

JUSTICE

Official Organ of The International Garment Workers' Union

Vol. XVIII, No. 12.

Jersey City, N. J., June 15, 1936

Price 10 Cents

I.L.G.W.U. Acts On Invitation of Labor Roosevelt League

Official Endorsement Precluded Under By-Laws—Vote Money Support

In answer to an invitation extended to the ILGWU by the Labor-Non-Partisan League for the Re-election of Roosevelt, of which George L. Berry is president, John L. Lewis is chairman of the board of directors, and Sidney Hillman is treasurer, the GEB, by a vote of 14 to 1, decided to forward to the League the following message:

In view of the fact that organizations of our Union have declared in the past in favor of independent political labor action and as we are not holding a con-

vention this year, we, as custodians of the policy of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union between conventions, consider that we have no authority officially to endorse the candidacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt for reelection as President of the United States.

We, nevertheless, fully realize that great numbers in our Union are strongly in sympathy with

(Continued on Page 2)

First Labor Sports Carnival Entry ILGWU Member

Edward Krauss, former Alexander Hamilton High School athlete who finished second in the P.S.A.L. senior high jump championship in 1932, became this week the first official entry for the World Labor Athletic Carnival, to be held at Randall's Island Stadium on August 15 and 16.

Krauss will compete in the high jump, and hop, step and jump in the open class and in the relay class to organized labor. He has done 6 feet, 3 inches in the high jump. Krauss is a knitwear worker and a member of Local 115.

G.E.B. Rejects Edict To Withdraw From Industrial Group

Charges Against C.I.O. Not Proven — Yield To None In Loyalty To AFL, GEB States

On May 19, while the GEB of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was on its way to Los Angeles to attend a quarterly meeting, the General Office in New York received a letter signed by

George M. Harrison, chairman, Joseph N. Weber, and George M. Ruschman, members of a sub-committee appointed at the Miami meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor last January, and containing an order to dissolve the Committee for Industrial Organization, with which the ILGWU is affiliated, and to dissolve that Committee on the basis that it was a "dual union within the family of organized labor."

President Dubinsky submitted the order of the sub-committee to the Executive Council at the meeting of the General Executive Board at one of its San Francisco sessions, and after an all-round discussion it was voted to reject it on the ground that it was preposterous and in excess of the sub-committee's constitutional authority. The consensus of the GEB's opinion was that the charges against the CIO were neither properly investigated nor proven.

On behalf of the GEB President (Continued on Page 2)

"Overtime Is a Back-Door Way To Nullify The 35-Hour Week" — G. E. B.

Knitwear Workers Gird for Conflict

Big Meeting At Cooper Union On June 18

A meeting of shop chairmen and active members of Local 155, Knitgoods Workers' Union, held on June 3, at 745 Broadway, Brookline, greeted with an outburst of cheers the announcement which came from Los Angeles that the GEB of the International had endorsed a general strike in the knitgoods industry in the event negotiations with the employers fail to bring a renewal of the agreement on the Union's terms.

Among the highlights of the shop chairmen's gathering was a decision to hold a mass meeting in Cooper Union on June 18. Workers in all the knitwear shops were ordered to be stopped off at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and it was announced that President Dubinsky of the ILGWU and President Thomas F. McElhenny of the ITWU will address the assembled knitgoods workers.

Unity House Will Open 17th Season Friday, June 19

Accommodations For 1200 Assured—Ballet, Revue and Big Orchestra Feature of Inaugural Event

The seventeenth Summer season of the Unity House, the big dining resort owned by the ILGWU in Pine County, Pennsylvania, and situated in the heart of the alluring Pocono Hills, begins officially on Friday evening, June 19.

Consequently, the House has been meeting guests since Friday, May 29, and the recreation clerks in the Unity House office at 3 West 11th Street, New York City, have been writing for the past two weeks for the inaugural week-end box



ever. Chairman Nagler of the Unity House Committee, and Manager Abraham Elizer of the House, announce, arrangements have been completed to take care of 1,200 guests in all cottages and in the main house.

"All ILGWU locals in Eastern territory will send delegates to the opening of the House as has been the tradition for years past. The General Office will be represented by President Dubinsky and by all the members of the CIO in New York and in the East. At the top

of the gala features for the week-end opening will be an All-Star Revue, a ballet corps of 18 dancers, and the augmented orchestra of the House. The management of the House also announces that, as in former years, a special cuisine under the supervision of an Italian chef will be offered to all Italian members.

