

JUSTICE

Official Organ of The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

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Price 10 Cents

G. E. B. Will Meet In Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal.

Board Will Stop Off in Chicago For Day On Way To West Coast

The fifth quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board since the June 1934 Convention of the I.L.G.W.U. in Chicago, will hold its sessions in Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif., during the fourth week of May. The Board will meet at Hotel Biltmore in Los Angeles and at the Whitcomb in San Francisco.

On the agenda of the coming meeting, among other items, are the problem of dealing with the "runaway" shops, which is affecting nearly every important market in the women's wear industry; the organization campaign in the cotton garment, underwear and the miscellaneous branches of ladies' apparel trades; and the populariza-

Nite-Kraft Strike In Orange, N. J., Is Finally Settled

Firm Concedes Right to Union Activities in Shop

For the second time in less than three months the workers of Nite-Kraft, pajama manufacturers of Orange, N. J., were compelled to go on strike in order to force the repeal of a new efficiency system. This system, an ordinary speed-up device, has resulted in a reduction of wages in many departments in that factory.

Sister Sadie Reich, manager of the Newark, N. J., cotton dressmakers' local, guided this strike. Vice-President Harry Wainler, general manager of the Out-of-Town Group, headed the Union group during the negotiations.

All strikers went back to work on Thursday, May 7.

Fine May Day Festival Held In Chicago

Judge Solomon Main Speaker — Elaborate Musical Program

A memorable May Day celebration, arranged by the Chicago Joint Board of the I.L.G.W.U., took place in the Orchestra Hall of that city on the afternoon of Friday, May 1. The hall was crowded to capacity despite the heavy rain.

The chief attraction of the festival was guest speaker, Magistrate Charles Solomon, one of the outstanding Socialists of New York. Who came to take part in the Chicago I.L.G.W.U. May Day celebration at the request of the local organization and of President Dubinsky. He delivered a masterly oration

100 San Antonio Dressmakers Strike

In a telegram, dated May 8, Meyer Perlestein, regional I.L.G.W.U. manager for the Southwest, wires that a strike of 100 silk dress workers was called in San Antonio. The message reads:

"100 Mexican dress makers working for Dorothy Frocks, San Antonio, Texas, went out on strike this morning. The shop is making silk dresses. They work forty-five hours and are earning between seven and eight dollars per week. Strikers demand 25 hours and a living minimum wage scale."

Gigantic Anti-Nazi Benefit Stirs New York Labor World

20,000 Contribute To Fund For Victims In Europe — La Guardia, Green Speak

20,000 New Yorkers, sophisticated, "hard-boiled" denizens of a metropolis, who had thought that they came to see just another "all-

star" benefit performance, were treated on Sunday evening, May 3, at Madison Square Garden, New York City, to a stage and concert program which for abundance of talent and distinctive variety surpassed anything ever presented in one evening in this huge amphitheatre.

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ILGWU GOVERNING BODY MEETS ON WEST COAST FOR FIRST TIME



and was warmly applauded. M. A. Goldstein, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Joint Board, was chairman of the meeting, and Morris Blazin, its manager, also delivered an inspiring address. A thrilling feature on the program was the Joint Board Chorus, under Ben Pollock, its director, who alternated with Joseph Cherniavsky in conducting the singing. In addition to this, Helen Bartish, voice contralto, sang, and N. Vinnovskiy and his ballet troupe delighted the audience with dance numbers. The scenic accompaniment was by Fanny S-wilkin and Peter Ober.

Big Crowd At Unity For May 29-31 Week-End

\$6.50 Charge for 2 Days To I.L.G.W.U. Members Over Decoration Day

"Unity House grounds, rooms and all facilities are in fitting shape, and by the 29th of this month we shall be ready for the Decoration Day rush," declared Abraham Ellner, new manager of

Unity House, upon returning to New York after a stay of several days in the Summer vacation place owned and operated by the I.L.G.W.U. in Forest Park, Pike County, Pa. The dining room, kitchen and grounds staffs have been cleaned. Ellner further announced, and by the time the House will be open to guests, all departments will be working smoothly. He mentioned also that the athletic playgrounds being put in working shape, including the tennis courts, the handball courts, the baseball field, and the feet of boats for Unity's

significant lack. The musical and theatrical staff is not being neglected, either, he stated. Mr. Vaughn Godfrey will be in charge of production of artistic features, while Murray Ramsey will be musical director. Other high-caliber performers will be added to the staff to make up one of the finest aggregations of musical and stage talent suited for a place like Unity House. Several new cottages are in the process of construction. Manager Ellner said, in take care of the constantly increasing demand for space at Unity House.

20,000 Fill M. S. Garden for Anti-Nazi Benefit Fund

Watching the Big Show at Madison Square Garden

(Continued from Page 1)

The event was arranged under the auspices of the New York Committee for Relief and Liberation of Victims of Persecution in Europe, an offshoot of the Chest for Liberation of Workers in Europe, the national organization sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, of which President William Green is honorary chairman. The Chest has as its chairman Matthew Wolf, Joseph N. Weber, as secretary, and David Dubinsky as treasurer. William English Walling is executive director of the Chest, and Abraham N. Twinn, acted as field organizer of the Madison Square Garden event.

All-Labor Affair

Allied with the sponsoring committee were practically all the trade-unions in New York, with the Central Trades and Labor Council in the lead. Joseph P. Ryan and James C. Quinn were very active in helping to promote the Garden benefit, while on the executive committee served such well-known leaders of New York labor as George Meier, Edward J. Volz, T. A. Ribbert, Michael P. Greene, Morris Feinstein, George E. Brown, Frank Gillmore, Sidney Hillman, Andrew J. Kennedy, and John Mumford.

Green Sounds

Meeting Keynote

Presiding at the great Garden affair was Vice-President Matthew Wolf, who had been very active in making this said Nazi benefit an "inter-union" success. In opening the program he introduced, first, Joseph P. Ryan, who greeted the throng in the name of the New York central labor organization. Wolf emphasized the point that "we have with us in spirit not only the 400,000 members of organized labor in this metropolis but the millions of organized American workers through the breadth and width of the land." He was followed by President William Green, who in a short and vital talk freed the great audience by declaring that the "American Federation of Labor is actively opposed to persecution to all its forms. No person or public body can enumerate the crimes of Nazi Germany without expressing horror of the prosecution of religion. Upon the crooked cross of Nazism the very teachings of Jesus Christ are being crucified in a campaign against civilization. . . . We protest. . . . We shall continue to protest. . . . We appeal to the hearts and consciences of mankind for the relief of the victims of persecution. . . ."

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Lehman, Einstein Send Messages

The chairman then read a message from Governor Herbert H. Lehman, of New York, to which he said, among other things, that "he was terribly sorry, owing to the continued meeting of the State



Happy With the Great Crowd and Thrilling Program Smiling From a Box Are, Left to Right, Lower Row: Mayor La Guardia, President Dubinsky; Second Row, Jean Dubinsky, Mrs. David Dubinsky, Vice-President Luigi Antonini; Top Row, Mrs. Frederick Umhey and Mr. Umhey.



President William Green Registers Unmistakable Contentment.

Legislature, to be unable to come to the Garden benefit," adding to convey his greetings and expression of "great interest in and sympathy with the work of providing relief to victims of persecution in Europe."

R. Charney Vlodok, one of the prime movers in the organization of the Labor-Chest, then read a letter from Professor Albert Einstein, in which the famous savant, himself a victim of Nazi persecution, pledged undivided and whole-hearted support to the cause of the great Garden benefit. Dr. George Zentgraf, pastor of St. Boniface Church, and Dr. Henry Smith Lipser, secretary of the American Section of Universal Christian Conference, delivered short talks expressing their sympathy and pledging support to the relief of the Nazi and Fascist victims.

Stage, Radio, Concert Stars

The musical program, which began at 8:30 and lasted until after midnight, began with the presentation of a series of numbers by a symphony orchestra, composed of gifted musicians from the finest musical organizations in the city under the leadership of Dr. Fredrick Stock, Chicago Symphony Orchestra conductor. After that Mr. Harry Hershfield, famous wit and stage light, came up as master of ceremonies, and introduced one after another such stage and radio celebrities as Mme. Sara Bernhardt-Pepel, pianist, Miss Yvonne Chase, soprano, Gertrude Nelsen, Eddie Cantor, George Tapp, Tamara and Danvers, Ernie Moe, Benny Venuti, Rubenoff, famous eccentric violinist, Ben Tania's Tanya Kishi, Gould and Shoffer, and Goldman's Band, under the direction of Edwin Frank Goldman.

Each number was greeted by outbursts of applause and insistent demands for encores, which unfortunately could not be satisfied owing to scarcity of time.

ILGWU in the Lead

The ILGWU was heavily represented at the Garden entertainment. The General Office, the Joint Boards in New York, and the various locals purchased tickets totaling over \$10,000 worth, besides boxes and tickets bought by outside groups and individuals through the solicitation of President Dubinsky and other ILGWU leaders.

Flower, Feather Workers Busy Organizing

Radio Talks Used in Drive

By a Staff Reporter

Activity on a large scale in the artificial flower and feather shops of New York is now being pushed by Local 142, Ladies' Neckwear and Scarf Workers, with Vice-President Ninfo managing this special work. Joseph Twinn, manager of Local 142, is energetically supporting the drive.

There are about 3,000 flower and feather workers employed in nearly 250 shops in the New York district furnishing accessory material to the dress and allied trades. Of this number it is estimated sixty per cent. are women.

Most of the trade still is unorganized. The earnings of the flower and feather workers—all of

them piece workers—range from \$15 to \$22 per week for women and from \$18 to \$26 weekly for men. It has been difficult to ascertain the exact work being prevailing in this trade, though a surface investigation reveals that they run from 44½ to 48 hours per week. Some work is widespread, no less than a quarter of the product being made in tenements where the workers live.

Making Headway

As a result of the current drive, Vice-President Twinn reports quite a number of flower and feather shops have already signed union agreements. Union terms call for earnings averaging from \$15 to \$22 a week for women workers and from \$18 to \$27 for men. Work hours are fixed at 37½ per week, and overtime is paid on a time-and-one-third basis and is limited to one hour per week and to two months in each season.

Local 142 has succeeded as a

result of the current organizational activity in enrolling over 1,000 in its flower and feather branch. Most of the workers are of Italian extraction while a considerable number are of Spanish and Greek origin, with a goodly sprinkling of Jewish girls. The majority of them until now have had hardly an inkling of trade-unionism and this, naturally, adds to the difficulty of organization work in this trade.

Ninfo, Twinn Speak

A highlight in this drive was a meeting on April 23, which was attended by 600 workers, and was addressed by Ninfo and Twinn. From the enthusiasm that prevailed at that gathering it would appear that this underpaid and overworked branch of the women's garment accessory industry is finally awakening to the call of trade union organization which this well being substantial improvements in their working and living conditions.

"142"-ers Give Dubinsky A "Done In Oil"



It Was a Happy Hour For the Executive Group of Ladies' Neckwear Workers' Union No. 142. Headed by Manager Joseph Twinn, They Gave President Dubinsky the Other Day A Painting of Himself Caught at a "Landed Camera" Moment.

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Greatest May Day In Years Climaxed At Polo Grounds Meet

The greatest May Day celebration ever organized by the trade union movement of New York—this year in an outdoor arena—passed in the glamour of a perfect Spring day and left an impression on the tens of thousands who took part in it and who watched it that will not be eradicated for years to come.

Polo Grounds, New York's second largest open-air amphitheater,—the Yankee Stadium could not be obtained for the purpose as it had a ball game on that day—was the scene of a tumultuous, holiday-making throng from noon until late in the afternoon. The throes of the ball park, crowded to capacity, were hung with trade union banners, bunting, placards, and slogans which proclaimed in terse, pithy language the fighting demands of the organized workers.

Games Precede Meeting

The crowds, which were estimated by the officials of the Polo Grounds on the basis of turnstile checking at 72,000 for the entire afternoon, poured into Giants' park by subway, elevated, buses and a street cars in endless streams and were taken care of, group by group, division by division, by the conscientious of the Trade Union May Day Committee, composed of picked men sent over by the component organizations—the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Cap and Millinery International Union, the United Hebrew Trades and the Workmen's Circle. The huge outpouring was all the more gratifying in view of the fact that during the morning and in the earlier hours of the afternoon a May Day parade, staged by a "united front" committee, made a deliberate bid to attract a great many trade unionists away from the Polo Grounds celebration.

Dubinsky Sounds Keynote

The festival, which for the first two hours, from 12 noon until 2 o'clock, was devoted largely to basketball games, soccer contests, and mass dancing, started with a musical rendition under the direction of Maestro Eugene Plotnikoff and Signor Alfredo Salamoni, which was followed by a stirring opening address by President David Dubinsky of the ILGWU, which brought the great crowd to its feet several times as he drove home with telling force the major national and international issues which confront labor on the wide, far-flung world arena. Labor's demands and program for eliminating the evils that beset the working masses everywhere.

Particularly impressive on the concert program were martial labor songs by Leon Richter, Metropolitan Opera basso who by a quartette composed of Louis Frank, Ernest Sawyer, Lydia Van Glider and Manuel Marti Folgado, and Louis Cronin, **BYRONIC**. A strong impression was created by the singing of the massed choruses of the ILGWU and of the Workmen's Circle under the direction of Mark Schwid and Joseph Purshel, with Bella Skomiatser at the piano.

Mass Dancing; Speeches

An interpretation of "Brotherhood," suggested by the poem of Edwin Markham, the 84-year-old poet who appeared earlier on the program and recited several of stirring poems, and directed by Mark Schwid, given by the dance groups of the ILGWU, was greeted with a tremendous ovation, as one after another with

Polo Grounds Rostrum in A Blaze of Color, Harmony and Rhythm on May Day



Left to Right: Edwin Markham, America's Venerable Bard, Reciting "Brotherhood"; Chairman Dubinsky Sounding Keynote of Great Assembly; Vice-President Antonelli Addressing Throng in Italian; Below to Right—Herbert Morrison, Spokesman of British Labor, Delivers Message of May First.

lyrical solemnity the following hymns were recited by Albert Van Stocker and were given valediction by the dancers: March of the Hun. Men, by Reginald Wright Kalfau; Struggle, by Kathar Kleinfeld; Hold the Fort, popular

ILGWU groups of New York locals 10, 22, 69, 42 and 117; Local 145, Fossil; N. J.; Local 146, Stamford, Conn.; Local 151, New Haven, Conn., and Local 152, Bridgeport, Conn., and of the Workmen's Circle Chorus.

