton dress and underwear shops 40 hours a week, and in this short period increases in wages have already reached the point where many of the girls are earning \$11.00, \$13.00 and \$20.00 a week in underwear shops and considerably higher wages in some of the silk dress shops.

Her story was typical. Girls who a few months ago were in fear of losing their miserable jobs at the whim of their employers are today secure in their jobs, and the new outlook that this security has brought to them was expressed by their representatives from the shops at the conference.

President Dubinsky, in his address, told these girls the story of the Union's advances in the past 20 years. He called to their mind the time when the cloakmaker carried his machine on his back and he went from shop to shop to find a job. He reminded them that the conditions they now enjoy in Pennsylvania in the union shops are the result of cumulative sacrifices

of other pioneers and the idealistic endeavors of many thousands of union workers and their leaders. "From your ranks and the ranks of other young people like you throughout the country must come those who will replace the present leadership of the Union in the years to come, just as we have taken the place of those who preceded us," he said.

Discuss Future Non-Partisan League Activities

Last week, a special conference of the Pennsylvania staff was held at Harrisburg, Pa., with John Phillips, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and Joseph Cohen, Secretary of Labor's Non-Partisan League of Pennsylvania, as guests. The subject of the conference was Labor's Non-Partisan League and its continued functioning. Recommendations were made by the writer and by the staff and will be taken up at a State wide conference of the League next week.

Three Shops Unionized Without Strikes

Since the last issue of "Justice" appeared, this department has succeeded in organizing three shops without strikes. The shops are the Penn Sportswear Company, Allentown, Pa., a house dress contractor employing 16 workers; the Green Ridge Dress Company, Green Ridge, Pa., a house dress contractor employing 16 workers; and the Clinton Suits Company, Clinton, N. J., a children's dress house employing 73 workers. In each of these settlements provision is made for union recognition, union conditions and minimum wages. In Parkville, Pa., a one week's strike was called against the Jay Cox Mfg. Company, a union sports-

wear contractor. Over a long period of time this firm prevented its ingenious evasions of its contract with the Union. Attempts to bring the firm to a realization of its obligations peacefully were rebuffed and finally, its patience exhausted, the Union called a strike against the firm. After one week, the employer signed a supplementary agreement with the Union which is calculated to make impossible the particular evasions which the firm had so long practiced. Brother Gold of Local 160 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was instrumental in bringing about the settlement with the firm. Organizers Berenz and Horvath were in charge of the strike.

Eastern Local Celebrates Growth

In celebration of the recent installation of the firm of M. M. Bernstein, the cotton membership of Local 224, Kew-Forest, Pa., attended a gala general membership meeting in the Hotel Eastern's auditorium on Friday, December 4. After a short meeting which was addressed by Organizers Grace Koscovska of Eastern, David Ginzburg, supervisor for eastern Pennsylvania; Joseph Levine, counsel to the local; and E. Rosenthal of the general office staff, and the women there were a delightful concert and dance.

Mahoney Elected AAU President

Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney, who resigned as president of the Amateur Athletic Union last year following his unsuccessful bid to prevent U. S. participation in the Nazi Olympics in Berlin, was elected president of the A.A.U. for the second time. The vote was 395-7 to 124-7.

This was construed as a victory for the progressive and liberal faction in the A.A.U. and a direct rebuke for Avery Brundage, whose distasteful tactics at the Olympics and subsequent open praise of Hitler and the Nazi regime created a storm of protest from all over the country.

Brundage was not a candidate for reelection, but supported Patrick J. Walsh, who again opposed Brundage against Judge Mahoney.

2nd A. D. HOLDS DANCE FRIDAY, JANUARY 8

Santa Agnes, business agent in the Popular Price Department and Chairman of the Second Assembly District, American Labor Party, announces that his district will hold a Friday dance at the Manhattan Opera House, 211 West 24th Street, Friday evening, January 8. It will be a get-together to commemorate the work of the district in the last election.

Ohio City Members Pay Tribute to Leader



Cincinnati Members Honor Vice-President Katovsky At Dinner On A Recent Visit

"Day-Work" System Big Help For "35" Idle

By R. R.

Two Years' Experimentation Proves Value in Their Mutual Aid Plan

Since the advent of the "New Deal" there has been a great amount of discussion on matters of social legislation. Up to this year, little concrete work has been achieved, largely due to the discouraging influence of the Supreme Court. But sufficient improvement has been accomplished right in our own I.D.W.U. to prove the value of regulating the life of the nation on a social pattern. This is particularly well-illustrated by the "day-work" system with the aid of which Local 26, the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Pressers' Union, saved its unemployed.

Two years ago, the administration of Local 35, headed by Joseph Breslaw, its manager, presented this plan to its membership. This plan was approved and immediately put into effect. It was approved now for four full seasons and has since given abundant help to the idle members of Local 35.

At the beginning of each season, every cloak shop is canvassed by the officers and business agents of Local 35. As many single-day jobs are secured as possible under the industrial circumstances of the moment. The unemployment department, supervised by Brother Raymond Discount, in fact, is located at the local headquarters and remains open for the duration of the season, this too, depending upon trade conditions. These pressers who are not attached to definite shops are called together and registered with the department. In democratic fashion, each presser draws from a box a card with a number (the number of cards is equal to the number of registered unemployed). Jobs are then called out in rotation according to number.

Throughout the entire season, Brother Discount, aided by Brother Goldovsky, Local 35's assistant manager, continues to canvass the cloak shops for one-day jobs. In accordance with the unemployment system, the pressers of each cloak shop give up one full day's work every two weeks. This regulation applies to all cloak shops, whether the majority of pressers are members of Local 35. At each day's work is secured, the unemployed member whose number is next receives a temporary one-day work card from Brother Discount. The presser completes his day's work, is given the next number on the list of those who precede him and waits his turn for another day's work. The unemployment office is opened every morning at 7:30 sharp to enable the men to get their working cards in time for the same day's work and it is not closed until 2:30 P.M., so that jobs secured at the very time of the day may immediately be given the waiting pressers. The office makes it a point to create every convenience for these men who are so useful of employment.

There are older pressers who are capable workers but cannot do the work of some of the higher quality shops. These men can therefore be sent to shops producing only the cheaper line of garments. On the other hand, some older pressers are very capable craftsmen and can be sent anywhere. Such pressers are often sent to shops by request of the shop itself, receiving \$10 to \$12 for the day's work.

It can be seen that Brother Discount must often use his discretion. Occasionally younger Local 35ers will register with the department. These men of the era's so-called "college section" finally are well educated and have business judgment because

of financial difficulties brought on by the depression, often are not allowed mechanics, but qualify only for machine work. Hence they are limited to jobs not requiring the more dexterous hand work.

By and large it can be said that the pressers of Local 35 enter into the spirit of self-aid and do co-operate remarkably well. Many pressers, particularly those having a good season, will often call the office and remind the Union that their two weeks are up! These pressers will frequently offer to contribute a \$10 bill, as suggested above. Others, when the season is perhaps not quite so remunerative, will, of course, not meet so heartily. Sometimes they will suggest a postponement of a few days. But 98 per cent are true gentlemen and true unionists. All are willing to share with their less fortunate brothers—if not a full day, then a half day, etc. In fact, shops in which Local 46 pressers are working together with Local 35 pressers, having the high spirit of unionism for which they are famous, have often asked to include themselves in the Local 35 day-work system, although they are not compelled to participate in it. Pressers generally regard themselves as members of the same family. Refusals to aid are practically unknown.

The membership of Local 35 is genuinely interested in its unemployed. At local meetings pressers frequently ask about them: Are they getting enough jobs? Are the shops-workers cooperating? And so forth. The members of Local 35 are truly union-conscious.