Vice-President Nagler, chairman of the Unity House Committee, also announces that he has invited Mr. Charles L. Ornstein, former member of the National A.A.U. and

ILGWU Protests Tax On Coat Fur Trimmings

Demands Open Hearings On Measure

The threat of a heavy tax on fur trimmings applied to the finishing of coats and suits has caused a great stir in New York, where the National Coat and Suit Recovery Board took the lead in marshalling all forces in the industry to combat this tax.

In view of the Union's direct interest in this matter, inasmuch as an unjust addition to production costs might seriously affect volume of output and thereby hurt the weak seasons, ILGWU joined in this drive against this pending measure in Congress by forwarding the following telegram to Senator J. P. Pugh, of Idaho, who is sponsoring this legislation:

"Hon. J. P. Pugh, United States Senator, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

"In behalf of the two hundred fifty thousand members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, primarily concerned with the needs of the Coat and Suit industry, I desire to register protest against proposed tax on fur trimmings as framed by your committee—such a tax would affect disastrously production in coat and suit industry and would increase materially working and living conditions of our members. Request that a hearing be held on this matter at which all parties concerned would be able to present their views and objections to proposed tax. DAVID DUBINSKY, President."

G. E. B. Decisions

Los Angeles-San Francisco

May 21-30, 1936

\$50,000 DRIVE

GEB voted appropriation to locals and joint boards for their support and cooperation.

AMALGAMATION OF NEEDLE TRADES

Approved committee's recommendation that it is not timely now to effect such an amalgamation.

REPORT OF EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

Budget for 1936 increased to \$75,000. Recommendation of the Committee that ILGWU operate and run the Labor Stage Theatre as its own institution, approved. Decided to offer prizes of \$2,000 and \$1,000 for two best labor plays to be chosen by a board of judges, to be named; details referred to the Educational Committee.

REQUEST OF SEATTLE ORGANIZATION

For assistance in organizing the dressmakers and for full-time organizer. Referred to the President with full power.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Homestead Project

Letter to Reassignment Administration approving new plan, with condition made, endorsed. Further negotiations, if any, referred to the President and the New York Cloak Joint Board.

INVITATION FROM ST. LOUIS

Joint Board to attend program on June 13. Accepted and Vice-President Blalis appointed to represent the GEB.

LOCAL NO. 120, DECATUR, ILL.

General Office empowered to renew organization activities in this locality when, in its judgment, the time will be opportune.

LOCAL NO. 31, REQUEST FOR AFFILIATION WITH DRESS J. B.

Referred to the President and the New York Dress Joint Board.

JOINT COUNCIL OF KNITGOODS WORKERS, NEW YORK

Request for endorsement of strike. G.E.B. voted to sanction general strike should negotiations for renewal of agreement fail to bring about a peaceful settlement. GEB also pledged its full financial and moral support in such an eventuality.

ORGANIZATION DRIVES

Woolenmill Trades in Eastern Out-of-Town localities. Referred to the General Office with full power.

CAMPAIGNS IN KNITWEAR INDUSTRY

In other markets. Referred to the General Office with full power.

MOONEY-BILLINGS DEFENSE

Voted to contribute \$500; also that GEB visit Mooney and Billings in County Jail in San Francisco.

AID TO NEGRO LABOR-COMMITTEE

Referred to the New York Board.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INSTITUTIONS

And other outside organizations. Consideration deferred to meeting of GEB prior to holding of next convention.

NEXT CONVENTION, ILLINOIS

Referred to the New York Board.

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ILGWU Endorses Anti-Sports Labor

Great Event Will Be Held On August 15-16 At Randall's Island Stadium —10 Nations Will Take Part

The warm endorsement given by the General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to a proposal sponsored by a group of labor men in New York to hold a World Labor Athletic Carnival in New York City on August 15-16, has aroused keen interest among all the athletic groups in the various subdivisions of the ILGWU throughout the East.

The carnival is to be held at Randall's Island Stadium, the new million-dollar municipal outdoor arena recently completed in New York.