Sports Division by units from Locals 4, 54, 153 and 159.

Who Is Who

The Trade Union May Day Committee consisted of Luigi Antonelli

Plainfield, N. J., Has Installation And May Day Fete

Over 1,000 dressmakers, members of Local 149, gathered at the Plainfield, N. J., High School Auditorium to participate in the ceremony for the installation of the new administration.

Introduced by the outgoing president of the local, Sister Jessie Coccon, Brother Harry Pusner, local manager, opened the sparkling part of the program by reading a report of the activities for the last year. He then introduced General Manager Harry Ward, who administered the oath of office and installed the new executive board. Local songs were rendered by the union chorus directed by Sister Jessie Coccon.

President David Dubinsky and First Vice-President Luigi Antonelli sent telegrams of greetings.

For the first time in the history of Plainfield, May Day was celebrated with a mass meeting, under the auspices of Local 149.

More than 200 workers assembled at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Eagle's Hall, under the chairmanship of Local Manager Harry Pusner, who delivered an appropriate message. The meaning of May Day was explained by Brother E. Romaldi, who spoke in Italian, and Brother Edward E. Woods, president of the Machineists' Union. Mass singing of union songs opened and closed the celebration.

TRAIN FOR TRADE UNION SERVICE Join Your Classes

As Beltmakers' Team Sank ACW, Local 158, at Polo Grounds



With the Biggest Crowd That Ever Watched an ILGWU Sports Event As Onlookers, Local 40 Team Vanquished the Amalgamated Shipping Clerks' Team on May Day, 11 to 6.

labor song: May the First, by Harold Roland Johnson; Workers' Hymn, by Gelli; Hands, by Archibald McLeish; Solidarity, well known workers' march; Brotherhood, by Edwin Markham, and the Internationale.

Among the speakers introduced by Chairman Dubinsky were the guest orator of the day, the Hon. Herbert P. Morrison, M. P., president of the London County Council; H. Charney Wisnick, Abraham Miller, Harry Laidler, Louis Waldman, Jay Lovestone, Nathan Chaudin, Isaac Hamilton, Tom Bender, Luigi Antonelli, and Victor Villaverde, who brought greetings from the Mexican Federation of Labor.

Contests in Athletics

Among the participants in the athletic games were the girls' basketball teams of Locals 62, 142, 22, 59, Harlem, 89, Bronx, and 143. Most Vernon, the men's basketball team of Local 49, ILGWU, and Local 118, ACWA. In the soccer games Local 22 team competed against Local 60, and Local 117 group tackled Local 19, all of the ILGWU.

The Massed Chorus consisted of

The ILGWU Players were composed of dramatic units of the New York locals 10, 22 and 91. The dancing ensemble consisted of groups of Locals 22 and 62. The ILGWU Mandolin Orchestra and units of Locals 19, 22, 62, 91, 117, and 155. The ILGWU Sports Dept. had groups of Locals 19, 22, 25, 40, 60, 62, 89, 91, 102, 117, 132, 142, 143, and 155.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers were represented in the chairman, Nathan Spector, vice chairman, Morris Feinstein, secretary, and Abraham Miller, treasurer. The arrangements committee was composed of Frederick E. Vintery, chairman, Nathan Chaudin, Louis Hollander, Philip Kapp, Max Lewis, Max D. Danak, Peter Monst, Isidore Nagler, Alex Rosa, and Murray Weinstein. In charge of arrangements was Louis Schaffer, supervisor of recreational activities of ILGWU.

Baltimore ILGWU Turns Out For May Day



On Steps of Assembly Hall—Dr. S. M. Neiveld's Who Presided at Big Meeting—Baltimore ILGWU Girls Leaving Festive Gathering.

Hub City's Cotton Dress Makers Get Their Charter



Newly Organized Boston Cotton Dress Local 229 Celebrates Charter Grant and Recent General Strike Achievements With Dance, Strife Leaders, Standing Left to Right, Are: Vice-President Elias Reisinger, George Rowce, Union's Attorney, May Levine, Aaron Weitzer, Fay Levine, David Gingold, Betty Herman, Leo Bernstein, and Vice-President Philip Kramer.

Corset Workers Have Big Evening

The Second Anniversary of the Corset and Brassiere Workers' Union, Local 12, was celebrated on Friday evening, May 8, with a dance in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Lincoln on West 13rd Street, and a party afterwards at the Russian Tea Room Restaurant on West 5th Street. The dance drew the majority of the membership of the union, besides numerous guests from other locals, while the party, a more intimate affair, accommodated the chairladies and the Executive Board and their friends, and a number of invited guests.

The occasion was not only a celebration of Local 12's two and a half years of steady growth, but the evening's festivity marked, also, the official launching of a Hotel Fund.

The dance completely filled the large ballroom, which by ten in the evening was already crowded with whirling couples; and the music of Cecil Mack's Orchestra heightened the glow in the faces of the dancers.

The party which followed the dance was a charming and spirited gathering. It was there, over light refreshments, that the full significance of the occasion was apparent. The chairladies and the members of the Executive Board, the Union's faithful and hard working lieutenants, heard and applauded warmly a few brief speeches, presided over by Brother Reisinger. Among the speakers were Brother Moo Fallman, manager of the Miscellaneous Cutlers, and Sister Susan Sullivan, of the Hairdressers. Other workers, who thanked Manager Snyder warmly and enthusiastically for the able and wholehearted cooperation he has always given the corset workers in Connecticut.

Brother Reisinger then introduced Manager Snyder, who thanked the gathering for their sacrifice and hard work in seeing the Union through so many crises and congratulated the arrangements committee for the successful drive for the Fund. Finally, expressing his affection and appreciation of his brethren for his steadfast loyalty and devotion since the inception of the Union, he presented his with a gift of a handsome pen and pencil set.

Writers "Star" At the "All-Star"

An interesting feature of the All-Star Benefit given by the Labor Chest at Madison Square Garden on May 10 was a buffet and bar contributed by the Writers' Union, No. 18 under the supervision of Paul Coulter, president of the Writers' Union.

N. Y. "Laborites" Bid Farewell To Morrison

By N. M. Minkoff

Herbert Morrison, eminent leader of the British Labor Party, who toured the United States under the auspices of the Rand School of Social Science, was given a fitting send-off party, Friday, May 1, at the Hotel Victoria.

Some 500 persons sat spellbound for close to two hours, listening to Mr. Morrison's farewell address. Mr. Morrison, the chairman of the Rand School of Social Science, who acted as toastmaster, announced a list of twelve speakers, among whom were President David Dubinsky of the ILGWU, William Schaller, of the Glass Union, Abraham Miller of the Amalgamated Joint Board, Luigi Antoni of the Italian Dressmakers' Union, B. Charles Wisbeck, and Alex Rowe of the Military Workers. These he carefully folded up the list of speakers, politely for it to shred, and explained amply that all the announced speakers had yielded their time to Mr. Morrison.

The first thing that impressed Mr. Morrison was the complexity of our population. "Contrary to what some people think of the Continent," he said, "America is not just another British Colony; every one of the forty-eight States constitutes a separate nation with in itself." This, in his judgment, explains to a large extent the difficulties encountered by the American Socialist Party in becoming a political force in this country. He paid his compliments to our Federal Constitution, saying that he was as perplexed now after his short sojourn here, as he was when he first entered this country, as to why the Supreme Court was vested with so much authority that it could override the will of the people as expressed by Congress.

He congratulated the American Federation of Labor upon the progressive legislation it is now sponsoring in Congress, and saw in its present policies a gradual approach to the formation of a labor party. Mr. Morrison deplored the lack of consumers' cooperatives in this country. "Everything I wear," he stated, "was purchased in a recognizable store. Union labor made the shoes, shoes, hat, shirt, and tie I wear. In fact, some of us buy anything that is not made by union labor, and most of us shop in our own cooperatives. We then have the assurance that union labor was employed in the manufacture of the things we wear and consume, and that the labor was well paid for, and whatever profits might be realized in the marketing of these commodities would later be returned to us in dividends."

He had something to say with reference to the approaching political campaign. He strongly suggested to labor not to endeavor to form a party on national lines, but to begin locally through city and State. "Build," he said, "in the American style. Do not attempt to import or imitate us abroad. There may be," he appended, "some extenuating circumstances for a slight modification of policy here and there, but remember that Presidents are not elected forever. You must be prepared for the election after the next so that you should not have to choose between either of the two existing labor parties." Mr. Morrison alluded to the defects in the labor and Socialist ranks, which have recently taken place in favor of the present White House incumbent. He advised the Socialists "not to attempt to force your ideas on the labor movement. Carry on a broad educational campaign, cooperate, help, and you are bound to win the respect and cooperation of organized labor," he said.

With reference to the present conflict for industrial union craft unionism, Mr. Morrison said: "There is room in a free democratic organization for such a discussion, but do not let it drag on beyond control. Do not permit it to reach a stage where it might be likely to split labor ranks."

The speaker concluded with a strong appeal to all those present to rally around the Socialist banner. "Do not treat your country as a stepchild, learn to love it. Fight to make it a place beautiful to live in, for yourself and for your children."

S. Romueldi On

Lecture Tour

Berardino Romueldi, associate editor of "Giustizia" and member of the publicity staff of ILGWU, will make a brief lecture tour during the second part of May, covering several Mid-western cities.

He will be in Cleveland during the whole week of May 18, where he will deliver three lectures in Italian and one in English under the auspices of the Cleveland Joint Board's educational committee. Romueldi will be in Chicago from May 25 to 28. Two lectures, in Italian, are being arranged for him by the Chicago Joint Board. He will lecture in St. Louis on May 29 or June 1 for the Italian ILGWU branch of that city.

The themes of his talks are: 1. History of the ILGWU; 2. Politics of Union Membership; and 3. Problems Before the American Labor Movement.

the MORNING LIGHT

By ARTURO GIOVANNETTI

"It Was a Famous Victory"

The rope of Ethiopia was never perpetrated, as it was to foresee, with the silent acquiescence if not the active connivance of all the great powers of Europe. Mussolini's imperial legions have successfully shattered every practical defense of the Abyssinians and from now on it is only a matter of time before the uplands are mopped up and the battlefields cleared of the few remaining heroes who still insist that their homes belong to them and not to the foreign marauders and hoodlums in black shirts. After that the Ethiopians will be dutifully disarmed as the Italian people have been before them and the Roman empires will import the bludgeon, the gibbet and the gyves in fair exchange for whatever they can lay their clutches upon.

What will Italy, Europe and the world gain from this most brutal and unshamed lynching of a nation that cannot be even dignified with the name of war? The answer, by all but universal agreement, is as simple as it is pitiful: Nothing.

Italy, and by that we mean, of course, the Italian people, will be saddled for generations with new and staggering debts, if anyone is found willing to lend more money, and Europe and the world will be left in a greater state of bewilderment, anguish and uncertainty than they were ever before during the last twenty years.

The law of the sword has been reconfirmed and reconfirmed against the opinions of all humanity; governments have once more betrayed the trust of their people; the League of Nations, whatever it was a year ago, lies now prostrate in an advanced state of decomposition; retroactively that was not all, and what a gloomy and grand and noble deeds has been crowned with success, and the earth can now look forward to ever vaster and efficient shambles and more terrible and bloodthirsty tyrants.

And all this, why? Only because Mussolini and his gang of cut-throats have ground against under their feet and needed a new and better ground to tread on, and not to the foreign marauders and hoodlums of ever starving millions of potential rebels from violence of the barricades and the guillotine.

The most tragic effect of this horror, however, is not so much in the cruel lesions it will leave on the brow of humanity, as in the despair into which it will hurl some very large sections of the working class who are constitutionally unable to realize that only through the force of revolution they can purge and cleanse the world from the taint of the beast. These brothers of ours will have to start a search at once for the capture of their souls and plumb them to their deepest corners to find again the ancient truth that has been denied and all but murdered during this last generation of incomprehension and inaction.

This truth is that there never was and never will be any hope of salvation for the workers unless and until they themselves take up their fight for their interests, their liberty and the dignity of their life, in spite of us, and were many, who, following an old delusion, believed that the League of Nations would stop Mussolini in his tracks now must bitterly realize that there never was such an intention.

Neither France nor England—that is, the owners of France and England—could have possibly dated a Socialist upheaval in Italy; no matter how much they hated the beast and boorish Duce and feared a heeding stampede of his blackshirts, they desired no further spreading of the revolutionary message and they preferred at all times even the most revolting forms of exploitation and oppression known to Fascism and Nazism to a disappearance of the capitalist regime.

There were also some of us who held with more trepidation than belief that a defeat of Fascism on the Ethiopian battlegrounds was just any possible but probable and that it was highly desirable for them the horde of Haute Finance would have freed the Italian people from the horde of Mussolini.

Alas! The fallacy of this reasoning, if reasoning it was, would have been demonstrated at once by just a short glance at the history of the last seventy years. Yes, it is true that the defeat of Sedan destroyed France, but what of the ferocity with which the people were slaughtered during the days of the Commune before the republic came really into being? And was this republic really white? It is who true that the Kaiser was repudiated by the Allied armies, but who has forgotten the bloody days of Berlin, Rosa Luxemburg, Karl Liebknecht, Kurt Eisner and thousands of others who made the German republic live? And what have we today in Germany? And in Austria? And in Poland? Nothing but horror and misery and the death of pride and the destruction of thought.

No, there never was a single race or nation or people delivered from the yoke of domestic tyranny by foreign bayonets; and there shall never be. Only the workers of hand and brain get together in a mighty, invincible army, led by members of their own class and make a clean sweep of all so-called savers, dictators and such other garbage. To reconstitute the earth as the clean and unguarded home of all mankind.

They Came Out On Top At Polo Grounds



Local 62 Girl Basketball Showed Real Stuff on May Day When They Defeated 87! Manhattan Girls 4 to 1—Ed Goller, Athletic Director, in Top Left Corner.