There are cases of men who are expert mechanics but who, for varying reasons, have lost their shops. Such individuals at first feel depressed and rather depressed. They were unaccustomed to being given direct aid and were wont to regard the unemployment office as a matter of charity. But the lapse of time usually alters their point of view. After receiving several one-day jobs they soon realize they have earned their pay as fully as when the shops were "there".

Thus, in the knowledge that they are not completely helpless, that their Union is behind them in the attempt to block poverty, they soon take on more "life", more confidence, more self-respect, more desire to look in the "market" for a permanent job.

The system of mutual sharing for the unemployed, as practiced

Members of Local 35— Special Notice!!

Our local has arranged a Theatre Party for our members. The show is:

"Jacques Bergson," by the Yiddish Art Theatre, produced by Maurice Schwartz.

Place:

Forty-Ninth Street Theatre, on 49th Street, East of Broadway.

Date:

Tuesday, December 23, at 8:29 P.M.

No play could be more suitable for our cloak and skirt pressers. In a very thrilling way it deals with the problems of Judaism and Paganism. All the critics have applauded it as a wonderful show. You are sure to like it.

We are selling tickets below cost—the \$11.15 tickets for \$3.50, the \$1.65 tickets for \$1.00 and the \$1.25 tickets for \$1.75.

Since the house accommodations are fewer than our own's, we are unable, unfortunately, to accommodate all our members.

We therefore advise all members of Local 35 who desire to see this great play to come to the Education Department of our Local, 69 W. 34th Street. Please be sure to bring your union book with you.

JOSEPH BRESLAW,
Manager.

De Los Rios Will Speak in New York On December 23

Dr. Don Fernando de los Rios, Spanish Ambassador to the United States, will make his first appearance at a public meeting in the United States when he will speak in New York City on Wednesday evening, December 23, under the auspices of the United Spanish Workers Committee to Aid Spain.

The United Spanish Workers Committee to Aid Spain was formed for the primary purpose of sponsoring a meeting to be addressed by de los Rios, Spanish Ambassador to the United States, on the present true situation in Spain. Dr. John Dewey will act as chairman of the meeting.

By Local 25, is an excellent example of the purposes that social legislation of every description serves. It portrays clearly the tremendous distinction between charity and community regulation. It is an example of brotherhood in practice. It is an example of unionism.

Neckwear Basket Girls Again Show Class



Local 142 Team Defeats White Goods, "62" Club, by Impressive Score of 32-10 on November 21.



By ARTURO GIOVANNETTI

The Lord Said: "I Am Tired of Kings!"

These are indeed very old and gloomy days for kings and kingdoms, and their growing loneliness shows no signs of relief. In fact the new generation old Europe, which was the habitat of the showiest of them, has seen the downfall of the mightiest and sturdiest empires; athen, czar and kaiser went the way of all flesh, then Spain followed and the end is not yet. The few kings that are still left in comparative security are quarantined in the small northern countries, pale and disconsolate "rulers" shorn of all power and authority, kept on the audience and beauty of their people and confined to deserted palaces and the puffed chimes of reading their ministers' speeches and signing useless state papers on the dotted line. The world has grown weary of them, and what with parliaments and dictators on the ramparts and seas, and revolutions brewing, the complete and final obliteration of their species is not far in the offing.

The worthlessness of the monarchical institution has never been demonstrated more clearly than in the case of the king of Italy, a colorless unprepossessing, dwarfish puppet, who for years has been nothing but a sort of court jester to Mussolini and who now, as a reward for his political neutrality, has been listed into the ridiculous function of a ghastly and implacable emperor, unwelcome, unregarded and laughed at by the whole world. And yet, despite this abominable recrudescence of medieval witchcraft, to which even the Pope has so far refused tapers and anointment, only the blind fall to see behind Victor Emmanuel the looming spectre of the Republican axe.

And now, at last, even from decayed, hidebound England, stepped in the weirdest traditions of a dead and distanced past, some deep and ancient rumblings of revolt that batten on good for the crown, the empire and the orb of that gorgeous marionette that used to be none less than sacred and gracious Britannic majesty. For whether Edward marries his light O'Vee or throws her into the discard, whether he abdicates and takes the sorry road to exile or remains like a painted and stupid clown on the throne, the fact remains that kingship will come out of this silly twofold further shorn and dewatered of whatever little power and privilege it is suffered to have. It has been admitted the king of Spain is permitting himself and his job to be discussed, in the street and the press, and once kings are openly analyzed by public opinion, they come out of the trial bruised, battered and bedraggled.

Kings, or at least modern kings, are like the little children of the old age: however pretty and splendid their may be in their trappings and surroundings, they should be seen and not heard, for when they open their mouths the air is always rife with itself under the fearsome skin of the lion, in their and their sight they should never forget what is written in the Italian constitution (or what used to be the Italian constitution) that kings reign but do not rule and that they should have no opinion whatever about all matters pertaining to government and the affairs of state. Silence, which makes dignity most dignified, should be their chief virtue, and if they must speak occasionally, it should be only after they have memorized and rehearsed whatever their prime ministers have written down for them on parchment or protocol.

Moreover a king who intends to die as such and in his tangled bed must by the very virtue of his office observe some hard and fast rules of living which renders him entirely unfit and puts him in danger of losing his crown and the thing that supports it. A king who can no longer claim divine rights but exists only by the will, the tolerance or the indifference of his subjects, should adhere tenaciously to precedent and tradition and never forget to put forth his few and ever dwindling qualifications. Once these qualifications disappear or are not emphasized and recognized he descends to the level of any common citizen and his job becomes a mere political fiction or a plain civil privilege. One such qualification is the main and most important, is that he be of royal blood and that his successors descend likewise from loins and wombs of highly rarified royal stock set aside and above the common run of ordinary human beings. A king that is not the son of a king and a prodigious queen is like a mongrel which cannot be registered and accepted by the Kennel Club.

And so it looks to me that if Lady is not going to win his point and take his present seat in the House of Commons, Palmer and Westminster Abbey, any more than his Newfoundland dog is going to be with the lady people across the street, no matter how both of them may whine and bay. The simile is very ineffectual, and I apologize for it, but the analogy is based on the same law of natural selection which applies equally to all kinds of pure and unadulterated breeds.

But in addition to all this it must also be taken in consideration that the people who pay as handsomely for the support of kings and their families have a right to demand that all of them belong to a better and more selective ilk than themselves, that they breed true and do not overlap into inferior and undesirable by-products. When commoners combine a couple of million dollars a year for the maintenance of a monarch, the least he is expected to be that they are provided with a real handsome goodness, full-blooded and grand new queen, and not with a spurious, unregistered and slightly shop-worn lady of their own vulgar kind.

And yet, and yet who knows that behind all this imbecile nonsense, unworthy of an adult civilized nation in the throes of a Greek and Trojan war, there may not be at work the steel claw of politics? Who will say that Edward VIII by flouting the rules of a challenging Parliament is not really fighting the first skirmish to overthrow the British constitution and throw the gate wide open for some kind of Fascism?

The fact that Churchill, Oswald Mosley and other reactionaries are upholding him and clamoring for rights he does not want and which seemed to have been definitely buried at Marston Moor and sealed with the head of Charles I, should not make the British people and the British workers, after their stand in the defense of tradition which in this case is the defense of liberty, Who knows?

But what I know is that kings are dying out—and that to take a woman of the people and make her queen is not to enlarge the scope of democracy but to corrupt it at its deepest source and giving craft a new lease of life. Which the gods forbid.

Sports in Review

By Matt Spiro

"B" and "B's" Battle to Decide

With the score at the end of the regular period of play deadlocked at 15 to 18, the girls' basketball team of Local 39 Bronx and Local 22 played two extra overtime periods without being able to decide a winner.

In the first five minutes' overtime session, Ginger Ballew of Local 39 sank a two-pointer to put her team into the lead, but Ann Vernack, with but a little more than a minute to play, duplicated for Local 39 Bronx to throw the game into a second overtime period. The girls were so exhausted by their strenuous play that neither side threatened to score in the second overtime period.