Three past presidents of the National Amateur Athletic Union have accepted to serve on the Games Committee. They are Robert S. Weaver of Los Angeles, Alfred Lill of Boston and Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney of New York. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, also accepted an invitation to act as member of the Games Committee, saying in a message to the sponsors of the carnival in part:

"It is of the utmost importance that arrangements be made for holding of an athletic meeting which would be divested of and freed from any discrimination of any kind. Such action and such policy would be in accord with the development of free institutions and devoid of religious or racial prejudice."

Unions which have already accepted invitations to be represented at the great event on August 15-16, are the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the International Hat, Cap and Millinery Union, the United Textile Workers' Union, the International Furriers' Union, and the Workmen's Circle.

The carnival in the Randall's Island Stadium, it is planned, will attract athletes not only from the United States but from various countries which either refused to take part in the Nazi Olympics in Berlin last Summer, or who have been discriminated by the Nazis on account of race, color or religion.

Elimination meets under the auspices of the ILGWU Athletic and Recreational Division have been called for to pick teams that would compete with other labor athletic teams participating in the games.

There are to be seven events



But Local 132 Gave Local 35 a Tough Battle for Each Run in Their Game at Commercial Field, May 16.

Los Angeles Lingerie Workers Get Charter

Culminating an organization activity of several months among the lingerie workers of Los Angeles, the ILGWU Joint Board of that city installed on May 27, at Union headquarters, 2215 1/2 Broadway, a new local, to be known as L. A. Lingerie Workers, No. 234.

Robert Holland, ILGWU organizer in the miscellaneous trades of Los Angeles, presided, and Vice-President Eliza Reisinger officially turned over the charter-baner to the newly initiated union group. Vice-Presidents Feinberg and Rose Pesotta and Organizer William Busick drew vociferous applause when they told the audience that the ILGWU is determined to carry on incessant activity in the large undergarment industry of Los Angeles until it is completely unionized. Among the thousands of workers in the L. A. underwear shops are to be found large numbers of Mexican and other Spanish-speaking workers.

Locals 61, 84 and 94 of Los Angeles sent wreaths of flowers to the gathering.

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For girls there will be a 47-yard dash, a 50-yard dash, and a Metropolitan 264 relay. Chas. L. Orsini, former vice-president of the National A.O.U., is acting as chairman of the Games Committee.

Advance advices indicate that athletes from no less than 10 nations will perform in the inaugural games. Sell-out crowds of 40,000 are expected for each day of the carnival.

14 Weeks' Strike At Cosmopolitan Co. Settled

By N. H. Barker, Manager Local 24, Boston, Mass.

The strike called at the Cosmopolitan Mfg. Co., Cambridge, Mass., on Feb. 27, was settled this week after 14 weeks of militant picketing and a display of the finest brand of union loyalty by the workers.

The Cosmopolitan was one of the leading open shops in this district, owned by Mr. Fred Monson, who at one time was a vice-president of our International and a former manager of our Local 24.

We succeeded in getting a 40-hour week, a 25 per cent increase in wages for the workers, and vouchsafed by a contract for 2 1/2 years. The contract was signed by Mr. Monson and the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration.

Two very important clauses in our agreement call for a shop chairman and for a price committee of three selected by the workers to settle all disputes as to wages and hours. In the event of a disagreement, disputes are to be taken up with a representative of the workers and the employer to adjust, the Mass State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation acting as arbitrator in event of deadlock.

This strike will long be remembered by the open shoppers in Boston who were astounded by the marvelous fight of the strikers. It will serve as a warning to them that they will get the same dues if they block our way to organize the railroad industry in Boston.

Most active in the settlement of the strike were David Gingold, General Organizer, and archduke are due to Meyer Polinsky, chairman of Local 20, who was with us through the duration of the strike, to Brother M. Barker, secretary of Local 24, and to all the active members of Local 24.

Baseball Club, Season of 1936



Bottom Row, Left to Right: Milt Spiro, Irving Kagen (132), Sam Schwartz (40), Angelo Papolla (89), Harry Finkelstein (15), Bill Beattie. Middle Row, Left to Right: Dave Newman (15), Harry Fullman (35), Murray Kaufman (60), Irving Infield (40), Herman Rasmussen (72), Top Row, Left to Right: Abe Cohen (102), Martin Feldman (132), Al Fuhr (65), Fred Schmitt (72), Seymour Oberman (110).