NEW YORK DRESS MAKERS SECTION

NEWS OF THE DRESS JOINT BOARD AND AFFILIATED LOCALS

Chairmen Get Price Check-Up Forms

Joint Price Committees Meeting to Speed Up Dress Settlements

In a special drive to tie up loose ends in the direct price settlement machinery...

At the same time, a series of meetings is being held with Joint Price Committees...

The forms described in General Manager Hochman's letter to chairmen...

The instructions to shop chairmen follow:

"Our attention has been called to the fact that some jobbers and manufacturers do not check their garments in accordance with the provisions of the agreement...

This cannot be tolerated and must be stopped at once. We are about to take the necessary steps to make it impossible for either jobbers or manufacturers to continue this practice...

"We are enclosing in this letter a form for you to fill out and return to us immediately in the enclosed envelope.

"First, fill in the name and address of your shop. Then, place a check in the box near the word 'Manufacturer' if your employer is a manufacturer, or in the box near the word 'Contractor' if your employer is a contractor.

"If yours is a manufacturing shop, fill in the four columns provided in the form, giving style number, operating price, finishing price and grossing price, for each style worked in your shop since April 1st of this year.

"If yours is a contracting shop, take a separate form for each jobber or manufacturer for whom your contractor is working. Fill in the name and address of the jobber or manufacturer. Then fill in the four columns provided in the form, giving style number, operating price, finishing price and grossing price, for each style worked in your shop since April 1st of this year.

Use A Separate Form For Each Jobber or Manufacturer

Form with fields for Name, Address, Date, and a table for Style Number, Operating Price, Finishing Price, and Grossing Price.

tabular which of the garments you are working on have been properly settled, and whether you are receiving the prices you are entitled to on these garments.

"If we find that prices have not been properly settled, or that you are not receiving the prices you are entitled to, we shall take the necessary steps to correct these violations of the agreement.

"Please attend to this and carry out these instructions carefully as soon as you receive this letter, and cooperate with us in enforcing the agreement.

"Thanking you for your cooperation, I remain,

Respectfully yours, JULIUS HOCHMAN, General Manager, Dress Joint Board."

Chairmen in contracting and in retail shops who fail to receive the letter and form are advised to communicate with the office of the Union.

The special meetings with selected Joint Price Committees form one of the means taken by the Union to speed up price settlements with proper checks and controls. In certain instances, particularly in inside shops, the committees are being instructed to settle prices in the absence of a Union officer when experience has shown that the committee is experienced and efficient.

INTERESTING TOURS FOR LAST MAY WEEKS

- The schedule of city tours for the last three Saturdays in May follows: May 16: ROOSEVELT HOUSE... May 23: CITY HALL AND LOWER NEW YORK... May 30: STATUE OF LIBERTY...

WILLIAMSBURG OFFICE TO MOVE THIS MONTH

The Williamsburgh office, center for the Williamsburgh District managed by Brother G. DiNola, will move to 815 Broadway at Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, on May 23.

DISCUSS SOCIAL FORCE OF LEGITIMATE STRIKE

Morris Watson, vice-president of the American Newspaper Guild and managing supervisor of the "Living Newspaper", and Pierre Loring, head of the Drama Division of the Federal Theatre Project, were scheduled to discuss the "Theatre as a Social Force" under the auspices of Local 27's Educational Department, Thursday, May 14, at 8 P.M. in Room 1, Seventh Floor, Joint Board Headquarters.

LOCAL 22 SPORT SQUIBS

By Leo Cohen, Athletic Director

TIP FOOTBALLERS SOUTH: If the football "heavy hunters" could see the way our boys are reading '36 mid season form, they'd be proud our team like first across the money bar.

WARM WEATHER AND COLD WATER: Attendees have been climbing with the thermometer at our pool—take advantage of it—entirely free to '22 members.

THIMMING TO KEEP IN TRIM: Just to keep in trim, our girls' basketball team played a post-season game with the Harlem '36' girls and trimmed them 12 to 4.

A HOMER THAT DIDN'T GO HOME: Orchid to Sam Maron, our gazelle of an outfielder. Somebody dyslexia'd a Babe Ruth flyer way out into the short grass the other Saturday.

SOCCER SECRETS: Sol Hizer to Alie Schwartz to George Blazer who converts—Gai's, the scoring combination. 'Sore, the Local 99 team never got out in the last few minutes of play at the Polo Grounds May Day festivities—but we'd almost miles in the parade in our morning.

TIME AND PLACE: Just a reminder all gym activities take place at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue, from 5:30 to 8 P.M. Girls, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; Men, Saturday. On Thursday, between 5:30 P.M. and dark, the men's basketball team practices at Jagger Club, 137th Street and Garment Avenue, New York. On Saturdays, the team jante over to Commercial Field, East New York and Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, from 2 to 4 P.M.

FLAT FLY: ATTENTION, Get ready, you bikers. We've arranged a number of interesting jaunts. Have your hiking shoes well oiled and your parkies out against nature calls.

CARMINE-A Finisher



Carmine, a Representative of One of the 32 Nationalities Among the Dressmakers. Comes from Puerto Rico Where the Major Subject of Discussion Today is 'Independence.' But Independence Or No Independence, the Needleworkers Will Be Manacled in the Chains of a System of Exploitation That Hides in the Folds of All Flags and Knows No National Boundaries, Setting the Workers of One Nation Against Their Brothers and Sisters in Another in the Name of 'Patriotism' is the Standard Instrument by Which the International Exploiters Maintain Their Hold on the Handle of the Whip. In Our Union We Have Broken Down the Barriers of False Nationalism; 32 Nationalities Work Side by Side, Knowing That Only Union Produces Victory Against the Common Enemy. The 'Iay is Not For Dialect' When the Workers of the Earth Will Join Their Common Interests Across False Boundaries and Class Walls.

Roof Gym on Summer Sports Program

Tennis and Hikes Under Way Soon as Warm Weather Comes

Roof gym work, tennis, hikes and beach parties are included in the Summer athletic program announced by the Educational Department of Local 22. Less formal aspects of the program such as the hikes, boat rides, beach parties, etc., are being arranged by the newly organized Summer Sports Committee.

The present list of activities follows:

Mondays: Men's gym class including basketball, calisthenics, softball, baseball and basketball, 6:45 to 8:45 P.M. in both 13 and indoor and roof gym, Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue. Swimming between 8:45 and 7:45.

Tuesdays: Girls' calisthenics, stretching building up and reducing work, 5:45; swimming, 6:45.

Wednesdays: Girls' gym night, indoors and outdoors, all gym activities and sports, including softball, basketball.

Thursdays: Men's baseball practice, Jasper Oval, 137th Street and Convent Avenue, 5:45 to dark.

Fridays (beginning June 5): Men and Women, tennis, 6 P.M. to dark, on some of the finest courts in the city less than 15 minutes from the office.

Saturdays: Men's baseball, Commercial Field, Albany and East 30th York Avenues, Brooklyn, 11:30 to 2 P.M.

Sundays: Soccer, Commercial Field, at either 1 or 3 P.M. Definite time for each Sunday may be obtained from the Educational Department.

"AUTOMAT" UNFAIR TO BAKERY WORKERS

A resolution of support urging all dressmakers to cooperate with Bakery Workers' Union, Local 87, now picketing the Automat restaurants, has been passed by the Dress Joint Board.

A committee of strikers appeared before the Board, May 6, and explained that the strike had been organized by the company first. 10 of its bakery workers for joining the Union. The committee said that the Automat restaurants were patronized largely by workers, particularly in the needle trades section, and requested full cooperation.

"22" OPEN FORUM WINDS UP SEASON WITH SYMPOSIUM

Winding up a successful season that from the standpoint of attendance and interest aroused made it one of the most popular features in the educational program of Local 22, the Current Events Open Forum has arranged a symposium to discuss "A Labor Party For America." A Labor Party For America, Norman Thomas, Socialist Party; Clarence Hathaway, Communist Party; and Jay Lovestone, Communist Party (Opposition) will speak at the symposium.

The forum will take place Thursday, May 28, 6 P.M., at the Hotel Delano, 106 W. 43rd Street. Admission will be by ticket only. Tickets costing 10c may be obtained at the Educational Department office, Room 566, 232 W. 46th Street.

They Play Pretty Basketball



HERE THEY ARE, the Basketball Team That Represents the Bronx Branch of Local 89. The Records Show They Play Pretty Basketball and the Picture Shows They Can Enter Any Beauty Contest. Luigi Antonini, Local Manager, and Peter L. Casu, Manager of the District, Give the Masculine Touch.

CHAIRMEN MUST CHECK UNION BOOKS OF ALL WORKERS IMMEDIATELY

Working Card Expiration Dates Must Be Strictly Observed. End of Month Deadline for Green Books.

To All Chairmen and Workers

The Joint Board of the Dressmakers' Union unanimously decided at its meeting on May 6 that shop chairmen be instructed to conduct a rigorous inspection of the membership cards of all workers.

Workers with neither membership books nor unexpired official working cards must be stopped off at once. No excuses may be accepted.

Failure to comply with this decision will be considered a violation as serious as any on the list of the Union and will positively lead to the chairman being brought up on charges before the Joint Board Grievance Committee.

Cards Must Be Changed by the End of Month

Members who have not yet changed their cards to the current Green Card must do so by the end of this week. Applicants who are working on receipts have until the end of the month to pay their balance so that they may produce paid-up membership cards.

Shop chairmen are instructed not to accept any excuses from members who claim that their cards are being held by the Union office. Only the cards of those members who have been fined by the Grievance Committee or who are ill are retained by the Office.

Following the general inspection made by chairmen, a check-up will be made by all business agents to make certain that these instructions have been executed to the letter.

Members Must Cooperate Fully With Chairmen

The Union is obliged to issue this stringent call so that as many unenrolled members of the organization as possible may be placed in shops. No person who is not a full-fledged member of our Union has a right in our industry. The Joint Board appeals to all its members to cooperate fully with the shop chairmen in carrying out this decision. Those failing to do so will be held to strict accountability.

Shop Chairmen and Members! The Union relies on you to carry out this decision within the next two weeks. At the end of that period every person employed in the dress industry, no matter what the craft, must be in possession of a GREEN PAID-UP MEMBERSHIP CARD.

JOINT BOARD DRESSMAKERS' UNION

JULIUS HOCHMAN, General Manager
PHILIP KAPP, Secretary-Treasurer
LUIGI ANTONINI, Manager, Local 89
CHAS. S. ZIMMERMAN, Mgr., Local 22
MAX COHEN, Manager, Local 60
SAM FERLMUTTER, Mgr., Local 10

"Long Live Peace!"

By Luigi Antonini
General Secretary, Local 89

Accustomed to speak freely and to express my thoughts even when silence would be regarded by some as wisdom, I want to say my word about the collapse of Ethiopia and the victory of Italy.

Contrary to the predictions of military experts all over the world and surpassing even the most optimistic expectations of Rome, the Ethiopian resistance has suddenly collapsed and the Emperor has fled the country. Forgetting his vow to defend his soil to the last ditch, Selassie has just done what many other emperors and kings did when their thrones crumbled under the weight of a military defeat.

We, plebeians that we are, can not shed tears when a crown is lost. This should rather be the concern of kings and emperors still left in power. In the light of Selassie they can see what will happen to them, too, some time in the future.

Entering, on May 15, riskier Addis Ababa at the head of his troops, Marshall Badoglio announced that the victory was complete and the war was over.

With that the war really was over; for the end of military hostilities would fill my heart with joy. Only the makers of arms and ammunition could regret the end of a war, for the longer the war lasts, the more money they make. I feel now happy because the lives of thousands of young fellows in uniform will be spared and they will be able to return to their homes, to the care of their parents, to the love of their wives and sweethearts. They will be able to resume their place in the civil life which is more worthy than the military service.

But I also am happy for another reason.

It has been said that this Ethiopian war was necessary in order to provide an outlet for the Italian emigration. Very well, now that Ethiopia has been conquered, we shall see if actual facts will bear out this promise.

When I turn my attention, however, to countries which have already had many colonies to exploit for many years past, I am strongly inclined to believe that the possession of colonies is not enough to solve the problem of unemployment.

Let us look at England, for instance. What nation can claim a bigger colonial empire? Yet England chronically has millions of unemployed. These idle workers remain in the mother country and do not go to the colonies for the simple reason that colonial industrial

or agricultural enterprises find it more profitable to employ cheap local labor than to import home workers, whose requirements are higher and who would ask for better wages.

The same situation is found in France, which has the second biggest colonial empire. Japan has swallowed Manchuria but her overpopulation problem is still acute. Nearly all the Central and South American republics are open to immigration from North America, yet none of our 12 millions of unemployed would even think of going there to set up farms or to work in mines. In fact, the contrary is true. Workers from backward countries are migrating in increasing numbers to industrially advanced lands.

Out of these experiences has grown the belief that the solution of the problem of surplus population cannot be achieved by imperialistic wars, but by social reform. Labor is therefore against imperialistic adventures and wars. Labor wants peace, for it knows that war makes the solution of social and human problems more difficult.

When the clamors of victory will have subsided and the calculation of the cost in material and money of this Ethiopian war will have been made, by the Italian people will find the financial burden much heavier and will realize that returns from the new colony do not compensate the expenses to acquire it—then they will regard what other people have always said at the end of past colonial wars: they solve no social or economic problem, but tend, rather, to make them more complex.

I have always had this belief, and was never afraid to express it. I wish, I repeat it now, for the momentary flush of a futile victory cannot change my conviction and my judgment. "Flingar, non flectar," is my motto.

The labor movement throughout the world is of this very same opinion; not for any particular aversion against this or that country, but for the lessons it has gained in centuries of experience. Labor's aspiration is to see all the countries of the world bound by ties of solidarity and economic cooperation. Time will prove that this is the only sound program for the salvation of the world.

They have announced that the war is over. My wish is that it would really be so! Today as yesterday, as tomorrow, I say, "Long live Peace!"

"89" Williamsburgers Dance



GAY EVENING Was Spent by the Williamsburg Branch of Local 89 and Guests at Dance in Acadia Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., the Evening of April 24. Picture Shows Part of the Dancing Crowd.