This game was played at Stuyvesant High School on Saturday evening, November 25.

Local 132 Trails Local 158, ACWA

Playing host to Local 158, ACWA in the final featured game of the day, Local 132 Broommakers came out on the short end of the score against the Clinch Clerks by a score of 25 to 25.

The Clinch Clerks packed energy too much tonight and found the Broommakers, who held a practice impossible to break through. His score for the evening proved to be Willie Bergh of Local 132, who found the net-ter of the field goal, all of them the result of spectacular long shots.

Afternoon Games

Local 16 handed Local 155 its second straight setback, administering a 45 to 26 lacing to the Kildropes team. Sid Fisher was high scorer with 16 points.

Local 59 Winks kept its slate busy by gaining its third straight victory, their latest being against Local 22, who absorbed a 46 to 15 lashing. This victory gave Local 59 Winks undisputed possession of first place in League B. Local 142 kept at the top of the fifth league by winning out over Local 83 Wink, girls by a 44 to 40 score. All of the Local 142 points were scored by Rose Hyman, who took two field goals and two fouls.

"B's" and "B's" Bids Monors

The feature attraction of the December 15 ILGWU basketball league schedule was the games involving those friendly rivals, Local 22 and 89, played at the Stuyvesant Gym.

In the girls' game, Local 22 scored its third straight victory by firing the girls' team of Local 39 Broom a 32 to 10 punelling. Local 22 uncorked a new star in Willie Mae Washington, a recent addition to the Dreammakers' outfit. Willie Mae garnered scoring

honors by virtue of scoring six field goals and two fouls. This in the first time in three seasons of play that Dot Tucker, Local 22's all-around athlete, was outscored by one of her teammates.

"B's" Boro Park Gains Easy Victory

The Boro Park men's team made up for the loss suffered by the girls' team by leading Local 22 the worst shelling-out of the season thus far. When the final whistle blew, it was found that the winners had piled up 53 points while hounding their opponents to a measly 14.

At the end of the half, the score was quite respectable, showing Local 39 in the van by only two points over the "22" quietest. But in the second half the Italian Dreammakers scored 40 points to their opponents' 3.

Manager Charles Zimmermann and his entire executive board were on hand to watch the festivities.

Other Scores

Local 32's girl quintet kept pace with Local 22 by gaining its third straight triumph in winning over Local 43 White Goods Workers Union five.

Local 46 girls' team finally broke into the win column by defeating a 37 to 18 win over Local 142 after the hottest kind of a battle. With but one minute and 45 seconds to play and the score tied at 24-24, Local 46 scored a field goal and a foul to pull away to a 3-point lead which they protected to the end.

Local 162 kept its slate interesting by squeaking out a 25 to 24 win over Local 155 Knit Goods Store. The champions owe their victory to their unerring foot-shooting ability. The players sank 15 out of 22 fouls to make up for their deficiency in field goals, as Local 155 dropped in 7 two-pointers to their 5.

Local 102 Has Game in Bopon

We learn from Marty Cohen, Athletic Director of Local 22, that a game has been arranged between

CITIZENSHIP Information Advice and HELP

The Dress Joint Board maintains a citizenship clinic for the help of the membership.

TIME: Any working day between 4 P.M. and 6 P.M. and Saturdays, 10 A.M. to Noon.

PLACE: Joint Board Headquarters, 232 West 46th Street, Room 602.

Brooklyn Morris Teich, an expert in citizenship problems, is in charge.

If you cannot call on Brother Teich, write him a letter. He will respond personally and through the columns of "Justice."

Local 162 and the West End House, Boston, to be played on January 20 in Boston.

Manager Sam Metz sent an invite to Philip Kramer, Manager of the Boston Joint Board, to be his guest at the game. Kramer accepted gladly.

Conn. and Westchester Starting Basketball

Louis Schacter, Recreational Supervisor, informs us that a basketball league comprising all the Westchester and Connecticut locals is being organized.

At this writing, we find that the following locals already have basketball teams: Local 129 New Rochelle, Local 143 Mt. Vernon, Local 144 Stamford, Local 152 Bridgeport and Local 151 New Haven.

If present plans materialize, the league will start functioning immediately after the first of the year.

N. J. Basketball League to Open

With all teams being well equipped after a full month of hard practice, the New Jersey Basketball League is scheduled to officially get under way on Friday, December 19th.

The games will be played at the Masson Gym, Plainfield, N. J., and the Plainfield team (men and women) will tangle with Local 156, South River.

Simon Bauman, Harry Pomeroy and Bert Willis have been hard at work on elaborate plans to make December 18 a red-letter day in the field of ILGWU sports in New Jersey.

ILGWU BASKETBALL LEAGUE

Presents at

STUYVESANT HIG SCHOOL

15th Street and First Avenue, N. Y. C.

Saturday, December 19

Local	40 vs.	62 Girls
91 vs.	143 Girls	
142 vs.	122	
122 vs.	89 Wink	
122 vs.	39 Wink	

Local	3:30 p.m.	89 Harlem vs. 91 Girls
	4:20 p.m.	10 vs. 60
	6:00 p.m.	Exhibition game
	7:30 p.m.	40 vs. 89 Wink
	9:00 p.m.	22 vs. 122

DANCING BEFORE AND AFTER LAST GAME

Admission to 21 Saturday games and dances by season pass, price 50c, obtainable at all local offices and at 3 West 16th St. Single Admission at Door—25 cents

FROM DAY TO DAY UNIC health CENTER

By Pauline M. Newman

Health Education

Board Meeting Plans For the Future

That was a splendid meeting the Board of Directors of the Union Health Center held the other day under the chairmanship of Vice-President George Brexley. The attendance was good, and for once no one sat on pins and needles. For once there was time for an exchange of ideas, and for a discussion of future plans. Since space is limited, I shall deal only with action that was taken:

First of all, there is to be a conference of all the ILGWU locals at which the advantages of establishing sick benefit funds in all locals will be discussed. The 14 or 15 of our locals which have had such funds for many years will tell those that have no such provision at present of the benefits their members derive from such funds in the way of medical care. Dr. Leo Price has prepared data, in the form of reports for Locals 23, 25, 117 and others, to show the necessity for the expansion of the health services these funds in all locals make possible.

The accumulated experience of some of our locals, together with that of the Union Health Center, in providing our great membership with adequate and good medical service at low costs, should prove of valuable value in planning for new additional health service. It is the opinion of the Board members that this coming conference will be of historic importance to the ILGWU family.

Hospitalization, Health Insurance

The annual meeting of the Union Health Center in January will be of equal importance. At that time Dr. George M. Price expects to present a paper on the need for and the possibility of entering the field of hospitalization. Only those who can come face to face with our members who need hospital care, see their tears, hear their heart-rending stories, can appreciate Dr. Price's desire to find a solution to this problem.

Neither the city nor the private hospitals offer a solution to our members. It really does not matter how much the ILGWU contributes to these institutions—the bills for our patients are still too high and for most of them prohibitive. Charity, then, is the alternative. Our members, however, by temperament and inhibition, cannot and will not accept charity. And who can blame them?

Anyways, it is a subject worthy of consideration by the leadership of our rank and file. The ILGWU has pioneered in education, recreation and health service. Perhaps the time has come for it to pioneer in hospitalization, consequently hospitalization as well. Since January 22 and 29, 1937, promises to be historic days in the history of the Union of Locals.

In addition to the health education carried on by the Union Health Center by means of lectures, meetings and our organs, the Board decided to use the radio, hold lectures in conjunction with the Educational Department of the ILGWU, get the educational directors of our local unions to include health education in their programs, and to use every legitimate means of preaching the gospel of preventive medicine. More about this in a later issue of "Justice". A committee consisting of Brothers Newman, Umley, Antonini, Zimmerman and Miss Newman are at work on plans which when ready will be published in "Justice".