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NEXT CONVENTION, ILLINOIS

Vice-President Antonini, Nagler, Zimmerman, Greenberg and Perlmutter appointed to recommend convention city to next meeting of GEB.

CLOAK AMALGAMATED OVERLAPPING

Recommendation forwarded to General Executive Board of the Amalgamated, setting forth seriousness of existing condition due to manufacture of ladies' garments in men's clothing shops, and requesting their cooperation in correcting this condition.

Committee of Vice-Presidents Nagler, Breslaw and Levy appointed with full power to act in this situation together with the General Office.

GEB calls on all its local and joint boards to actively support movement for the use of the Union Label; cloak organizations to be asked to give their fullest cooperation to the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board and to the use of the Consumers' Protective Label.

STRIKE IN BOSTON CLOAK

Indication of agreement in June. Endorsed, in event peaceful negotiations fail.

STRIKE IN LOS ANGELES

Dress industry when agreement expires in July. Endorsed, if peaceful negotiations fail.

CREATION OF A SPECIAL MISCELLANEOUS TRADES DEPARTMENT

Referred with full power to the General Office.

ITALIAN HOSPITAL

General Office to cooperate with the representatives of Locals 48 and 59 in the consideration of plans for the establishment of an Italian Hospital in New York.

OVERTIME

In the various cloak and dress markets. To be prohibited; cases of emergency to be taken up with the President and the representatives of the respective local organizations.

WORLD LABOR SPORTS CARNIVAL

At Randall's Island Stadium, New York, August 15 and 16, 1936.

ENDORS.

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

Demand of Special Committee of Executive Council to withdraw from C.I.O. and to dissolve it—rejected on ground that Special Committee failed to prove that C.I.O. is rival organization and its primary order is an act of overstepping of authority and assumption of right contrary to democratic procedure and failure to comply with instructions of Executive Council to meet and confer with representatives of unions comprising C.I.O.

Further developments referred to the New York Board.

Step decided to make an additional contract of \$5,000 to the C.I.O. SUPPORT OF STEEL INDUSTRY

Because the situation in connection with a campaign in the Steel Industry is confused, GEB referred action on this matter to the New York Board with full power.

PRESIDENT DUBINSKY TO ATTEND

Conference of International Central for Workers' Education; also meeting of Bureau of International Clothing Workers' Federation—in London in July.

LABOR'S NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE

For the re-election of President. Resolution appears in news columns of this issue.

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

Durant "Fortress" Yields Another Shop To Union

Workers of Stuart Dress Co., in Elizabeth, N. J., Win After 10-Weeks of Bitter Strike

The Durant "fortress" in Elizabeth, N. J., just across the city line from Newark, is a building which was originally designed to house a subsidiary plant of the Durant Automobile Company. This huge structure, covering several city blocks, recently has been turned into a garment building. It became, naturally, an ideal place for runaway shops and similar non-union concerns, for the location and the layout of the building offer unusual opportunities for keeping out union organizers and for fighting pickets in time of strike.

The Out-of-Town Department had considered for a long time to "at tack" this fortress and to rescue from the exploitation of unscrupulous employers the girls of several shops who had been located there. Organizer Peter DeWolfe was put in charge and on March 19 the campaign began when the workers of several shops marched out on strike. Three shops capitulated soon, but others favored a long siege.

Particularly bitter was the strike in the Stuart Dress Co.—a cotton dress firm which took the lead in fighting the union. Pickets were manhandled in front of the shop's entrance many arrests were made, but nothing could shake the determination of the strikers and their confidence in victory. Week after week the strikers fought their battle. In successive stages until the firm had to abandon the conflict. Negotiations came to an end on May 27 with the signing of an agreement which gives the workers many concessions, an increase of wages, stabilization of hours and other standard union conditions. Brother Abraham Stamm, assistant manager of the Out-of-Town Department, and organizer DeWolfe negotiated the contract.

News of this new union victory in the Durant "fortress" has greatly encouraged the other strikers, notably those of the Dress Craft, silk dress manufacturers, who have been on strike since March 15, the day in which the first attack was launched.

"Labor and the Nation" at Tamiment

The exchange of views on "labor and the Nation" by outstanding economists of labor, the government and the Socialist movement at the second annual labor conference called by the Tamiment Economic and Social Institute June 25 will be well timed, in view of the Presidential campaign and the groping for new political alignments. The interest will be heightened by the participation of President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, United States Senator Rush D. Holt, John T. Flynn and Louis Waldman.