Phila. Dress Makers Win Back Wage Cut

Workers Entitled To Increase, Chairman Billkopf Rules in Decision Affecting 2,500.

An award issued by impartial Chairman Jacob Billkopf, of the Philadelphia Dress and Waist Industry, on April 27, restored to 2,500 employed in a number of cotton garment and blouse shops in that city a wage cut which had gone into effect shortly after the installation of the NRA in 1935.

On behalf of the members of the Philadelphia Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association, Hansel Otto, its manager, contended before Chairman Billkopf that the wage reduction conceded in the summer of 1935 to the members of the Philadelphia Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association made cotton dresses and blouses was based chiefly on the assertion by those employers that they were severely handicapped by unfair competition from the immigrant portion of the cotton garment and blouse industries in outside markets. In view of the fact that the Union has since then extended its control and stabilized labor costs in the blouse industry and has been successful in putting a curb on the unfair manufacturers, Brother Otto argued, the restoration of the wage cut and an increase were logical, especially in view of the fact the Spring season had been an unusually successful one in the local market.

For the Association, Mr. Abraham Silver, its manager, opposed an upward readjustment in wages, contending that such an increase would be "unwise and untimely." In his ruling, Chairman Billkopf pointed out that he feels an increase is warranted, fixing the rate at 5 per cent and ordering that it become effective as soon as the manufacture of garments for the Fall season begins in the cotton dress and blouse factories.

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

From the Sidewalks of Fifth Avenue



Placards Carried by Philadelphia Self-st-Elaïne Strikers in Front of Woolworth's Fifth Avenue Store, at 40th Street, New York City, State Their Case To Passing Throgs.

Tune In On
STATION WEVD (1300 Kc.)
EVERY SATURDAY
From 10 to 11 A.M.
(Daylight Saving Time)

For The
"VOICE OF LOCAL 89"
Weekly Messages by
LUIGI ANTONINI
General Secretary of Local 89

Prominent New York Italian Physicians will discuss in the coming weeks the project sponsored by Local 89 for the reopening of the Italian Hospital.

WEVD (1300 Kc.)
Every Saturday
For the
"VOICE OF LOCAL 89"

PRESIDENT DUBINSKY'S COMMENT ON LOCAL 22 RESOLUTION

When the resolution adopted by the Executive Board of Local 22 was brought to the attention of President Dubinsky he made the following comment:

"The Executive Board of Local 22 would have acted more wisely had they adopted no such resolution. The only purpose it can serve is to be broadcast in the Communist press as an example of divided loyalty in our Union.

"Local 22 may have had technically a right to take part in two May Day celebrations but it is, nevertheless, undeniably true that it was against the spirit if not against the letter governing the life of our organization. They should have realized that when the entire trade union movement undertakes a collective action, it is their business, as part of this movement, to contribute their full measure of cooperation to that undertaking instead of dividing their allegiance and making 'united fronts' with other, outside, groups.

"It is true that Local 22 was very well represented at the Polo Grounds celebration, but it is equally true that they could have turned out in greater numbers had they not concentrated first on the earlier celebration in the morning and thereby split the enthusiasm and the efforts of the local in two parts. They should have realized that double celebrations and splitting of forces are acts which tend to weaken the prestige of our Union and to bring a sense of dualism in the ranks.

"Moreover, Local 22 has not only acted for itself in taking part in two May Day celebrations, but its leadership by their action is responsible for creating confusion and division in some of our other locals in connection with the Polo Grounds celebration. Such a course shows that Local 22 is less concerned with a united front with the trade union movement than with a so-called united front with the Communists.

"Instead of flaunting their disregard of solidarity with the overwhelming majority of their own International Union and with the rest of organized labor in resolutions, the Executive Board of Local 22 should have passed to consider that their action, regardless of the fine phraseology in which it is draped, is, in the light of our own experience of many years, harmful in its possible consequences and a distinct disservice to our International Union as a whole."

A Notice To All Employers In Cloak, Dress and Miscellaneous Garment Lines

The Union is calling upon all manufacturers and contractors in industries making women's garments to refuse to have German-made machines or machine parts installed in their factories. Our workers will positively refuse to work on such machines as they have been refusing to patronize any German-made goods in support of the nation-wide boycott which is now in progress.

Board Praises May Day Spirit Of "22" Members

Resolution Congratulates Turnout for Parade And Polo Grounds

The following resolution addressed to the membership of Local 22 has been unanimously passed by the local's executive board:

"We wish to extend heartfelt greetings and congratulations to the thousands upon thousands of dressmakers, members of Local 22, who turned out in unending columns to march behind the banners of their organization in the United May Day parade and the great Polo Grounds mass meeting last Friday! Your loyalty, your magnificent response to the call of the Union, your discipline and responsibility demonstrated as nothing else could your enthusiastic appreciation of the historical meaning of May Day as the great day of labor unity, solidarity and militancy. The firm discipline for which the dressmakers were so widely admired during this fight for the new agreement was again manifested on this May Day. Special credit should go, in particular, to the athletic teams, to the social, cultural and sports divisions, to the red-and-white sweater brigades and to all of the other groups that helped to make our section of the great parade so marvelously colorful and impressive!

The splendid conduct of our membership shows no attorney-founded where the charges raised against our Local that our participation in the United May Day parade would somehow bring division and damage to the Trade Union May Day demonstration at Polo Grounds. Not division but unity was the aim and the result of our policy. Events now prove clearly that our action on May Day contributed very materially not only to the success of the force of labor in a vast demonstration but also to the success of the great Polo Grounds mass-meeting. With an admirable sense of responsibility our members carried out the duties of our Local in the most thoroughly disciplined manner. Having passed the reviewing stand at Union Square in solid ranks, they were among the first to arrive in great masses at the Polo Grounds, forming the biggest single unit at that huge gathering. In the program at the Polo Grounds, too, our athletic, choral, mandolin, dramatic and dance groups took a leading part, doing their share in enhancing the brightness and colorfulness of the meetings.

By its action and by its example on May Day, our Local has made a great contribution towards the consolidation of the forces of labor against the trusts of capital, towards the unification of the working class without regard to race, creed, color or political opinion. We are determined to pursue our policy of unity, to carry on this great struggle until the ranks of labor are at last united against the common enemy, until the working class is at last triumphant over the menacing forces of reaction, fascism and war!

Executive Board
Dressmakers' Union, Local 22,
1, L. G. W. U.
Pearl Halpern, chairman,
Chas. S. Zimmerman,
secretary-manager.

"Runaway Shop" Puppet Show For Union Parents' Meeting



A Puppet Show Dramatizing the "Runaway Shop" Problem, Entirely Written and Produced by Children of Dressmakers, Will Feature the "Outdoor Festival" of the Youth Movement Parents' Association on the Roof of the Hotel Delano, Saturday, May 30. Picture Shows Union Children Making the Puppets for their Show.

The Association is Made Up of the Parents of the Four Youth

Clubs Conducted Under the Auspices of Local 22's Educational Department in Cooperation With Dressmakers' Branch No. 122, Workmen's Circle.

In Addition to the Puppet Show Presented by the Members of the "Junior 22 Club," There Will Be a Peasant Pantomime, Now Being Rehearsed by the "Debs Club," a Softball Baseball Game and Other Features. All Members Are Invited to Attend.

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

In Retrospect And Prospect

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

In the last twelve months, the Eastern Out-of-Town Department has gone through a great deal of strife. The effect of the abolition of the NRA in May, 1935, was immediately felt in the out-of-town factories. Many union employers in our territory tried to take advantage of the situation and attempted to reduce wages and increase the hours of labor. As far as non-union shops are concerned, especially in the cotton and in other miscellaneous trades, wages were cut from one third to one half the amount. Hours of labor were immediately increased from 36 to 44 and more. Against such competitive conditions emanating from the non-union shops, the maintenance of union conditions in the organized shops was made particularly difficult.

As a result of these conditions, we were involved in many individual strikes against firms which tried to reduce workers' wages and lengthen the hours of labor. And I am proud to say that our Union hasn't moved one inch in the direction of permitting the lowering of earnings of the workers, and has succeeded in retaining the same conditions.

Newark General Strike

A number of attempts were made in former years to organize the children's dress industry in the city of Newark, which was unsuccessful. Conditions were never any too good in that branch of the trade, which is considered the cheapest line in the cotton industry. After May, 1935, conditions became still worse. It seemed as though the employers wanted to make up for lost time and wanted to deprive the workers of whatever they had been compelled to grant them under the NRA. Conditions became so bad that they threatened the security of our other locals in that section.

We therefore decided that we must organize that part of the trade no matter what the cost might be. We renewed our campaign and on August 12, 1935, a general strike was called, which lasted nine weeks. The workers, although we had a hard job convincing them to go out on strike, once they were out fought day and night until the strike was settled.

Elizabeth Situation

I wish to mention Elizabeth, in

"A Cheering Section in Front of 'Durant Fortress'"



It Is Like Storming the Bastille Every Morning the I.G.W.U. Elizabeth Girls Pickets Line Up in Front of Big Structure Which Houses Several Non-Union Dress Shops—Are These Boys and Girls Downhearted? Just Look At Them and Answer. . . .



Yonkers Dress Pickets Have Their "Guard of Honor"

particular, because this town has become a haven of refuge for those who try to escape union conditions. The famous Durant Building became a fortress for those manufacturers. This building was originally built by the Durant Automobile Company with all precautions against any outsiders who were not wanted inside the gates. Through a lot of energy and determination on the part of our officers we finally broke the ice even in that building, and at the present time we are conducting three strikes in the Durant Building.

Besides the strikes mentioned above, our department has conducted in the last eleven months, 115 strikes, ranging in duration from a few days to a few months, in the various trades under our control. Most of those strikes were in the dress industry. And as these lines are being written we still have 35 shops on strike.

During this period we were also busy preparing our members out of town for a possible general strike in the dress industry. And when it appeared that a strike was unavoidable all our out-of-town members in the dress industry were ready and waited for the signal to walk out.

The agreement, with its new improvements, such as installation of contractors and selling prices with the jobbers directly, has brought

some good results, especially as regards price settlements. And although it is a little too early to make a real check-up of the exact gains, we can say with certainty that our members have benefited much by it. As for the other trades, working by week, they all received the increases provided for in the new agreements.

Cloak Division

The cloak shops in the Out-of-Town Department are about one quarter the number of those in the dress industry and are not as large in size. But the problems there are more difficult than in the other trades for many reasons which I don't intend to enumerate here. Cloak scales are much higher and, therefore, harder to enforce out of town where women make cloaks. And even if the workers in the cloak shops out of town would all receive the minimum scales they would still be considered a competitive factor to the New York workers. Making cloaks is still a man's industry. With some exceptions, the workers in New York all earn above the minimum scale.

The cloak workers out of town are the most dedicated members for the reason that their seasons are the shortest and they can hardly make a living although their scales are higher than in the other trades. Notwithstanding all difficulties, we have made some progress. We have conducted a number of weeks lasting from one to eight weeks.

Due to the many complications, including the fact that the cloak shops are spread over a very wide area, the International, together with the Cloak Joint Board, agreed to put on a special man to take charge of the cloak shops, and Vice-President George Rubin of Philadelphia undertook that job. With the cooperation of all our officers, I am sure he will make progress.

Miscellaneous Trades

As far as the miscellaneous trades, such as corsets and brasieres, white goods, house dresses, ladies' sockwear, knitted goods and

others are concerned, these have lately spread out in the different districts and a widespread organization campaign is needed in those industries. Our International, together with the various locals involved, has mapped out a plan of such activities, and I hope that in my next review I shall be able to point out some concrete gains in this field, too.

Legal Conflicts

The last eleven months, it seems to me, were record-breaking, as far as conflict with the courts is concerned. We were served, during that time, with about one dozen injunctions, most of them in the State of New Jersey, prohibiting or limiting our activities. Our officers and some of the strikers were even charged with contempt of court, for not fully complying with different orders.

It is apparent from this short review that our Department has been quite active since last May, and we have been rewarded for our activity by enrolling 3,960 more members into our International.

Opened, Discovered --Closed

This is the story of a 2-week-old open shop in Riverhead, L. I.

Three weeks ago, a brand new dress shop opened for business in Riverhead, L. I., under the imposing name of Triboro Dress Co. It had a capacity for 100 people, although its beginnings were modest. Lured by a promise of quick profits, cheap labor and plenty of production, the Triboro firm concluded that it had found a haven in Riverhead. But the Union was alert, and, in less than three weeks, was able to make the necessary contacts, call a strike, and have all the workers out. The climax came on Monday, May 4.

Brother Jack Grossman, who is the union strategist in Long Island, is confident that by the time this issue is in the hands of the readers, the firm will have made up its mind to go Union. In any case, the strikers are determined to stick it out to the finish.

PARTY MARKS WAGE INCREASE

Sister Lila, Perone, chairlady of the I. Kalmis dress shop on White Street, Tarrytown, N. Y., was host to about 25 co-workers at her home, Saturday night, May 2. The affair was in celebration of a new scale of wages and hours recently won by the Union for the workers at that shop. Michael Madros, Union organizer for Upper Westchester County, attended the affair.

The workers, who are members of Local 154, presented Sister Perone with a kitchen set, consisting of table and chairs, in appreciation of her work as shop chairlady.

Salmaggi Extends Brooklyn Season

Spurred by the tremendous success of the Spring Grand Opera Season at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, Maestro Alfredo Salmaggi announces the continuation of the popular-priced season, presenting Gounod's "Faust" on Monday, May 18, and the popular title—Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana"—and Nonneville's "Patriote" on Tuesday, May 19.

Two Cops To One Picket



The Nite-Crafters, Pajama Workers of Orange, N. J., Had A Hectic Time Winning Their Strike for Union Conditions—The Tee Little Girl, Watching Arrest of Picket Appear Sincerely Concerned With Her Fate.

HELP MAKE 'JUSTICE' YOUR PAPER! Write letters, send contributions, offer interesting photographs, suggest ideas. Write on one side of the paper only in any language.