Tears, Tears, And More Tears

"Tears, tears, tears, I know not what they mean," wrote the poet. But the tears I see day after day do have a meaning to the person who sheds them, and in us who are there. There is a member of Local 132 who sheds tears every day. I am sorry. Could not the Union Health Center send her somewhere to rest and to regain her strength?

She has no money of her own. She is not now getting to sick herself, she will not go to charity "even if I die!" My attempt to explain to her that the Union Health Center has no funds for such purposes fails. She answers, "This place was my last hope and now you are sending me away with nothing." An hour of my precious time gone without accomplishing anything except to have been a listening post to someone who must weep—and doubtless has reason to.

Mr. B. of Local 22 has undergone Mrs. X. of Local 155 in that he took much more than an hour of my time. Nor was this his first visit. He has been here many times, and each visit brings a repetition of his story. His daughter, a cripple since she was five years of age—she is now 23—has been confined to hospitals and institutions all her young life. But Mr. B. is determined to have her brought home. Letters from President Duhinsky, from the Union Health Center did not help. Mostford claims that his illness is the kind which makes her unoperable. At present she is at Welfare Island. I wrote to all the institutions at which she had been, and I have received voluminous reports on the diagnosis. She will never be well, Mr. B. I think knows it. He is very devoted to her. He has spent all the money he has to cure her, but the money was wasted. He too, must have someone to listen to him, someone before whom he can weep, and someone who can show him understanding and sympathy with his unfortunate girl. Having talked and wept, Mr. B. sits up and promises another visit "very soon." Another hour gone.

UNION MAN

by J. Griswold



Justy Boo to Mr. Boodle (Justy Boo) decides to apply her study of economics by doing the family shopping.



COTTON'S BOSS, MATT, DARES UP TO FRASCALLY WELCOME 'BOO' WHEN SHE ENTERS HIS STORE.



SHE STEPS OVER TO COTTON AND ASKS ABOUT THE BUTTON—THE BUTTON (Cotton) says 'BOO'.

BUT SHE'S HER FATHER'S DAUGHTER—HAS HER NOSE TOO HIGH TO SEE HIM.

FOUR COTTON—SHE NOW HE HANDLES THE SITUATION.

'The Long Way Around'

A Story
By Florence Lasser

This is another one of those stories about a boss and a worker. Maybe you get tired of reading stories like this, always about the same kind of people. Maybe you would like to read a hot love story for a change, about how a plain, ordinary corner worker was run over by her machine by the boss' son or, better still, by a Hollywood movie star.

But this story is about Dora, and since things didn't happen that way for her, I don't know who ought to feel more disappointed, you or she.

It all began the Wednesday evening Mr. Wolfe called Dora into the showroom just as she was leaving at 5:30. She remembers it was Wednesday because she was pined to snivel with Harry that evening, but he called up to break the date on account of having got a night's work unexpectedly. Anyway, Mr. Wolfe told her not to sit down, so she sat down.

Na, it's not what you're thinking. He didn't tell her she was fired, and he didn't try to date her. He just rubbed his ear, and then his nose, and said:

"Dora, I'm moving the shop to Connecticut. He must have been so surprised she was, because he started to stand up, but she said, 'I don't want you to say a word about this to anybody, especially the girls in the shop. If they'd rather have a Union than a job, that's their business. But where I'm moving is to my business. It's a telling, because you aren't a sneak and a double-crosser like the rest of them.'"

Dora couldn't see how his telling her helped any, or how being loyal to him and staying out of the Union had got her anywhere. But it is the kind of girl who needs time for things to sink in. She'd tell you that herself.

"I was thinking, I could see you up there. You're a good operator, you understand the work, you could teach it to the new girls up there."

"You mean, I'd be a forelady?"

"Well, said Mr. Wolfe, 'not a forelady, exactly. You're a little too young yet. Besides, you wouldn't understand how to handle those money girls. A head operator."

"With a raise?"

"All right. With a raise. That's the least. But I've got to have somebody up there who understands the work. There you'll have a job. Here, what have you got to look forward to?" Dora began to open and close, open and close her pocketbook clasp.

"It costs a lot of money to move, Mr. Wolfe."

"Who's talking about moving?"

"Why, Mr. Wolfe, you are! You said..."

"Yes, yes, the shop, Dora. But you're not going to live in the shop, you'll just work there. It's a big trip from New York."

"An hour and a half by train, the very most. East Norfolk."

"The train costs money, Mr. Wolfe. Maybe I could go up with you and your car?"

"Well, I won't be going up every day." So Dora went back for her pocketbook clasp again. After a while, Mr. Wolfe said:

"And suppose you do move up there? Is it so terrible? It's not the Fiji Islands."

"The whole family will have to move. I can't support myself up there and then down here, too. And I don't know whether they'll be willing."

"Is your father so particular about where his money goes?" Dora couldn't help laughing at that.

Mr. Wolfe had such a way something. "To your mother it shouldn't make any difference whether she sends the potatoes to 7th Street or

Main Street, as long as she has the potatoes."

Dora thought, "many a true word spoken in jest, believe me," but of course she didn't say anything.

"Well, you don't have to make up your mind right now. Take plenty of time, all the time you want, just so you let me know tomorrow morning." Mr. Wolfe stood up, so Dora stood up, and said good night.

Wolfe she walked outside for the elevator, the whole idea seemed crazy. But going downtown on the subway, when she saw an old woman going through the cars selling shoeboxes. It didn't seem as crazy after all. Of course, she thought that what Mama and Papa thought at supper time, but her mind was pretty well made up at home, it seemed the only thing to do. The one big drawback was Harry, but if he got a steady job, he could come up weekends.

Over supper, Mama and Papa listened first with astonishment and then with dismay as she told the whole story about the shop moving and Mr. Wolfe's proposition. Mama began to weep at usual.

"It isn't enough my hair is turning grey from making both ends meet, I have to have this yet, to tell you my business and more. God knows what kind of a job because my daughter who should be married already with a husband working for her has to support her mother and her father, let alone herself. Why don't he have to move the shop to East Norfolk?"

"He can't pay what the Union wants. In Connecticut there's no Union."

"No. A fine idea, too. Just the thing for moving to Connecticut. He should— Papa never knew him when he kept his mouth shut, he had to butt in too. 'So what you let me tell you out on her, for? It's her fault!'"

"Look. Look at him talking. What right have you got to talk. What do you care, just so you can sit around all day and work crossword puzzles, and drive me crazy with your sighing?"

Dora saw it was to work crossword puzzles, I suppose. All right. I tell you what. Dora will stop working altogether, and then I can get a job with the WPA. So, Dora, it's settled."

Always the same old argument. Dora left her food and went into her own room, the could hear Mama and Papa arguing outside. After awhile the house grew quiet, and Dora's mother came in and sat down on the bed. She shrugged her shoulders and tried to go to sleep.

"Well, Connecticut is not the other side of the world. I moved to America once; I can move to Connecticut too. Maybe there'll be some nice fellow for you there, with money. It's the best thing."

"Please, Mama, I'm tired," Dora said, and for once Mama shut up. Then she went out, and closed the door quietly.

And she was settled. Mr. Wolfe advanced the money so that Dora could move, and Dora went up over the weekend and found a flat over a delicatessen store in the shopping district.

It wasn't so bad in East Norfolk. Dora had a raise of five dollars. The money didn't go any further in Connecticut than it did in New York, although the cost of living was supposed to be lower. That was why the girls could work for so little (according to Mr. Wolfe). But Dora was put in charge of teaching the girls to use the new, the "mangle" machines, and Mama was so busy fixing up the new place she didn't have time

to nag, and Papa made friends with the delicious owner, and stopped working crossword puzzles. No, it wasn't half bad. There was a nice fellow, the son of the clothing merchant down the block, who took her to the movies and seemed pretty interested. Dora began to feel settled, in a way.