Others who will speak include Sir Edmund H. Carr, Director of the National Labor Relations Board, New York Region, Professor Morris H. Cohen of the College of the City of New York, Elmer F. Andrews, New York State Industrial Commissioner, and Algeron Leo.

9-Weeks' Siege Finally Lifted



Group Which Arranged Victory Celebration by Hudson, N. Y., Dressmakers To Mark Settlement of Long Strike—The Four Lucky Fellows Surrounded by the Girls Area Organizers Joseph Mecca and Abe Belsky, and Abe Stamm and Israel Horowitz of the OOT Department.

Runaway Shop Settles After 2-Weeks Strike

The Phoenix Overgarment Co. manufacturers of infants' leggings and snow suits in New York City, decided some time ago to try to operate in out-of-town territory under non-union conditions. They selected Passaic, N. J., but there the vigilance of the Union is so strong that the shop was soon discovered and immediately declared on strike. Brother Irving Horowitz, out-of-town organizer, took charge of the strike from the first day, May 13, and in less than two weeks forced the firm to capitulate. Together with Brother Abraham Stamm, assistant manager of the Out-of-Town Department, he negotiated an agreement which calls for standard union conditions, increase of wages, establishment of a 27½ hour week, and the minimum union scale of wages prevailing in that branch of the industry. Work in the shop was resumed on May 27. The strike was no complete that even the firm made common cause with the workers.

"War Against War"

This year's June Conference of the League for Industrial Democracy will be held at Forest House, Lake Malapoa, New York, from Friday, June 19 to Sunday, June 21. The subject of the conference will be "War Against War." The conference will be opened on Friday night with a discussion on "The Threat of War and Its Economic Causes" by John T. Flynn, Upton Chase, and Noel Pearson. Devere Allen and Lewis Corey will lead the Saturday morning discussion on "World Political Organization and Peace." The subject of "Neutrality Legislation" will be discussed Saturday afternoon by Robert Gale Wolbert, an authority on international relations.

Two-Day Walkout Brings Victory Smile



OUR EASTON DRESS CO. STRIKERS at Easton, Pa. Shown After Two-Day Strike Concluded With Admirable Discipline and Efficiency Won Their Union Conditions.

Hudson, N. Y., Dress Makers in Victory Supper-Dance

Mayor Wheeler Praises Union

Over 100 members of Dressmakers' Local 156 of Hudson, N. Y., celebrated their recent strike victory in the shop of the Deenan Manufacturing Company — New York jobbers who own a local contracting shop — at a supper and dance at the General Worth Hotel, on Saturday night, May 8. The strike, which was the first experience of the Hudson, N. Y. dress girls in labor struggles, lasted nine weeks and resulted in the organization of the first ladies' garment shop in the city of Hudson, N. Y.

Mayor Fred Wheeler, who during the strike proved to be a true friend of labor, was present at the celebration and spoke in high terms of the efforts of the ILGWU to better the condition of its members. "Good wages to working people," he said, "mean a better and more prosperous community for all of us to live in."

Sister Anna Pawlik, shop chairlady, was the official hostess. An excellent and varied musical program was furnished by Frank Pich and his orchestra. After the supper, which was concluded with a brief speaking program, the hall was turned over to dancing which lasted until after midnight.

Brother Abe Belsky, organizer, acted as toastmaster. After Mayor Wheeler, he introduced as speakers, Abe Stamm, of the Out-of-Town Department; Sally Rogovin, chairman of the Arrangements Committee, who presented bouquets of flowers to Anna Pawlik, shop chairlady, and her assistant Anna Karis, and packages to organizers

Belsky and Joseph Mecca. Brief addresses were made also by Mecca, and organizers Mamie Patra, Michel Madros and Marlon Danforth, the latter assigned by the Out-of-Town Department to be in charge of the Hudson, N. Y. effort. Israel Horowitz, instrumental in settling the strike, also spoke.

Wander at Brookwood Institute



Harry Wander, Vice-President of the ILGWU and General Manager, Eastern Out-of-Town Department, Delivered One of the Important Talks at the Brookwood Institute Held May 8 to 13. He is Shown Here With Group of Students.