Montreal Dress Cutters Are All in Union Now

By Bernard Shane
Organizer, ILGWU

Ever since the International granted a charter to the dress cutters in Montreal a year and a half ago, we were waiting for the opportunity to strike and establish Local 205 permanently on the map of the ILGWU. We had many setbacks during that period. The cutters still remembered the humiliations and defeat they suffered while an independent dress cutters' union under the guidance of the Communist Needle Trades Union and it was hard to convince them that the ILGWU is conducting its business differently and there is a chance to get real improvements in the working conditions and real victories with the International. They also were troubled greatly by changes in the administration of that local.



John Uleas
Manager Dress Cutters'
Local 205, Montreal

Each of the few that entered the factories that particular morning left the shops the next day. By Thursday the manufacturers discovered that unless they signed a contract with the Union, they would give up making dresses this season, and after a stormy meeting on that same day, they invited us to a conference the next morning.

At first, the manufacturers insisted that we send the strikers back to work and then proceed with the making of the contract. When we explained to them, however, that we were in no mood foratory tactics, they changed their attitude and, after battling for two days, a contract with the following stipulations was agreed to on Saturday, April 25.

What We Gained

- (1) A union shop. (2) Shop chairman. (3) Business agent to attend to complaints. (4) No new cutters to be engaged without getting a working card from the Union. (5) A 44-hour week with a limit of 8 hours overtime. (They used to work 48 and all kinds of overtime.) (6) No overtime on Friday and Saturday afternoons. (7) Equal division of work. (8) No discharge without a trial. (9) A trial period of two weeks for newly-hired help. (10) An arbitration machinery. (11) No discrimination for union activity. (12) No employer, designer or foreman permitted to do work at the cutting table. (13) Guaranteed minimum for skilled cutters—\$29 a week for shopgirls, \$23 a week and for apprentices—\$15. (14) No reduction from wages above minimum. (15) Contract to be certified under the Collective Labor Agreement—Exposition Art to be in the store rack and the minimum wage scale.

During the negotiation of the contract, an immediate increase of \$2 is to be granted to all cutters not receiving the minimum wage now. In cases where the present wage are too low as compared with the minimum, the Union is to make special adjustment for strikers' increases.

When the conference committee finished the work with the manufacturers late in the afternoon, the strikers were still waiting in the Auditorium Hall the strip headquarters. The committee at once repaired to the hall where it received an ovation. A detailed report of the contract was submitted to the strikers on Monday, April 27, and the agreement was unanimously received. In the past few days, the dress cutters of Montreal did not forget that they must fortify their position by strengthening

Grasp Key To Your Future . . . Join Your Classes!

ing the Union financially. By an almost unanimous vote they decided to assess each member \$1 towards an organization fund for the future, this assessment to be paid out of the first pay after going to work.

At that special meeting, the cutters also did not forget their workmen and broker members of the Cloakmakers' Union, who cooperated in their strike. A resolution of thanks to Mrs. Jack Bonck, business agent of the Cloakmakers' Union, who also conducted the picket work, was passed and Mrs. Bonck, who conducted the legal defense work in keeping the strikers out of jail, was warmly commended.

Brother Shane, the general organizer, and Brother John Uleas, manager of Local 205, were given expressions of sincere appreciation for their successful leadership of the strike. The Montreal Joint Council and the individual cloakmakers who actually became strikers themselves during those hectic days were thanked, and above all, our great International was extolled in a resolution for the moral and financial support given the strikers.

The next step in the dress trade is now being planned. We intend to get in touch with the General Office of the ILGWU at once and start a general campaign of the industry.

We are hopeful that the example set by the dress cutters will be an incentive to the operators, finishers and pressers working in dress shops to organize the trade as a whole. The cutters are anxious to help in every way.

We hope soon to be able to report that the general organization campaign of the dressmakers in Montreal is in full swing.

The Settling With the Boulevard Frocks Firm

By Meyer Perlstein
Regional Representative, ILGWU

Second Drive Gets Results

The campaign to organize the workers in the Boulevard Frocks factory in Minneapolis, began last year. It is one of the largest cutters' dress factories in the country. It employs 500 people all year around, and 650 to 700 in the height of the season.

Since last year when we began missionary work in the Boulevard factory, the firm had adopted a constructive plan in opposing the union. They began to improve the conditions of the workers in the shop and kept up the 36-hour week for many many months after the NIRA had gone out of existence. Of the 500 regular workers whom the firm employs throughout the year, about 250 were working steadily, receiving pay for 15 weeks in the year, while the additional workers had to work on the average of 45 to 46 weeks per year.

Terms of New Agreement

Five weeks ago I sent a letter to the firm, which was immediately answered, and a conference between me and the firm was arranged. This resulted in the agreement which we have signed with that firm. Our settlement in Houston, Texas, had a great influence in bringing about the settlement here, and the Houston agreement was used by the firm as a basis for negotiation.

The agreement we have signed provides for the 40-hour week; \$13 minimum scale; a shop committee to adjust price and to be discharged without just cause; the closed union shop; all workers must be members of the union, arbitration machinery, etc.

The conditions in the shop as I found them at the time of the settlement were as follows:

Among the piece workers, who compose the great majority in the shop, the average earnings of all the several hundred workers in the piece work department, who also include the apprentices and a

certain number of "abnormal" workers, faced workers of similar status in the shop by charitable institutions, the earnings per hour for all these piece workers was 25½¢ per hour, an average of \$12.50 per week. The total average earnings of the week workers, not including the cutters, was an average of 34¢ per hour, an average of \$17.30 per week. The averages in the cutting department, which includes a large number of girls who work as spreaders, are 35¼¢ per hour, or an average of \$17.85 per week. The agreement provides that these earnings become the minimum earnings of the workers in the shop, and the shop committee is given the power to readjust prices upward.

Big Gain Scored

From whichever angle you take it, the unionization of this large factory is really a big achievement, because it opens up our opportunity to fully and completely control the cotton garment industry.

The overwhelming majority of the workers in the Boulevard shop have already joined the Union, paying a \$1 initiation fee. Those who are coming in later are paying a \$2 fee. The weekly dues are 10¢, of which 5¢ will go to a sick fund which I thought advisable to establish with the birth of the local.

Loah Blunder, whom I engaged two months ago as education director and organizer for the local, has done very effective work in this factory. Harry Ruff was placed last week in charge of the new Cotton Dress Local, and also to take charge of our entire organization in the Twin Cities.

The Twin Cities Joint Board has also decided to establish an office of its own. It has had, and will have, an office together with the Amalgamated locals; now five headquarters are being fixed up in the Twin Cities, and our ILGWU locals are becoming an important factor in the local garment industry. We are also inaugurating a drive to unionize the rest of the shops we have taken, which include a few small cotton dress shops and several large, nationally-known lingerie and underwear shops.



Bernard Shane
General Organizer, ILGWU
Montreal

Beats Wanted To Be Shown

Ever since Brother John Uleas became manager of Local 205, however, the dress cutters began to regain confidence and to return gradually to Local 205. Some of them, who had stayed away from the Union for over a year paid up their dues. Others who were never in the Union, joined up as new members, until recently we reached the conclusion that it was time to demand a contract from the employer and, if refused, to declare a strike.

On March 26 a meeting was called and a decision to prepare for a general strike was adopted at a general member meeting of the cutters, after having obtained an endorsement from President Dubinsky. Our dues, as usual, made every effort possible to avoid a strike. We interviewed a number of the more important employees, explaining to them that it would be of benefit to the industry to avoid a strike, by granting the demands of our Union. Some of these employees agreed with our officers that it would be the best way out. As usual, however, they refused to sign contracts with the Union unless they desired that the contract that the strike trade was involved. More than twenty very large firms, on the other hand, definitely stated that they would not deal with the Union at all.

On April 18 a vote by secret ballot for or against the strike was taken, and the tallying was 218 in favor of the strike and 4 against.

Complete Tie-up

On April 22 a red circular was distributed in the dress streets announcing the general strike. The employers who thought that they were secure against a strike and that the cutters would not join the Union, this time received the surprise of their lives. The dress cutters stayed out and refused to

Shining With Joy As They Pose With Their Chief



Group of San Antonio Dress Workers Beaming on the Camera When President Dubinsky Visited Their City Last Month — Some of These Girls Are on Strike Now in the Dorothy Frocks Shop.

L. W. Sports in Review

By Milt Spiro

Sports Records Broken At Polo Grounds

Performing before an assemblage of 45,000 spectators, our basketball and soccer teams smashed all existing attendance records for these two sports in this country at the May Day celebration at the Polo Grounds.

In the basketball games, Local 93 Harlem matched shots with Local 62 and went down to a 2 to 0 defeat. Local 142 and Local 59 Bronx girls battled to a scoreless draw in an abbreviated game. In the feature contest Local 49 Baltimore trounced Local 125 ACWA, quietest by an 11 to 4 count in a thrilling 15-minute exhibition.

While these games were going on, two soccer games also were held. In the exhibition title, Local 10 defeated Local 117 by 1 to 0, and the drama presents outstanding Local 22 by a 4 to 2 count.

The baseball teams of Locals 10, 182, 18, 125, and 49 were credited to give baseball exhibitions but were refused permission to use the diamond by the groundskeepers. In the grand parade where all the different L. W. and A. C. W. teams participated, they made a very colorful and impressive showing and demonstrated their strength to their leaders. The athletic unit was the largest single unit in point of numbers, boasting a numerical strength of more than 400 athletes, and it was definitely proved to the officials that sports in the International are here to stay.

Baseball League Opening

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Saturday, May 16, 1935

11:00 A. M.

Local 35 vs. Local 132

1:00 P. M.

Local 49 vs. Local 102

2:30 P. M.

Local 22 vs. Local 89 Bronx Pk.

COMMERCIAL FIELD

Albany & E. New York Aves.

Brooklyn, New York

Admission by Season Pass

Directions to Park—

I.R.T. Subway to Kingston Ave.

Soccer Bouts And Sources

The second half of the soccer season is rolling merrily along and it looks like anybody's chance for the title.

In games played on April 26th at Commercial Field, Local 142 Mt. Vernon swamped Local 22 by a 5 to 2 count, while up in Starlight Park, Local 117 surprised with a 5 to 2 victory over the strong eleven from Local 10.

Local 69 traveled up to Mt. Vernon on May 3rd and came home with a 2 to 0 defeat handed them by Local 142.

The results of these games throw the league into a wide-open affair and the standing is as follows:

Team	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Goals
Local 117	4	2	1	10	7
Local 10	3	1	4	8	7
Local 142	3	2	1	8	3
Local 22	3	2	2	7	7

Baseball League Opens May 16

After six weeks of conditioning, the L. W. U. baseball league gets going on Saturday morning, May 16th, with four games scheduled to be played at Commercial and Boys' High Fields, Brooklyn. Admission to the league opening is by season pass on sale at all local clubs and at Starke Stadium, 116 West 39th Street. The pass is priced for 75 cents for the entire season of 26 Saturdays, and you can also use the tennis and handball courts at Boys' High Field if your tendency is such.

Elaborate preparations and arrangements are being made to open up the season with a bang, and we urge you to support your teams by coming down to cheer them on to victory.

Ten locals have entered teams, and it has been necessary to break them up into two divisions. Division A is composed of Locals 10, 49, 69, 102 and the Bronx Jais. Board and Division B is made up of Local 22, 35, 89 Boro Park, 132 and 155.

Baseball Council Doing Excellent Work
Much praise is due the baseball council for the job they are doing in getting the baseball season off on the right foot. The boys have been functioning for several weeks now and all the knotty problems have been untangled to the satisfaction of all the teams.

Special commendation is due the

Funds for Idle Pay In Force in N. Y.

Favorable Ruling by Court of Appeals Spurs Collections

The Court of Appeals of the State of New York, on April 13, declared the New York Unemployment Insurance law constitutional, and, spurred by this decision, the State Labor Department has notified employers throughout the State that contributions are due as of May 1st.

The decision by the Court of Appeals reverses completely a previous decision by Judge Russell, at Troy, N. Y., which held the entire act unconstitutional. Chief Justice Crane who wrote the majority opinion for the Court of Appeals, stated its part:

"The courts can take judicial notice of the fact that unemployment in the last five or six years has been a very acute problem for State and Federal Government. There have always been from the earliest the poor and unfortunate whom the State has had to support by means of money raised by taxation.

"Unemployment, from whatever cause, has increased enormously in every part of the country, if not indeed world-wide, and it is among the most serious of our modern ills. It is possible to provide against unemployment, the loss of work with its serious consequences to the family, to the children, and to the public at large? When such a matter becomes general and affects the whole body politic, a situation has arisen which requires the exercise of the reserved power of the State if there be a practical solution."

Officers, who are Angelo Papalio (83), chairman; Herman Raxenberg (21), secretary; and By Oberman (10), treasurer.

A most enjoyable Summer is in prospect for all teams.

Tennis and Handball

Every Saturday

1 P.M. to 7 P.M.

BOYS HIGH ATHLETIC FIELD

Troy and East New York Aves.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Admission — Season Pass, 50c

on Sale at all Local Offices

and 106 West 39th St.

Season Pass also entitles bearer to all League Baseball games at Commercial and Boys High Fields

Connecticut Locals As Ever On Alert

By Bernard Schuch
Conn. State J.G.W.U. Manager

Since my last letter in "Justice," the new system of setting prices either on the jobbers' premises or neutral grounds has gone into effect in Connecticut dress shops as well, though it is entirely too early to pass judgment on this system. Charlatans from most of our shops have been called to New York to participate in the settlement of prices. Some of them have had to go more than once a week. In order to acquiesce our entire membership with the new system, we have had shop meetings with practically every shop in the industry in the last few weeks, and in some cases shops required more than one meeting.

We are still carrying on a strike against the Hartford Procks, Hartford, Conn., and recently the employer applied for an injunction. Apparently the judge didn't even deem it necessary to read the application for the injunction before allowing his signature to it. However, when the Union demanded an immediate hearing on the temporary injunction, another judge modified it, allowing peaceful picketing without limiting the number of pickets. We are now carrying on again lively and effective picketing in front of that shop.