So you can imagine just how Dora felt when she found a picket line in front of the place one morning, and most of the girls on strike. As soon as she got to Mr. Wolfe called her into the office.

"What did you tell where I was moving?" That's all she said, just like that, as if it were her fault. "What Mr. Wolfe?" "What do you want, honestly, I didn't tell anybody."

"Well," he said, "never mind; it's not serious; but I don't know how they found out."

But after a couple of weeks, anybody could see it was serious. Then one evening, Mr. Wolfe called her into the office again.

"Well, if I got to pay union wages, I may as well move back to New York," Dora felt just like on that Wednesday evening, only worse. "But, Mr. Wolfe," she said, "what about my?" "What do you mean, what about you? So you'll move back to New York too. It is that so terrible?"

Well, to make a long story short, there was nothing to do but move back to New York. The real trouble was that when Dora went to work the first Monday she was back there, there was a big rumple in the place. All the old girls were back at the machines, but they refused to let her work. She would have joined the Union, that wasn't so terrible as long as the place was Union now.

But the serious thing was that the girls didn't want Dora taken into the Union at all, at first. She had to go to the Executive Board and make an appeal, and since they were all workers there, after all, with troubles of their own, it turned out all right in the end.

As Dora herself would tell you, she needs a long time for things to sink in.

FOUR NEW ENGLISH CLASSES UNDER WAY

Four new English classes are under way every Monday and Friday at the Central School, Educational Department of Local 22, 232 West 12th Street. They come at 8 P.M.

At all varieties of students can find a proper group since there are elementary, intermediate and advanced courses. The intermediate courses are divided into lower and higher intermediate groups. Two sessions a week are necessary.

Union members, who are uncertain as to which group to attend, may consult with Rose Fisher in the Educational Department, any day after 5 P.M.

Wagon "Candid" Shot With Few in the Shop Aware That It Was Being Taken.

The World-Telegram Selected This Picture As Typical of the Shops in the Industry. It Was Taken at Joan Franks, 124 West 37th Street. Izzy Silverman, Member of Local 22, Happened to Get Right in the Front Row. The Girl Operators Insisted They Were More "Typical" But That Was After the Picture Appeared. Was a "Candid" Shot With Few in the Shop Aware That It Was Being Taken.



By Irvin Sverdlow

The Group Theatre Presents "Johnny Johnson" by Paul Green

Paul Green is our folk-playwright. Cowboys and frontiersmen, lumberjacks and mountaineers, negroes and southerners crowd his dramas. At the same time, however, are the specific oddities of the general state and of the local color movement. Mr. Green has a sure grasp of the folk-soul.

Johnny Johnson is a legendary character who before the war carried frontiersmen and strikers directly himself, with chiseling monument of peace. In fact the town is assembled at the unwilling when he is suddenly declared. Despite the eager prompting of his best girl, Johnny Johnson is inclined to avoid the Recruiting office on principle. But when it becomes apparent that this is a way to make the world safe for democracy and a war is ended, then Johnny gets his gun and packs up his troubles in his old hat, and is off.

Several weeks in a front-line trench convince him that his fatal feeling about the war was the true one and he sets to work converting the weary enemy in the face of peace, only to receive a bullet in the posterior for his pains. At the hospital he is beguiled with wine, a French nurse and some, but boils instead with a tube of laughing gas, whereupon he participates in the committee of the generals. He almost stops the war by the application of a fantastic device, but is apprehended and placed in an insane asylum, to emerge ten years later, a broken man.

"Johnny Johnson" is, to say the least, an enormous production. If our anti-war plays are progressively more expert and convincing, this is among the best. The Group Theatre is accustomed to giving a great deal to production, perhaps a little too much of the wrong thing. An oppressive restraint purchased at the price of spontaneity and freshness is too high a price to pay. If they must go "at the theatre," they must be equally careful not to portray an acting school when they are depicting a human asylum, and not to seem to be giving a lesson in acting when they themselves are performing. As Johnny Johnson, the folk-hero, Russell Collins is a welcome exception to the above criticism, especially in his excellent vocal line. Luther Adler is an efficient Proteus until he is called

upon to proclaim his postal card, in which pronunciation he meets the Washington and Bedford Maine's knobby Capa Velasco in a brilliantly offset by Morris Connelly's virtuosity in the role of Dr. Mahodon. With all details strictly noted, "Johnny Johnson" still occupies a leadership among Broadway's best.

Came "The Dawn" by Emil Verhaeren

Theresa Kaufman Auditorium

In these similar to "Johnny Johnson," Emil Verhaeren's "The Dawn" is a paleo sample of what misery can be generated by a man who simply does not know his business.

Verhaeren is a poet who is least of even the rudiments of play, writing, and any contact with his drama was likely to prove fatal to his house.

One has, of course, no quarrel with the author's admirable intention; it is the execution which is so execrable, it is the art which is so bad. Leon, who is throughout the play, is a character who is the uncompromising leader of a peace movement in the midst of war. Ultimately his efforts are crowned with success, and his enemies and his people are peacefully united. On the day of the triumph, however, Leon is assassinated.

Like play, like production. All the bores of amateur staging were scrupulously committed and so might have easily counted as a successful dictionary of what not to do from this simple production. The stage was wretchedly lighted; costumes appeared to have been acquired in a rummage basement. Leon alone was attired in a two-piece suit, a lumber jacket and a black cap, in white fields of intermittently strangled; afterwards entangled on the stage and where they fell; the pistol failed to go off as usual, and the audience, his head, his head, his head, he might not have heard the report; the director was excessively polite, requiring his actors at all times to rise before delivering a speech. As for Dora, I was named, after a simulated war, and as a typical bishop.

No More Peace" Ernest Toller

Mr. Toller's play, which was recently produced and published in London, is of a piece with "Johnny Johnson" and "The Dawn." It is, in its subject in peace. It is a thoughtful comedy, and possesses many elements in common with Mr. Green's play. A peace resolution is introduced by a declaration of war, and by merely so afflicting war for peace in the trials, the festivities are at once able to assume a martial air. War and fascism are satirized in an attempt to justify the war, the fact of creation. It is a simple comedy, replete with "theatrical" possibilities, the lyrics adopted by W. H. Auden are actualizing and the play should take the width with the little theatre over the country. We especially, after the HLGW dramatic group to take an interest in this play, as it might prove a great favorite with audiences.

Typical Shop Scene





WORKERS' EDUCATION

The truth will make you free



ABC Gets OK

Within the first few weeks of 1937, 1,250 copies of our latest publication, "ABC of Parliamentary Law," were sold. Each day some new group realizes that this is the primer for which it has been waiting. The following are some of the comments received:

"Read your 'ABC' with much interest. Your union is to be congratulated upon its initiative in publishing literature of this kind." W. J. ADAMS, Editor and Manager, Railway Carmen's Journal.

"This is one of the best pieces of educational matter that has come your way, and was borrowed by one of the local officers before it had been on my desk an hour." A. STEVE NANCY, Southern District, Wearing Apparel Industries.

"It is a very useful pamphlet and I shall probably soon write you for additional copies for use in our own education class."

ELEANOR C. NELSON, Asst. Division of Public Information U. S. Department of Labor.

"The best thing of its sort I have ever for seen." ELISE GLUCK, Women's Trade Union League Education Committee

"It is a workmanlike and useful little handbook, and I shall recommend it to teachers of public schools and group discussion." PROF. ALFRED D. SHEPHERD, English Department, Wellesley College.