New Haven

Dance

On Saturday, April 25, Local 151 of New Haven had its big annual dance in the Armory, and as usual the dance was a great success. Among the guests who came over from New York to enjoy themselves together with the members of Local 151 were: Brother Harry Wandler, Gen. Mgr. of the Out-of-Town Department; Abe Rosen, assistant manager; Israel Horowitz, manager Contact Department; Jack Grossman, manager Long Island Department; J. Holt, manager Westchester County Locals, Mayor Murphy of New Haven, and Joseph M. Tose, Connecticut Commissioner of Labor.

Programs were received from President David Dubinsky, Vice-President Julius Hochman, Vice-President Luigi Antonini, S. Romualdi, Sadie Reich, and Pannia M. Cohn.

After the dance the guests and the charlatans had supper at Hotel Dunbar.

Drive in Underwear Shops

About the middle of April, several hundred underworld workers in Bridgeport responded to the call of the Union and walked out in what we might call a general strike in that industry, "striking" four shops. With the aid of Brooklyn, New York, of Local 10, Samuel Shore, of Local 52, and Vice-President Wandler, three of the shops signed up and returned the workers to their shops on May 4.

I hope this will mark the beginning of a complete administration of the underwear industry in Connecticut.

Our Locals Celebrate May 1

All our shops in Stamford, Bridgeport and New Haven celebrated May 1, in one way or another, and all of them stayed from Bridgeport responded to the call of work one-half day and participated in May Day mass-meetings arranged for that purpose.

At the Stamford meeting Business Agent Beach acted as chairman, and August Claessens and myself delivered talks.

A large overflow meeting was held in Bridgeport with Mayor Jasper McLevy, Socialist Representative Jack Borigin and August Claessens as the speakers. Business Agent Benstadt acted as chairman.

In New Haven we celebrated May 1st together with the Socialist Party and the Workmen's Circle with a performance given by the Brookwood Labor Players and August Claessens as the main speaker.

Our choral groups from Stamford, Bridgeport and New Haven participated in the May Day celebration at the Polo Grounds, New York.

Join Our Trips

May 16, 2 P.M.—Roosevelt

Weeks, 25 East 26th St., N. Y.

Y. C. Theodore Roosevelt's collection, 129 St.—H.M.T. Subway.

May 21, 11 A.M.—City Hall

City Hall Park, N. Y. C.

Group meets in Governor's room. Trip includes a tour of Lower New York (Subways and L to City Hall)

May 26, 1:20 P.M.—Status of Albany. Group meets at Battery, near Statue of Liberty boat. 25c for round trip.

JANE HIGGINS

BY SEAMAN



Mrs. Roosevelt Hostess To Women Workers

By Pauline M. Newman

Starting at the White House may seem to some people the domain of a mistress's ambition, but in the case of Mrs. Roosevelt, who came from New York and Alabama, who are the house guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt during our attendance as delegates to the 15th Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League in Washington this week, it is a "home away from home." We may have been somewhat worried at first for fear of being caught in a web of formality, but the welcome we received and the continued friendly hospitality shown us soon overcame that. Mrs. Roosevelt was in New York when we arrived the first evening. But, the President welcomed us, and stayed long enough to chat with us in his friendly and informal way. During our talk he touched on the New York Minimum Wage Law.

Each morning of this week we breakfasted with Mrs. Roosevelt. She leads us all in discussing our problem, getting us all to tell her our own stories and experiences, and those of the communities from which we come. One of the Southern girls told me the other night that "the thing that amazes me most is her great sense of humor, her interest in what is happening to people in every part of the country. She knows the facts. I never knew what a magnificent human being she is!" We all feel that way. Her marvelous understanding of economic conditions all over this great land of ours, her deep interest in the "underdog," her realization of the goal to abolish poverty and wipe out misery, to find ways and means by which to give all children—black and white—a chance to develop physically, spiritually and intellectually, she feels, is the task of us all, including the government.

One of the first things the First Lady did for "us girls" after she returned to the White House was to take us around through the gardens and the house itself so that we might see everything and get over feeling strange. On two separate evenings, she left word with the waiters that there were to be movies shown at the White House and that we were invited to come. Each night, every girl found a plate of fruit beside her

bed, which seemed to be the last possible personal thoughtfulness for their comfort.

Three girls have gotten a special thrill out of the fact that they have slept in the Lincoln bed.

These Southern girls are the "scholarship delegates" of the National League for this convention, which is the first to be held in seven years. The money to bring them to Washington for educational purposes was raised by League members and their friends and Mrs. Roosevelt contributed the "board and lodging" for the fifteen as an old member of the New York League herself.

The Convention meetings have caused a great deal of commotion in Washington and throughout the country, and have done a great deal to awaken public interest in the problems of women workers in their struggle for better conditions for themselves and for labor as a whole. At the second session, President William Green told the delegates that: "In looking at the post-NRA situation as a whole, it would not be an exaggeration to say that women workers have been hardest hit by the abandonment of code standards. Those who have remained in employment have had their hours lengthened and their wages cut, and those who are unemployed have been deprived of their opportunity for employment. There has been a widespread recurrence of the employment of children under 14, accompanied by the recurrence of home work in the industries in which this practice has long been an industrial evil. The goal of the labor movement is to have the practice completely and permanently outlawed in all States."

Mrs. Roosevelt was a speaker at an afternoon session of the convention and said in part: "We have to face realities today. We know we have come to the point where great changes are taking place. We have got to understand each other's problems, and one of the best ways I know is to give an education to your affiliated members, the people who come to work with you. I feel that the Women's Trade Union League has perhaps one of the most important jobs to do, and it is in a position to do it, where just the unions themselves cannot do it, in this

Local 38 Had A Banquet On May 1

Pres. Dubinsky Attends Local's Dinner

Besides taking part in the general festival of the Union on May 1, Local 38, Ladies Tailors, had a grand party and dance of their own in the evening, carried out fully in the spirit of May Day.

The highlight of the affair was a talk by President Dubinsky. After paying tribute to the significance of the workers' holiday, the President of the ILOUW declared that he "was proud of Local 38 because they have managed to retain their independence and identity in a period when locals of even 10,000 are considered as small organizations." He attributed this to the courage and loyalty of its active workers who are accustomed to overcome difficulties and hardships which confront them. The International also has always been willing to assist this local and will continue to do so in the future.

Vice-President Harry Greenberg, manager of Local 31, Elias Lieberman, legal advisor of the Union, also spoke. Among the guests were Fannie M. Cohn, Sadie Reich, and Martin Platt, former German labor leader. Ildor Jacob, manager of Local 23, was toastmaster.

education of affiliated members as well as trade union members."

At the mass meeting held in the Government Auditorium in the U. S. Department of Labor building on Wednesday night, "Labor's America" was discussed by Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the League, with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins talking on "The Essentials of the Social Security Program" and Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York on the "Extent to Which the Law Protects Labor." Mary E. Dreier presided.

Other important speakers during the course of the convention included Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, Miss Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. M. H. Hedger, Director of Research, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Dr. Walter N. Polakoff, industrial engineer and author of "The Power Age." Prof. Nathan Hamilton, Past Harrison of the Brotherhood of Railway Carriers, Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews of New York and others

"91" Prepares a Social Summer for Members

Begins With a Successful First of May

By Harry Greenberg, V.P. Manager Local 91

May First was celebrated by the membership of Local 91, this year, not only in the truest spirit of disciplined labor but also in the freshest spirit of springtime. The thousands of members of Local 91, who are mainly girls of an age young enough to appreciate

billions of the Hotel Delano on the evening of May First to attend "91's" May Dance. The ball, like the Polo Grounds, was decorated with posters and streamers, swathed in red hunting and drapery. A great century piece occasioned the fifteenth anniversary of May Day together with impressive posters representing labor's international struggle against war and fascism reminded those who came to celebrate labor's great aspirations for the future and struggle of the past.



Members of Children's Dress Makers' Union Filled Spacious Delano Hotel Ballroom and Made Grounds After They Returned From Polo Grounds.

"91" Holds Dance First

The exhilarating touch of Spring came to the Polo Grounds in high spirits, glad to be free on this congenial Spring day and glad to see the power of their international union which made them free. Glad colorfully, thousands of members of Local 91 poured into the Polo Grounds, adding their youthful exuberance to an impressive spectacle and impressed to return by the grandeur of which they were a part.

"91" Holds Dance

Seemingly without interruption, the happy rhythm of celebration continued right through the day as thousands of members and friends of Local 91 stepped into the Grand

Boat Ride

The membership of Local 91 is now looking forward to another gigantic affair where thousands of members of the Union may gather in social enjoyment. On the First Day of August, a gala boatride up the Hudson River on the steamer "Clearmont" to Hook Mountain will take place. The steamer will be chartered exclusively for Local 91.

On the boat there will be dancing and song shows. At Hook Mountain there will be games and picnicking and entertainment. In the moonlight of the Summer night the Steamer "Clearmont" will begin to ply its way back to factored Manhattan. After a day of relaxation and joy.

Unity House Celebration

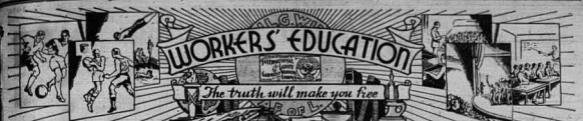
In accordance with a decision of the executive board of Local 91, there is being planned a week-end at Unity House, the ILOUW Summer resort, at which members of Local 91 will have an opportunity to appreciate this institution of their parent union.

The plan was inspired by the success of Local 91's basketball team in winning the championship of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and by the success of the dramatic group of the Union in the presentation of its anti-war play at the ILOUW dramatic festival. As a reward for the basketball players and as an opportunity to permit a large body of members to see the results of the local's educational and recreational work amidst pleasant surroundings, the executive board of the local has decided to make arrangements so that a large body of chairmen, chairwomen and members may attend Unity House on one week-end together with the participation in the various educational and recreational activities of the Union.

Basking in White House Light



A Group of Delegates in Attendance at National Convention of Women's Trade Union League in Washington, D. C. Among These Are: Rose Schneiderman, Elizabeth Christmas, Pauline M. Newman, Feige Shapiro, Local 22, Fannie M. Cohn, Mary E. Dreier, And the Other Trade Union Women Who Were Entertained at the White House.



Director's Diary

April 4: Brookwood commence. Four ILGWU scholarship graduates present, with fifth, Alice Buerer, away in hospital. Frank M. Cohn presiding. Good speeches by Hochman, Kingdom and Tucker Smith.

April 11 and 12: Enjoyed festival ILGWU Studio. (See description May 1st issue of "Justice.")

April 14: Lively experience at installation meeting of Wilmington group in Chicago?

April 19: Pleasant active day in Cleveland - meeting of Joint Board of Local 20 and visit to avoid Prist-Biederman shop.

April 17 and 18: Lined out in Chicago and spoke at student rally. Later spoke to meeting of Joint Board Executive which lasted until 2 A. M. (When did the Joint Board members sleep in Chicago?)

Chicago Labor College annual meeting to describe ILGWU education activity.

April 20: Saw educational movies with view of utilization as visual aids in our classroom.

Brother Danish described labor press at U.S. class.

April 22: Drove the hay on center with Schlesinger, Tucker Smith and others to greet George Lantzbury on Berea campus to get first-grad news.

April 25: Successful staff conference with Brother Schaffer and other staff members reporting on past year and plans for future.

Spoke with Mabel Lestic at Affiliated Schools training class.

Enjoyed fellowship with Local 133 members and their children at Sage Studios in five evenings' entertainment.

April 27: Luncheon and discussion meeting with Herbert Morrison.

With other members of International, enjoyed his comparison of British and American labor movements.

Brother Hamberger at T.T.S. class. After, to well-run and successful social evening at the Education Center at Heckscher Foundation.

April 28: Important meeting of Educational Committee with big ideas and new ideas for expansion discussed. Mass formation, visual aids, extension of T.T.S. courses and budget discussed.

April 30: To Philadelphia to meet Educational Committee of Joint Board and get details of their student program of study and recreational work. Introduced Victoria records to choral group.

actively preparing to do its staff for tomorrow's May Day meeting.

May 11: Colorful Baltimore Joint Board meeting. High spot, Ukrainian folk dances - riot of color and pinetting and pinings by grave little five-year-old star-bomb ILGWU members in supplementary meeting. May Day meeting on the Plaza.

On to Washington for three more meetings.

May 2: Reports from locals piling up for presentation to G.E.R. meeting. Have you sent yours?

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
 Mack Allen, Director
 Fannie M. Cohn, Secretary
 Louis Schaffer, Supervisor
 Cultural and Recreation Division



Don't Let The Boss Make A Monkey Out Of You, Join Your Class!

On Educational Front

T. U. S. Course.
 With attendance still well maintained, our Training-for-Trade Union-Service class finished its course of 15 two-hour periods on May 4. Because Brother Unbey was called away to St. Louis, he was unable to take the final class but Vice-President Rose Picotina stepped into breach on short notice and gave us a very interesting account of her strike experience with the rubber workers at Akron and also of her recent visit to the Auto Workers' Convention.

A description of the course, its aim and methods and list of the 25 documents made available by writing up the talks of the visiting teachers is likely to appear in a forthcoming issue of the "American Federationist." The following members were given a copy of Levine's "The Women's Garment Workers" in recognition of their perfect attendance records: Joseph Terry, Local 10; Reed Kary, 10; Maxine Dandridge, Local 81; Max Heller, Local 91; Samuel Zeldin, Local 117; Charles Schwartz, Local 46. A souvenir pamphlet was also given to the following who had made 12 and 14 consecutive attendances: David Altman, Local 22; Fred Fiedler, Local 49; Olive Ramirez, Local 142; Sadie Bernhardt, Local 91; Sam Rankin, Local 117; S. Abramowitz, Local 33; Julia Galin, Local 144; Aaron Schwartz, Local 49; Jacob Kornberg, Local 60.

We hope to set up similar courses early in the Fall and to run several "chain" classes during the summer on different nights of the week, in order to meet the growing demand. The Education Committee has okayed the proposal to make the talks given the basis for a printed series of chain class materials, running a trade union and we feel sure that this will meet the needs, not only of our own locals, but of other unions taking up workers' education.

One thanks are due to the teachers who gave their time and services to help us start what we think will prove a new and valuable extension of applied workers' education.

Scholarships At Brookwood.
 Any member of the ILGWU can now file his or her application for the Brookwood scholarships, 1936-37. There are 5 of these available and the selection is made in the

following way: First of all, the would be student sends to us for an application blank. On this application blank he must receive the endorsement of his local. This application blank is passed upon by the Brookwood Labor College faculty and out of all the applications they make up a list with their names from the Brookwood point of view. Then that list is brought to the Education Committee which makes the final selection of the 5 ILGWU scholarship students. The scholarship covers board and tuition for 6 months. No composition is given to the applicant for loss of wages and the student should try to have enough funds to cover incidental expenses, such as books, cigarettes, clothes, etc. Travel expenses are taken care of by the local or the individual student. Ask quickly if you are interested.

"Hill Come To Brookwood"

Picture Publicity
 Brother Paparelli and his many other students will be pleasantly surprised to see their pictures in the "Recreation" issue of "Building America."
 "The People's Press" (May 2) carried the picture of our Chicago Chorus with a reference to the New York Choral achievements.

Institute Started In Full Swing

Bojan, Cleveland, Baltimore, Shamokin, Scranton and Wilmington are among the locals contributing to our next month at the first institute started on May 8. Old Ed shows down upon classes under the shade of the trees. The splicing in the post and the shouts from the ball court in the afternoon indicate a wise mixture of play with work. We are all ready to entertain the second student body on May 15. Don't let the members of your local miss out on these institutes!

Five Five-Day Institutes

Brookwood Labor College
 May 8 - June 5
 Write for Details
 EDUCATIONAL DEPT.,
 1 West 14th Street, New York

New Books for Workers

"America Must Act" by Francis Bowes Sayre (Assistant Secretary of State) sums up the case against economic nationalism and the importance of cooperation between nations to reopen and enlarge the channels of world trade. It explains the effects of the recent treaty with Canada. If any worker thinks that high tariffs and an attempt to make the United States self-sufficient are of benefit to tax workers, he should note that in a study of 26 industries, not aided by protective tariffs, the wages were higher than in another 26 industries enjoying high protection. We shall be glad to send a copy of this pamphlet to any of our locals and particularly the classes in Current Events and Economics.

The latest of those fascinating essays in simple graphic presentation of complicated and controversial questions issued by the Foreign Policy Association is the "Headline Book" is "Dictatorship" (25c) and "Peace." Despite its impartial bending over backwards to the Fascists state their own case in a way that leaves the American worker to be on their guard. And "Peace" rightly concerns itself with the various trade policies. We will send a copy to any local upon request.

"Red Neck" by McAllister Coleman and Stephen Kambeushak (Smith & Haas 12) belongs to proletarian novels by its content but falls short of greatness in its portrayal of the life and spiritual death of Dave Houston, the pit boy who became a union official. The tale hops about disjointedly and disproportionately interest is focused upon the trial, in which Dave escapes punishment for shooting a would be Ku Kluxer. Faced with union bureaucracy, entrenched coal operators, and the sad plight of the coal industry (the conveyor carrying men, too many mines and too many miners), and the competition of the non-union fields in West Virginia where Dave, as other organizers, was beaten, senseless and run out of town. Dave never smiles and shows his regrets in drink while his illegitimate son leads a new revolt of the rank and file. The story comes so close to life in so many places that it is a real success to Peabody Coal Co. The young miner who wants to go in Brookwood that it is regrettable that the new life of the C.I.O. and the non-S.N.C.A. military had no echo therein. Not so warmly human and poignant as "Tom, Tom's Horse Shoe Bottoms," "Red Neck" comes down to more recent happenings in the ranks of the coal-miners and should be read and discussed in our libraries and dramatic classes.

We hope all our local classes and educational directors are fully aware of the splendid pamphlets, books, motion pictures and visual aids supplied by the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Dept. ment of Labor. They have just brought up to date their maps of the United States which indicate in graphic way the extent of mind men wage and other protective legislation for women and children. These maps will brighten up your

will as well as remind you of how much is yet to be done in this matter.

Because Marx participated in so many movements, "Karl Marx, The Story of His Life" by Franz Mehring (Covell, Friede, \$5.00) is not only a famous story of a remarkable man but also the story of all the great movements in Europe during the latter half of the nineteenth century. The history summary given of the three volumes of Capital, itself, makes this biography a matter of congratulation and three chapters might well be studied by all our economics students and workers who have not got the time to study the original volume. Even in his high school course, as early as 1835, Marx showed the first flash of the idea of the way in which economic relations govern men's conduct and their political institutions. Nothing more clear of all biographers is taking Marx and the Marxian theories living and dead. This is a book to be asked for in public libraries, and to be sought with the persistence of every economic teacher and advanced student.

Most admirably supplementing and enriching Mehring's biography of Marx, Gustav Mayer has written in full the life story of Friedrich Engels (Knopf, \$2.50). The long desired account of the most notable and influential friendship in the history of the labor movement, of the interplay of the great minds and of the first growth of many significant movements is thus now available to fortunate students.

Walter Greenwood's "Love on the Dole" (Doubleday, Doran \$2.50), the book on which the successful play of the same name is based, gives a striking inside view of the plight of the permanently unemployed in Britain. Much more than in the play, attention is focused upon Harry, the young fellow who is thrown out into the streets when his apprenticeship finishes and here he demands a man's wage. Walter Greenwood's picture of the poor is painted "warts and all." It will stand beside such books as "The Ragged-Dressed Philanthropist" as a valuable picture of the British worker before they awaken and smash unemployment. Greenwood might well have included the work of the unions and the unemployed organizations in his picture.

Leading Up A Bag of "Justice"



Rebecca Jarvis, Director of ILGWU Institutes

..In Eastern Cotton Garment Area..

By Elias Reisberg, V.P.
Director, Cotton Dress & Misc.
Trades Dept.

To Expand Work In Miscellaneous Trades

Decision to expand organization work among workers in the miscellaneous trades in the territories outside of New York was reached at a meeting called recently by President Dubinsky. The meeting was attended by the managers of the miscellaneous locals, by Vice-President Harry Wander, as head of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, and by the writer as head of the Cotton Dress & Misc. Trades Dept. The need of an intensive campaign in the miscellaneous trades, which include corsets and brassieres, underwear, children's dresses, women's neckwear, and knitgoods, was discussed, and all present agreed that such an extended campaign was necessary. A survey is now being made of the territories controlled by this department to determine the precise number of establishments manufacturing these products and the number of workers they employ. Further steps will be taken at a meeting which will be held in two weeks, at which the results of the survey will be canvassed. Meanwhile, this department has already begun to intensify its work among the miscellaneous trades.

It is worthy of note, however, that since the establishment of this department, activity has been continuous in the miscellaneous trades, despite the fact that from time to time acute problems arose in the

Scranton, Pa., Dress Workers Have A Holiday



Seated at Center Table, From Left to Right: Harry Schindler, Organizer; Philip Fish, Chairman of Scranton District Council; and Stanley Steplevich, Organizer.

silk dress industry which required that this department expend its energies there. As is known to everybody, the period of preliminary negotiations leading up to the signing of the dress agreement in New York was a period during which firm after firm sought to run out of town and thus defeat the New York workers even before they began to fight. At that time everybody in the union, no matter what his position, no matter where located, recognized that the most imperative single thing that must be done was to convince these firms as quickly as possible, so as to show the New York manufacturers that they could not avoid the union, or the conditions of the union, by leaving New York. Now, well and how

thoroughly this was done is now a matter of history. Every organizer of this department was drawn into that work and, as is known, the period during which such concentration was necessary extended over many months.

And yet, during all that time, work did continue among the miscellaneous shops outside of New York. The best proof is to cite the names of those shops which were organized during that time and which were added to the miscellaneous shops already organized out of town. In the underwear industry we can cite the drive among the underwear workers in Philadelphia, and that during the cotton dress fight in Boston the underwear workers were also called out

and that they are now organized. As for single shops, there were Davidson Brothers in Rhode Island, which ran away from New York, the B. & L. Undergarment Co., a runway shop which settled in Easton, Pa., and the Danc Mfg. of Red Hill, Pa.

In the children's dress field, the following shops were organized: Jay Gee Mfg. Company, Parkside, Pa.; Queens Novelty Company, Trenton, New Jersey; Elizabethtown Dress Company, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania.

In addition, the workers of Jos. Chromow, a runaway underwear shop which has established itself in Ball River, Mass., have been organized and the firm has signed a union contract.

A Toledo Finisher Writes Us

By H. M.
Member Local 67

Reading union news in "Justice" from every part of the country, I thought that I might as well send you a few cheerful lines from our Union in beautiful Toledo.

Let me first mention one bright incident. Sister and Brother King celebrated here recently their 20th anniversary of married life. Sister King is chairlady of the Ella cloak shop—she is a finisher—and is serving the second term already trying hard to enforce union rules and to divide the Ella work which has equally among all. Sister King served a delicious supper; red roses graced the table, games were played during the evening and everybody had a good time. Sister King really deserves appreciation, which every finisher in the shop never fails to show her.

Now to some more important matters: On April 29, we had had a very interesting speaker, our old Brother Yanovsky, who delivered an excellent address. On May 4, we had a visit from our highly appreciated leader, Vice-President Ah. W. Kalorsky, from Cleveland. We have here an educational committee which has recently formed a dramatic club, and, in my opinion, it is going to be as successful a group as any in the ILGWU.

STRIKE AGAINST THE BOSS'S IDEAS
Join Your Classes

Easton, Pa., Workers Celebrate Series of Strike Victories



Former Anti-Union Town Now Boasts Three Organized Shops And More to Come. Union Members Give Dance to Celebrate Installation of New Local. Standing Rear Center Are Organizer Grace Sardagna, Vice-President Elias Reisberg, Who Performed the Induction Ceremony, Organizer Leo Berezin and Organizer Roy F. Kling.

400 UNDERWEAR STRIKERS WIN IN BRIDGEPORT; 150 STILL OUT

"On the Line" Song Not "Verboten," Judge Rules

Unmistakable activity among the underwear workers of Bridgeport, Conn., is meeting with considerable success. General Organizer Moe Falkman, in charge of ILGWU work in out-of-town territory for miscellaneous trades, reported this week.

In the Troy-Capitol district, where headquarters for such activity have been established in Troy under Organizers Goodman and Dandorf, the educational work is proceeding relentlessly and is creating an impression in a section where a large number of non-union underwear, children's dress and cotton dress factories are located.

Cutters Help To Win

The strike called two weeks ago in Bridgeport, Conn., in four large establishments "contracting" textiles

conditioned 400 women workers. A helpful factor in the settlement was the calling out on strike of the cutters employed in the manufacturing concerns of the jobbers that are supplying the Bridgeport factories with work.

The only shop remaining on strike—the shop owned by John Spello, where 150 girls are employed—is shut tight and will stay shut, according to Brother Falkman, until this firm will meet the terms of the Union which include a 40-hour work-week, a minimum of 55 cents in earnings for opera-

tors per hour and of 22½ cents for promoters, shop chairlady and shop committees, and equal division of work.

A Judge With Sense of Humor

An incident which drew wide press comment and softened the strike in Bridgeport last week was news booked on charges of "disturbing the peace" because they sang union songs on the picket lines. When the picketers, under the leadership of Organizer Mink Cedarholm, were brought before Magistrate Paul Miller, it was discovered that the song which provoked the ire of the police captain who ordered their arrest was the well-known labor hymn, "On the Line, On the Line, On the Picket Line," sung in a popular tone.

As the police officer was unable to explain why this particular song had disturbed him so greatly, the magistrate decided to ask the girls to repeat the song in the courtroom which they did. Magistrate Miller, obviously, found no element of peace-disturbing in the lively words and tune of this labor song and promptly discharged the strikers.

After Their First Battle Was Won



Meeting of Underwear Strikers Employed in the Shops of Miller & Kaufman and Scharff & Wolf, Bridgeport, Conn., Who Had Just Won Their Fight — Organizers Schub and Falkman Seated in Front of Desk Surrounded by Active Group.

Among the Cutters of New York

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

May First, 1936

The 1936 May First demonstration will go down on record as one of the most impressive and effective in the history of the trade union movement of New York. Actually, odd as it may sound, this is the first time that our international, jointly with the rest of the labor movement of New York, has broken away from the old tradition of parading on May Day and adopted a method that every intelligent worker should consider much more modern, progressive and inspiring.

The park affair and demonstration at the Polo Grounds should be sufficient to reverse the judgment of the most conventional labor man who had clung to the idea of parades as the only effective means to celebrate May first. I have had the occasion to speak to a considerable number of workers who participated actively in May First demonstrations since 1918 and before, and they all agreed that as far as they can recall this was the most thrilling event ever staged by Labor.

Rush Begins Early

As early as 10 in the morning on Friday, May 1, thousands of people had already gathered in front of the gates to the great ball park. At 11 o'clock sharp, the thousands here to cheer at this great mass of humanity kept pouring into the Grounds and continued until every seat in the upper and lower stands was filled. While waiting for the main mass program to start, the great gathering of workers were treated to athletic exhibitions in which several labor unions competed for honors. Among these were local 10, 22, 40 and 60 of the International and Local 134, Shipping Clerks' Union of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and others. Local 10 competed in a soccer game against Local 117 and, as usual, Local 10 won, this time by a narrow margin, the score being 1-0. Local 10 won over Local 134 of the Amalgamated.

All told, it was a great rally in which 50,000 workers took part, gathering in one of the largest ball parks in America, the Polo Grounds, this time not to watch tricky ostentatious, knock-knoll or home runs, but to listen to great artists, inspiring speakers, and to give expression to international labor solidarity.

Unity, Solidarity Stressed

The druggists, flax, banana, and pianists with which the entire ball park was decorated gave proof of the many units representing the new unity of thousands of workers recruited into the ILGWU and other labor unions.

WALK-OUT

A primer gined for many years in a dark dungeon. His leg was lame and he was very sorry for himself. Suddenly there came the thought, "Why not walk out?" He sat up and got away his despairing inaction and stepped out boldly. The door gave way before his push and he was free.

Such is the power of a liberating idea.

Once the workers organize and get the idea of freedom from unemployment and exploitation, we too can walk out from our prison.