"I want to thank you very much for the copy of 'ABC of Parliamentary Law' by August Chasman and Emma E. Jarvis. I have examined the booklet with a great deal of interest. Some of the trials of practicing officers are very well handled in the pamphlet. I recall with enthusiasm the fact that I

Dr. Frank Kingdon



Dr. Frank Kingdon, President Newark University, active worker for peace, civil liberties and education; widely known lecturer and author. Readers will recall the plagiarizing of his writings by the schoolboy who posed as Eddie Cantor's essay coach on page.

myself have wasted 25 years in trying to get intelligent members to understand that yelling out "Queer time" is not a proper way to close debate. I want to congratulate the authors for their success in this worthy enterprise."

HENRY R. LINVILLE, Executive Director New York Teachers' Guild.

"There is no longer any excuse for ignorance of simple parliamentary rules since the ILGWU educational department published its 'ABC of Parliamentary Law,' which summarizes, for the use of union chairmen and members, all the salient points in 32 pages of a convenient pamphlet."

PEOPLES PRESS, October 34 issue.

"I am delighted that it is available. It is by far the best thing that has been printed for union groups."

BERNESTINE L. FRIEDMAN, Assistant Specialist in Workers' Education, WPA.

"Cultural Hour" Offers Wide List

"The Cultural Hour," a feature inaugurated by the Cultural and Recreational Division of the Educational Department of the ILGWU, for Saturday afternoon at the Auditorium of Stage Studio, 104 West 31st Street, has been drawing interested crowds.

On December 8, Felipe Panitz, California interpreter of folk songs, gave a selection from a Russian, Jewish and modern repertoire to an appreciative audience. She was accompanied at the piano by Polla Nadson, who also played two original concert arrangements of folk songs.

On Saturday, December 12, Herman Liebman, music director of the Cultural Division, lectured on "Folk Music Far and Wide."

The Actors Repertory Theatre, producers of "Hurry the Dead," "Last Freedom Ring" and "200 Were Chosen," will monopolize the "Cultural Hour" on Saturday, December 19, with a presentation of excerpts from these plays.

Louis Schaffer, supervisor of the Cultural Division, presides at these gatherings. Admission is free.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

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

Aid to Unity

Sarah Shuttler writes: "With several other members of the ILGWU I joined the Esperanto class of the Workers' Repertoire Association a few months ago. Long before finishing the complete course (sixteen weeks with one session weekly), we all started correspondence in Esperanto with fellow workers in foreign countries all over the world. There are strong national and international organizations and many magazines and books published in Esperanto and we can get as many contacts as we wish. I myself have abroad as well. I myself have the Soviet Union, in Sweden and Morocco and I find that receiving first-hand information from fellow workers in those countries is extremely interesting and useful."

"At present an ILGWU class, who studied in the same class, is traveling all over Europe and she is enjoying the hospitality of Esperanto groups everywhere she goes. Esperanto is phonetic and easy to learn. It is also improving our English and also is studying any foreign language."

Free tuition is provided for ILGWU members at the class now on Wednesdays, 8 p.m., at 1461 Third Avenue, between 34th and 35th Streets, New York City, and free correspondence courses are also available.

MEN WANT For "STEEL"

Mark Shweld, Director of Drama for the ILGWU, needs a few men for the production of John Wexley's "Steel," which is to have its premiere at Labor Stage on January 3, 1937.

All those who want to participate in the play are requested to see Mr. Shweld at the ILGWU Stage Studio, 104 West 31st Street, on Tuesday or Thursday at 4 P.M. and Saturday at 11:30 a.m.

TRAIN FOR TRADE UNION SERVICE

Join Your Classes

Forthcoming Events

There are so many events happening in the educational life of the international that we have to resort to the calendar form of announcement. We hope our members will scrutinize every item and participate in as many as possible, in addition to helping their own local activities.

Dec. 14, 4 P.M.—Visitors' Night at Training for Trade Union Service class, 3 W. 34th St. Spencer Miller (Sec. of WERB), "My Impressions of Tampa Convention." Richard Robinson, "The Convention from the Free Table."

11, 11 A.M.—Trip to Borden Mill Co., 22 Lexington Ave. Bklyn. (Hwy 7th Ave. Int to New York St.) or BMT to DuSable Ave. Take Gates Ave. car to Grand Ave.)

18, 3 P.M.—ILGWU Cultural Hour Symposium on "Johnny Johnson," led by Lee Sternberg, its director, and members of Group Theatre cast, at Labor Stage Studio, 104 West 31st St.

18, 7:30 P.M.—Opening Educational Celebration, Local 9, Hotel Delano, 103 West 43rd St. Program includes M. Matine which (concerning player), Nubie Goldberg (well-known Jewish actor and radio star), and the famous Russian scientist, International Slagers, directed by Nicholas Sushkevich.

21, 4 P.M.—T.U.S. class, 3 West 14th St. Vice-President Elias Weinberg on "Conquering the Cotton Division."

28, 3 P.M.—Visit, Haydn Planetarium, West 11th St. and Central Park, N.Y.C. (10th Ave. subway to 11th St.) See admission.

Jan. 13—Brookwood Institute: Fri., Jan. 1, 4 P.M.—Be at Grand Central Station to collect tickets and make 4:24 for Kaitumb (Hudson Division N.Y. Central), which will be met by Brookwood cars.

6:30 P.M.—Supper.

4:10 P.M.—General Get-Together, folk dancing and other entertainment.

Sat., Jan. 9—10 A.M.—Labor's Industrial Prospects in 1937.

3:5 P.M.—Industrial Unionism and the A. F. of L.

8:10 P.M.—Labor plays, shifts and songs.

Sun., Jan. 3—9:30 A.M.—12 M.—Political Action by Labor, 1937, 3-5 P.M.—The International Situation. Macdonald and Summary of 1936.

5:30 P.M.—Start for 6:11 train to arrive in New York City 7:18 P.M.

Lecturers and teachers will be announced later. We are selecting our locals to give scholarships to some of their active members. The scholarship fee, including transportation, will be five dollars per student, and the Educational Department takes care of all the other expenses. We suggest that the payment of the scholarships be made on a 50-50 basis, with the students paying 25 and the local the other half. Act at once, as we have room for only 50 students.

Jan. 2, 2 P.M.—Trin Museum of City of New York, 5th Ave. and 104th St. N.Y.C.

2, 2:30 P.M.—Opening of "Steel," Labor Stage Theatre. Watch out for details in next issue!

7, 4 P.M.—Start of Central Forces, Manhattan Opera House.

8, 10:30 A.M.—Visit Coca Cola Plant, 421 East 151st St. Bronx. (7th Ave. Bronx Park train to 149th St. and 3rd Ave. Change for 3rd Ave. "L" to 149th St.)

11—Special four-week course at Brookwood. Send for applications.

18, 8 P.M.—Bronx Educational Center, Roosevelt High, Fordham Rd. and Washington Ave. Open Evening. Music, dancing, ball games.

28, 8 P.M.—East Harlem Educational Center, Hinchey Foundation, 34th St. and 5th Ave. Ball games, music and pageant.

Feb. 6, 3 P.M.—Mandelstam Concert, Town Hall, N.Y.C. ILGWU Orchestra, assisted by noted guest artists. Keep this date clear.

STRIKE AGAINST THE BOSS'S IDEAS

Join Your Classes

Olis Ferguson



Olis Ferguson worked selling papers, on a farm, in a shop, bowling alley and navy; A.B. from Clark University; President reviewer; three years into article "New Republic" member National Board of Review.

Ideas for Advancing America

ILGWU WEEKLY LECTURE SERIES

January-March 1937

Jan. 7, 8 p.m., Social Changes and the Constitution
Dr. Frank Kingdon, President, Newark University

Jan. 14, 8 p.m. The Workers and the Movies
Otis Ferguson, Film Critic, New Republic

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
311 WEST 34th STREET (8th Avenue) 6th Floor
New York City

FREE TO ILGWU MEMBERS; ADMISSION BY UNION CARD
Others 50c per lecture; \$5 for complete course

Among the Cutters of New York

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

The Cutters' Union has embarked on an anti-anti-chilling campaign in an effort to educate some employers to the necessity of living up to obligations assumed by the active membership group towards the cutters in particular.