JOIN YOUR CLASSES

during the past three years. All this symbolized the unity, solidarity and strength of labor acquired by organization.

Space does not permit even to scratch the surface in reporting the speeches made by the many prominent speakers who represented different shades of political thought and affiliation. Suffice it to say that all the speeches had, in effect, but one message to deliver, and that was for an awakened consciousness of the working class the world over against war and fascism; for the abolition of a system that breeds poverty and unemployment; for the establishment of a social order that would spell equality, justice and liberty for all mankind.

Throng Heard Speeches This Time

For the first time in years, the labor movement made it possible for 50,000 workers to listen attentively without interruption to the speakers who addressed them. Whereas in the past, by the time the parade would disband at Union Square or elsewhere, only a handful of people would remain to listen to the speakers, coming very little or no idea at all as to the real significance of May First, this time the huge throng was afforded an opportunity to listen to what some of the salient ones in the labor movement had to say concerning the meaning of the workers' international holiday.

We sincerely hope that next May First we shall repeat the celebration along the same lines with even greater vigor and added power.

"Lefts" Fail Dismally at Meeting

Little as we like to accept space here with the antics of the Communists in our local — so few among us take them seriously — we must mention those who were such that some mention should be made of them. I do it in order to prove that the "new line" about which they have been broadcasting in recent months, namely, that they have changed their nihilistic attitude toward the bona fide labor movement to that of a friendly one, is untrue and unproven. In a recent month the state of New York should be reminded to an article that appeared in the "Daily Worker" on the eve of May First, under the caption, "The Cutters Rally, Politicians and the Communist Party." That article, in substance, called upon the cutters to disregard and defy the decision of the ILGWU and of Local 10 to celebrate the First of May at the Polo Grounds, urging them to join the parade.

They started this campaign of demagoguery some time before May First in the belief, apparently, that it would give them a good opportunity to issue an innocent appeal for a "united front" to attract the average worker who might prove susceptible to their siren song. For about six weeks after the decision of the International to celebrate at the Polo Grounds had been made public, they continued bombarding the market, with leaflets and circulars in the hope of defeating this decision at the membership meeting of the local, called on April 27.

The "lefts," however, got their jolt this time in an even more emphatic way than ever before in the history of Local 10. Approximately 2,500 workers, plus the half the balance and the additional 100,000, sat and stood listening to the addresses delivered by President David Dubinsky and the

Rough On Rats



writer of these lines. And when President Dubinsky remarked that "the recent maneuvers of Communists to present a friendly front to labor, generally, and to the International, in particular," rivaled some of the biblical sayings, "the voice is the voice of Jacob and the hands are the hands of Esau," he was cheered to the echo.

In revising the issue of a

"united front" for a May First demonstration, the "lefts" went beyond the shadow of a doubt that it was not the parade they were intent upon but rather to break down the confidence of the membership in their Union, the old scheme of driving a wedge between the membership and their leaders. When the proposal for the Polo Grounds meeting was taken to a vote, the great sell-

ence of cutters unanimously adopted the decision to stand by their International and local. The few "lefts" who followed the parade became so discouraged that they would not even raise their heads against the motion.

Our Dramatic Group Excels in O'Neil Play

Practically every ILGWU local today has its group actively participating in the many dramatic, cultural and recreational undertakings offered by the Union. It is so well gratifying to report that Local 10 excels in most of them. Not only have Local 10 groups succeeded in capturing the honors in the many sports, such as basketball, baseball and soccer, but we have done well in dramatics, too.

The recent performance of "Blood East for Cordia," by Eugene O'Neil, given by the Local 10 Dramatic Group under the direction of Mark Schwell, was presented in a very satisfactory manner. While I do not consider myself a stage critic, their performance impressed me as natural and convincing and at times I actually thought that I was witnessing a performance by a regular Broadway cast. Jeffrey Levine, who played the part of "Cucky," the Irishman, was very amusing throughout the play. The same can be said about the performance of Jerry Schneider, who played the part of the sick sailor, and of Herbert Weismann, who portrayed the part of his friend.

Mark Schwell assures me that there are quite a number of talented boys and girls in our dramatic groups and he urges quite optimistic about their work. They are now about to present a new show, "Steel," by John Wesley. We hope that greater interest in these dramatic activities will be stimulated among the members by the future and more of them will take advantage of the opportunity to enjoy these performances.

Local 35 Opens Education Office

By B. B.

An enthusiastic throng of veteran and younger members of the Cloak and Skirt Pressers' Union, Local 35, participated in the first organization meeting of the Educational and Recreational Department of Local 35, held in the Local headquarters on Monday, April 29. Joseph Breslaw, manager of Local 35 and vice-president of the International, outlined the plans formulated by the local educational committee. In addition to Brother Breslaw, the committee includes Brothers L. Biegel, chairman of the Local 35, M. Cooperman, vice-chairman, Oscar Stein and Morris Kover, in charge of the office.

In the course of his exposition, Manager Breslaw dipped into the history of Local 35, indicating that the pressers' organization has had a good opportunity to issue an innocent appeal for a "united front" to attract the average worker who might prove susceptible to their siren song.

much experience in the past in educational matters. From its very beginning and during all stages of its career Local 35 has sponsored and initiated all types of cultural activities. "Inasmuch as we have gained large numbers of new members in the last few years we may now increase these aspects of our work. We are therefore setting up a separate department that will devote the same care and complete attention to educational and recreational activities as are given all the other enterprises of Local 35," explained Brother Breslaw.

A host of educational and athletic activities has been started educationally. Local 35 will across trade unionism. Forums and discussion groups on the problems of the Local 35, of the Cloak Joint Board, of the International and of the Labor Movement are, in the process of formation. Manager Breslaw de-

clared that "Local 35 will attempt to bring union insight and union understanding to its membership. We shall teach our members the hopes and ambitions of labor and the practical, everyday methods of achieving labor's ideals, concentrating on the problems of our garment workers." In addition, classes in elementary English and Jewish are to be offered.

High expectations are held for the Local 35 Classes that is under way. Local members have shown persistent and outstanding interest in this venture.

On the athletic side, Local 35 has already gained membership in the baseball and soccer leagues of the International. A basketball team will be set up in the Fall. Among the other activities it is fostering, the local is providing for membership with gymnasium and swimming facilities.

Knowledge, Fun and Recreation in Local 35



Educational Committee of Cloak Pressers' Local — Left to Right: Oscar Stein, Morris Kover, Joseph Breslaw, Manager of Local 35, Louis Biegel, M. Cooperman, and Ernest Breslaw, Educational Director.

...EDITORIAL NOTES...

The G.E.B. On The West Coast

For the first time in the history of the ILGWU, the General Executive Board will meet on May 21 in Los Angeles.

The meeting in the West Coast metropolis will bring the executives of our Union, as a group, for the first time into immediate contact with an important and constantly growing market of our industry and with its concrete needs, prospects and conditions of development.

The West Coast, and that includes San Francisco, Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles, while yet self-sustaining as far as production of women's garments is concerned, is fast becoming a big center. Moreover, in its cotton garment branch, the industry in Los Angeles not only fulfills local needs but exports garments to other sections of the country. On the whole, there are no less than 25,000 women's garment workers employed in Pacific Coast factories and, consequently, the organization of this large mass of wage earners who, for the most part, are still outside our Union, presents an urgent objective for the ILGWU.

We have always had unions on the Pacific Coast composed of active, staunch trade unionists. We have a fine cloak organization in Los Angeles, and the dress union in that city has been moving rapidly ahead and has lately registered substantial progress. In San Francisco, the cloakmakers are well organized in old Local 8, and the workers in the dress shops have a compact organization which exerts a strong influence. In Portland, Ore., where an organization of cloak workers was formed in 1933, shortly after the NRA was inaugurated, out of the remnants of an old local, it has not only survived the invalidation of the NRA, but is in very good shape now, safeguarding the interests of the workers in the Portland cloak factories. In Seattle, where we have one of our oldest smaller locals, No. 28, the cloakmakers and the tailors are well organized. In the dress industry, where several hundred workers are employed, we have made energetic efforts to organize the shops which involved us last year in a lengthy strike. Considerable credit for this encouraging progress on the West Coast is due to Vice-President Israel Feinberg, ILGWU representative in that territory, and to Vice-President Rose Penetta, who has rendered fine service to the Union in Seattle and other West Coast localities in the past two years.

This forthcoming meeting of the General Executive Board in Los Angeles will have to lay special stress on Pacific Coast problems, besides concerning itself as usual with the general current program of the ILGWU.

Out of this meeting, we hope, will come the inspiration and the loyal, undivided cooperation on the part of all our members in the Far Western cities for the building up of a great section of the ILGWU in that part of the country that will become not only a starting point for gaining higher standards of work in the women's garment factories and a bulwark of

defense for conditions already achieved, but, likewise, a proud division of our great Union that will encourage labor organization and unionization in a territory which, until now, has been a classic stronghold of Labor's enemies.

Two Great Events

The May Day celebration in the Polo Grounds, sponsored by the May First Trade Union Committee, brought out tens of thousands of trade unionists into a huge outdoor arena to take part in a colorful labor festival of the finest caliber in which music, athletic games, mass dancing and song blended with inspirational messages on the meaning and significance of this May First.

The trade union May Day celebration, as its organizers had made known many weeks before it took place, was not arranged in competition with or opposition to any other festivity or parade on that day, though on the eve of the holiday it began to look as if elements outside the trade union movement were doing everything they could to impair the success of the Polo Grounds festival. Its marvelous success confirmed the judgment of organized labor in New York that it need not depend on outside factors or groups, or to follow their pattern or style, to demonstrate its strength and solidarity with the common cause of worldwide labor.

The second event was the All-Star Benefit for the victims of Nazism and Fascism in Europe at Madison Square Garden on May 3.

Old-timers in this great city, who had seen scores of similar benefits in the Garden arena in the past, admitted un begrudgingly that the Anti-Nazi benefit staged by the New York unions reached the acme of perfection—in showmanship, organization, attendance, and force of appeal.

The most valuable asset, however, which this benefit has left behind it—aside from the tidy sum of over \$20,000 for the relief of the sufferers from Nazi and Fascist rule—was the very tangible cooperation which it received from all trade union groups in New York regardless of trades and viewpoints. In addition to the large representation from the needle trades, there were, among the twenty thousand who paid substantial sums of admission to the Garden concert-meeting, electricians, teamsters, printers, musicians, bakers, clerks, painters, construction workers, and others too numerous to mention.

The big event at the Garden has consolidated the trade union relief movement for the victims of persecution in Europe in the spirit of the resolution adopted by the American Federation of Labor at three recent conventions. The presence of President William Green at the Garden and his fervent address in behalf of the cause for which it was staged lent force and spirit to it. It is to be hoped that the Labor Card which organized this benefit will capitalize on the interest and sympathy aroused by the affair at the Garden to continue with its sacred work of relief and to keep steadily the anti-Nazi cause in the mind and hearts of the American workers.

A Knight of British Labor

In the past few years, we, in the American labor movement, have been quite fortunate in making the acquaintance of some of the leading men and women of British Labor. Leaving out Ramsay MacDonald of the pre-epistate days who visited with American labor several times, we have had here in recent days Andrew Conley and Andrew Nesmith, of the garment and textile workers, respectively, Ann Loughlin, Labor's Dame of the British Empire, and, of course, the gracious personality of Walter Citrine.

But it really took Herbert Morrison, the "Labor boss" of London County, to give us a true insight into the character of British Labor leadership. A happier blending of rugged, clear-visioned pragmatism with an idealism which humanizes everything it concerns itself with, can hardly be visualized. London-born and bred, and from the English proletariat, a deep thinker and a highly efficient administrator in charge of the world's greatest municipality, a brilliant speaker and most impressive debater, Herbert Morrison is all the more dearest because, like the

"Victory!"



true Englishman, he lacks trappings of a phraemonger, making up for it by an abundant though quiet confidence in the cause which he advocates.

The two weeks which Herbert Morrison spent in this country, filling lecture dates and addressing intimate gatherings, were all too brief to satisfy the immense eagerness which his personality aroused in our midst. Let's hope that we shall not be deprived of another early Morrison visit to these shores. Meanwhile, we are thankful for the opportunity we have had for observing at closer range a dynamic figure who is destined to lead British labor to greater heights in the not distant future.

"60c Per Day" In North Carolina

From Greensboro, one of the numerous textile towns which dot the map of North Carolina, an enterprising town-booster, presenting the local "chamber of commerce," has sent broadcast to the knitwear trade in the East a card citing arrangements of local conditions for manufacturing purposes. On the card, which bears the postmark of the Carolina village, there are listed among the "wonderful opportunities" for any manufacturing business the following bargains: 60 cents a day for girls working on piece work; \$1 a day for women workers, and \$1.25 a day for men. A reservoir of "experienced hosiery and underwear operators" is offered in addition in the few miles surrounding Greensboro.

"Get your work done in the hills of North Carolina at sub-bottom labor cost and you'll undersell your competitors by a proverbial mile," these cards fairly shriek to the knitwear and underwear employers in the East. These invitations fail to include other potent Carolina manufacturing advantages which the wise houses in the East are supposed to read between the lines, namely, that in the Carolinas they can lord it over their workers to their heart's content; that there are no unions in the Southern hill towns to limit the God-ordained "freedom" of the employers, not any other "subversive" agency to harass their dictatorialship.

Yet, when the Knitwear Workers' Union of New York, which got hold of one of these Greensboro cards, made public its contents in the general press, some of the local dignitaries became vociferously indignant about it, going to the point of denying that the cards were genuine and protesting the allegation that North Carolina is eager to become a "dumping" source of cheap merchandise and a haven of horrifying swamphosery.

We would like to believe it, except for the point that this latter fact is only too generally well known. Yet, this display of a thin-skinned attitude toward criticism is palpably a sign that the conscience of those boosters of industry in the South at the price of misery for its workers is somewhat troubled. There may be no unions of knitwear, hosiery or underwear workers in the Carolinas-as yet to protect the interests of the underprivileged girls, women and men. But as parts of these industries move to the South it is certain as daylight that the unions will follow suit. The Southern workers will not stay submerged forever.

"Shake"



News Item: "Three Negroes Lynched in the South in Six Days"