This drive, however, is to cover the workers who, either openly or under cover, are violating union regulations with regard to pay or work hours.

In connection with this, the management of Local 10 has printed and distributed widely among its members a leaflet in which the gravity of violations is being pointed out with fairness and conviction, warning them at the same time that such transgressions will continue to be met by severe fines by the Executive Board.

The better winds up with the appeal: "In order to make this drive more effective than ever before, the Executive Board is calling upon you for cheerful and immediate response whenever you are asked upon a volunteer service in the direction of greater control, bearing in mind the elimination of all kinds of chiseling and the strengthening of an organization which will continue to be the pride of the ILGWU."

Fair Play Committee On the Alert

An outstanding case brought on by the Executive Board which proves that our committees are at work on the alert was the trial of a cutter employed by Chas. Pines, 555 5th Avenue, who was found working on Saturday. When our committee went up to the shop, they found the doors locked and they decided to wait on the outside. A member of the firm was seen leaving the place and he was asked to open the door to the shop, but he refused and went away. Some of the committee went up to the roof of the next building and from there saw the cutter at the table. This same cutter was later seen leaving the building by another committee man who was stationed in front of the building. He was subsequently

summoned before the Executive Board and fined.

Sunday Violation

The office received information that the cutter of Springfield, 265 3th Avenue, was working on Sunday. Our committee was sent up to investigate and Alex Lecky was found in the shop at 1:30 P.M. When questioned he claimed he had come down to help the firm with their payroll books, as it was before the holidays. However, when questioned further, he finally admitted that he was the cutter. He was fined by the Executive Board.

Violator Cannot Evade Committee

Information was received that the cutter of the Broadway Dress, 124 West 27th Street, was working after hours in his shop. Our patrol committee was sent to investigate and found the doors of the shop locked. When they were finally successful in gaining admittance to the shop at 7:30 P.M., Cutter Chas. Barshak tried to get away from the committee by running down the fire escape. Our committee, however, was prepared for such an event and caught him before he could get away. This firm paid a fine for the violation and the cutter in question was subsequently summoned before the Executive Board and fined.

Our committee visited the shop of Heller & Neuman, 237 West 27th Street, on a Wednesday evening at 4:15 o'clock and found the cutter, Meyer Pass, working. He claimed that a mistake had been made by one of the other cutters and he had stayed to fix it. He also was fined.

Other Violators Fined

Other work-hour violators fined by the Executive Board after they had been apprehended were: Mos Welos, working for the Artisan Dress, 561 7th Avenue; Wm. Schiavone, working for Soritte Coat, 180 8th Avenue; and Alex Wilensky, working for Rutkin & Wilky, 265 West 27th Street. The latter was also found working with a non-union key at the table.

Attention! MEMBERS OF LOCAL NO. 10 residing in the 3rd and 5th A.D., Bronx County

All cutters of these districts are urged to attend the regular membership meetings of the American Labor Party, held on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month, at 8:00 P.M., in the club rooms of the Painters' Union, Local 905, headquarters, 870 Freeman St., corner Stebbins Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

For further information, see undersigned in office at local, 60 West 35th St., or at club rooms.

Samuel Perlmutter, Manager.

Committee: Dave Rachman, Ph. Wechsler.

ALP Activity In Bronx

On November 24, Brother Max Chansky, who acted as Chairman of the 4th A.D. in the Bronx during the last American Labor Party campaign, was officially appointed by the Bronx County Provisional Committee of the ALP as chairman of the district.

Brother Chansky was instructed to organize a club of the American Labor Party in the 4th A.D. Ward.

Pressers' Welfare Society Installs New Officers

More than five hundred enthusiastic members of Local 35 attended a banquet dinner and dance at Beethoven Hall on Thanksgiving Day to install the newly-elected officers of the N. Y. Cloak Pressers' Welfare Society, one of the important activities of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Pressers' Union, whose membership, consisting of the active members of Local 35, is doing such active work for that organization.

Joseph Breslaw, the manager of Local 35, making the principal address of the evening, installed the officers. After a brief review of the progress the cloak and skirt pressers have made in recent years, Brother Breslaw discussed recent events in the trade-union movement, laying special stress upon the unprecedented success made by the American Labor Party in the last election and the corresponding trade union price advances by the Tampa convention of the American Federation of Labor. "The breach must be healed," Vice-President Breslaw declared, and expressed confidence that peace could soon be restored to the labor movement.

Mike Cooperman, who was recognized chairman of the society, and Max Cohen, manager of Local 65, made the other addresses of the evening. J. Morgenstern, the group's vice-chairman, acted as chairman. An excellent program of entertainers from the Jewish stage, introduced by Charles Aronson, Local 35's perennial toastmaster, was given a hearty reception by the cheering diners.

The officers elected by the society are: Mike Cooperman, chairman; J. Morgenstern, vice-chairman; H. Belker, financial secretary; H. Rones, corresponding secretary; A. Foster, cashier; B. Green, sergeant-at-arms; I. Finkelstein and H. Fisher, trustees. The executive board includes H. Anisimovich, B. Boykin, I. Blumkin, G. Gensin, N. Graskin, Z. Wiener, H. Rubenstein, A. Rudin, J. Schickman, B. Trilling, B. Weinstein, D. Zarefsky, H. Zavitok.

quarters for this club were taken at 615 East 169th Street, and on Sunday, November 28, the first meeting of this newly formed club was held.

Brothers Nathaniel Minhoff and

Local 10 Urges to Become Champs

By Murray Scheier

Manager Samuel Perlmutter should feel very proud of the sport activities of the local. It appears that practically every undertaking planned on the sport field netted championship teams.

The basketball and baseball teams were victorious in their field of endeavor and now the Soccer team emerges a victor.

Without the encouragement, aid and cooperation of Brothers Perlmutter and Frank Millhart, athletic supervisor, these feats could not have been accomplished.

The Soccer team has earned the championship amidst strong competition, the pressers of Mt. Vernon and New York being runners-up for the trophy. Although they played with tremendous force and technique, the cutters were able to outsmart the runners.

The Soccer League consisted of seven teams, among them being the cloak and dress operators as well as the pressers.

Cutters Beat '60' Kickers

In their final clash with the Local 40 kickers, the cutters emerged with a two-to-one victory. Both of the noiches were brilliantly caged, the forward line having displayed a performance seldom seen on the amateur soccer field. Although the pressers tallied one goal, which accidentally came into being, they nevertheless scored a poor runner-up for the championship.

Among the teams which received the most terrific drubbing throughout the tournament was that of Local 22.

The cutter bodies are now planning to lead a second team and strengthen the first. Any member who wishes to try out for the team or receive any further information

Max Chansky appealed to the members at that meeting for a donation for the club and were successful in collecting the sum of \$55 as a start.

All members residing in the 4th A.D. of Bronx County are urged to join this club. For all information regarding same, please see Max Chansky in the office of the Local (48 West 35th Street), any evening after 4:30 o'clock.

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"35"-ers in Hectic Gym Workout

Showing their versatility, members of Local 35—who are very active this year with their chorus, their Saturday Afternoon "club room programs" at the Central Plaza, their dancing class for the oldtimers who are fast learning to gallop around a dance floor with the beat of "mam," all in addition to their regular rehearsal of educational classes, these hardy cloak and skirt pressers are above shown engaged in the strenuous business of building bigger and better muscles. The photo shows one session working out under the personal supervision of Steve Grinda, Columbia's assistant football coach. In one of the private apparatus rooms of the Uptown Athletic Club at the Hotel Riverside, 73rd Street and Broadway, Local 35 has arranged with the Athletic Club to place all the facilities of the club at the service of the "35"-ers—pool, showers, steam room, pine room, hot room, massage, basketball, basketball, permanent individual lockers, etc. The class pressers may go to the gymnasium any day during the week, at any time of the day and stay as long as they like.

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...EDITORIAL NOTES...

**"Fair" Garments
in Retail Stores**

An exchange of letters, a few weeks ago, between the New York Cloak Joint

Board and the Lerner Stores Corp. brings poignantly to the fore the widening share of retailer responsibility for the economic and social terms and conditions under which merchandise distributed by them is manufactured.

The Cloak Joint Board has, namely, learned that the Lerner firm, which owns one of the largest women's apparel chain store systems in the country, has begun sending out piece goods to be manufactured into garments, to firms which are not under contract with the Union and which produce garments under inferior labor terms. The big retailer firm, the Joint Board also found out, had been buying merchandise from the so-called "Chinatown" group in the coat and suit industry, which persistently violates all rules of industrial decency and does not display on its garments the "Consumers' Protection Label" of the National Cloak and Suit Recovery Board because it does not comply with the standards adopted by that Board. These facts the Joint Board brought clearly and forcefully to the attention of the Lerner firm.

In its reply, the Lerner Corporation candidly admitted that in the past they have been "lax in checking merchandise to see that the Recovery Board Label is on it." The firm also states that they "are heartily in accord with the purpose of the Joint Board relating to minimum wage scales, limiting the hours of employment and providing sanitary conditions under which the employees work, and also the regulation of jobber-contractor relationships and providing for other adequate labor standards" and conveys the assurance that all merchandise purchased in the future by them "will have the requisite label and that it is not their intention to do any business with contractors or sub-manufacturers."

The position of the Joint Board, of course, was logical and practically unanswerable. If the Lerner Corporation, or any other retailer organization, should choose to send material for conversion into garments by contractors or manufacturers, it at once places itself in the category of a jobber and the Union, in such circumstances, has the right and the power to treat it as a jobber and to demand compliance with all jobber obligations and responsibility for garments produced by them. The frank, and fair, reply of the Lerner firm clearly indicates that the logic of the Joint Board's stand has not escaped them.

There is, perhaps, another reason why the Lerner firm is willing to "play ball" with the Union, but this reason applies with equal force to many other large retailing concerns the country over. These huge chain store establishments, with links in every small and medium-sized city and town in the land, depend to a very large extent for their patronage upon the wage-earning population and the lower middle classes who are, in more than one sense, the wage-earners' "good neighbors." It is quite evident, therefore, that

such chain stores cannot afford to be placed on organized labor's "unfair list."

There are, we know, still some chain stores, and very large ones among them, that are far from meticulous in selecting the production sources where they purchase their wares. Some of them are notoriously addicted to buying from "chiseling," non-union manufacturers. It is, perhaps, high time that a stop be put to such disruptive and unfair practices. The logic, and the persuasion behind the logic, which worked so fast and well with the Lerner Corporation, should produce equally satisfactory results with the other big retailers.

**Collective Contract Is a labor union agree-
Not A "Monopoly"**

ment with an employers' association embodying a clause that "there shall be but one collective agreement in the industry" valid, or is it in violation of the "anti-monopoly" laws in force in many States?

This question was brought to an issue early in December in the New York Supreme Court, and Justice Samuel L. Rosenman ruled that such contracts are valid. It arose through a suit brought by a minor employers' association in the fur industry against the Fur Workers' Union which entered such a "monopoly" agreement with the major manufacturers' association in the industry. The Fur Workers' organization, it was admitted, was the only labor union in the fur trade and its "bona fide" nature could not be questioned. It refused to enter into a separate contract with the splinter bosses' group.

Justice Rosenman, in his decision, elucidated the point that the New York law, as amended in 1933, accords the same exemption to labor unions with regard to "anti-monopoly" restrictions as are given to cooperative organizations of farmers. The theory and practice of a unified collective agreement for an entire industry is, therefore, not in violation of either the written law or the interests of "public policy." Furthermore, the right of the association to enter such a contract with a union should not be disputed as "it cannot be effective as to one signatory and ineffective as to the other."

It is a significant and far-reaching decision. It strikes a wholesome blow in defense of uniformity of fair labor conditions, fair trade practices, and for standardization of inter-industry relations in general. It will be applauded by organized labor everywhere.

**Workless Benefits
Come To Stay**

The upholding by the Supreme Court of the United States of the New York State Unemployment Insurance Law calls up a milestone in social security legislation.

Primarily it takes the question of benefits to idle workers out of the realm of relief and places it upon the basis of a right to be met as a charge upon the social and economic fabric. Instead of being a relief dole which an unemployed worker could not obtain unless he were willing and able to prove destitution, the benefits under the Act will come to the unemployed as a matter of social obligation and will be distributed in such a spirit.

The Unemployment Act—and that is most important—establishes for the first time the principle that unemployed wage earners are entitled to at least as much concern by the State as has long been given to dislocated machinery or to manufacturing plants in need of repair. Under the present scale of contributions, which are solely by employers, approximately 30,000,000 dollars will have been collected in New York State for 1936, 60 million in 1937 and perhaps as much as 100 million in 1938 and each year thereafter. Benefits equal to 50 per cent of normal full-time weekly wages but not more than \$15 per week will be paid to eligible unemployed workers in the ratio of one week of benefits to each 15 days of employment within the preceding 12 months but not more than 16 weekly benefits shall be paid in any consecutive 52 weeks.

This, it is estimated, will take care of most of those who become unemployed during normal times and during minor declines in the employment level. Admittedly, it is, considerably less than an ideal step of unemployment insurance benefits. It is, however, an important beginning in the program for winning social security for the people of New York State and of other states where the outcome of the litigation concerning the constitutionality of unemployment insurance had been awaited with eagerness.

Yuletide Gifts

**"For An Advancing
America"**

The Educational Department of the ILGWU

has arranged for a series of lectures in January, February and March which, for scope and general interest, surpasses anything previously done in the forum here by our educational agency.

This "New Ideas for Old" forum will be held on Thursday evenings in the big assembly hall of Manhattan Opera House in New York City. The roster of lecturers lists such a galaxy of leading students of the current economic and social scene as Frank Kingdon, Lewis Corey, David Sapos, Harry Elmer Barnes, George W. Hartman, Max Lerner, and others no less distinguished. The subjects that will be covered are of a wide variety ranging from "Social Changes and the Constitution" to "The Stage and Social Problems" and "Babies by Choice or Chance."

By all indications, this well-balanced lecture curriculum will rate among the most attractive which this Winter season offers to the big and constantly increasing labor audience in our Union and among other union organizations in the metropolis. The clash between the "constitutionalist" and the people, as evidenced in the running conflict between the New Deal labor and social legislation program and the Supreme Court, so dramatically brought to the fore by the election returns, has sharpened the interest in these issues to a keen edge.

The leadership of our locals in the Great City, especially such as are charged directly with educational and cultural activity in their units, should grasp this excellent opportunity for solid, meaty, informative labor education and bring out to this lecture series large quotas of students and listeners. There is not a topic on the list that does not rate a capacity audience.

**The ALP
Goes On**

The general press in New York carried, the other day, announcements of designation of provisional county executive committee of the American Labor Party calculated to continue the party as a going concern.

This will be good news to the thousands of active men and women in the ILGWU and in other unions who have worked so hard to roll up a big vote for the new party and to put it permanently on the political map in this State.

It is still too early to say or predict what concrete political form the various State Labor's Non-Partisan League, in which a great many of our members took active part last fall, will assume. It is not quite certain as yet whether the League as a national whole and its State units will for the while "stand by" watching events and "alignments," or will turn in the direction of forming individual State Labor parties as New York did.

In New York, however, the road is rather clear. Within a brief spell of time, the Labor Party's district organizations will be ready for city-wide and local activity on a big scale. Labor all over the country will keep a keen watch on New York, ready, let us hope, to follow its action along the lines of true independent political action.

When the (ex) King Was Still Picketing