Nazi-Fascist Miscrue In Pen and Ink

The Labor Chest has added a picture-brochure to its series of noteworthy pamphlets. Its contents, a group of cartoons drawn in vivid strokes, speak for themselves. They will acquaint the American public with the horror and abuse of dictatorship which once again is driving the world to the brink of an abyss.

Large quantities of the booklet have already been ordered by labor organizations throughout the country. The retail price is 15c.

Boston Shop Chairlady Honored

The workers of the Redda Manufacturing Company, members of Local No. 229, the newly organized cotton dress and underwear workers, surprised their shop-chairlady, Josephine Beretovic, with a bouquet of flowers in honor of her wedding anniversary.

CONDOLENCES

The staff of "Justice" extends its Brother Maurice Rende, editor of our Italian paper "Giustizia," an expression of genuine grief over the death of his wife, Augusta, who, after a brief illness, passed away on Tuesday morning, June 2, at the age of 62.

The funeral took place on Thursday, June 4, and was attended by large groups from Locals 48 to 59 and by many relatives and friends of the family. Among the floral pieces which filled many vases were those wreaths from President Duhinsky, on behalf of the ILGWU, Vice-Presidents Antonini and Deak, the Checkmatters' Joint Board, Locals 35, 43, 49 and 145, and from other units of our Union.

Rende's husband, the deceased is survived by four daughters and one son, Mr. Alfonso Rende, of the staff of the Union Health Center.

CORRECTION

In the roster of locals mentioned in the last issue of "Justice" that are to be included in the special campaign against the "runaway" manufacturers voted for by the G. E. U., we omitted, most regretfully, the name of the Illinois and Skirt Makers' Union, Local 25.

This correction is made in order to "keep the record straight" and in fairness to Local 25. We assure Vice-President Charles Krieger that the omission was quite inadvertent.

Vice-Pres. Ninfo In Temporary Charge of Local 145, Passaic

Due to the illness of Brother Frank Libert, since 1932 manager of Dressmakers' Local 145, Passaic, N. J., Vice-President Salvatore Ninfo has been put in temporary charge of the Passaic local.

To help Vice-President Ninfo in controlling the shops, the Out-of-Town Department has assigned as business agent Brother Frank DeWolfe, who was formerly organizer in Pennsylvania.

Brother Frank Libert, who has taken a leave of absence, is now under treatment and it is hoped he will be soon able to resume his post.

NEW YORK DRESS MAKERS SECTION

NEWS OF THE DRESS JOINT BOARD AND AFFILIATED LOCALS

Get \$25,000 For Recent Underpayments

DO YOU KNOW THESE FACTS ABOUT COMPENSATION LAW

Have you ever caught your finger in a machine, or suffered bruises, cuts or burns while at work? If you have not, you may consider yourself fortunate indeed. The garment industry is not usually considered a "dangerous" occupation, but there are very few workers who have not, at one time or another, suffered some injury in the course of their work. In New York State alone, there are some twenty thousand accidents reported by clothing workers each year. This does not include the thousands of injured workers who suffer in silence.

It has been estimated that in a single recent year, workers in the ladies' garment industry lost over \$20,000 in wages alone, as a result of occupational accidents. Some of this loss was due to the limited compensation granted workers under the present laws. A good portion of the loss suffered by workers is due, however, to the fact that injured persons do not know what their rights are under the law, and do not know what to do in order to claim compensation.

Employer Responsible

If your machine breaks down, there is no question about the employer repairing it. That is just part of the cost of doing business. Yet it took years of bitter struggle and agitation before labor could bring the worker up to the status of a machine—ill it was recognized in Workmen's Compensation Laws that an accident happening to a worker was also part of the cost of doing business—that at least part of the money burden should be borne by the employer. At present, almost every state has a compensation law providing that the employer, and the employer alone, is responsible for accidents in his shop, no matter what the cause may have been.

It is the duty of every worker to learn what his rights are under these laws and to know just what to do in case of an accident.

Though the general principle of employer responsibility is recognized, the law does not provide for

full compensation to the worker. In no case is the worker compensated for the physical pain and suffering resulting from the injury. You get part of your wages—but only if your injury keeps you from work more than a certain period of time.

Law Gives Rights

Yet there are definite guarantees which you do have under the law. In New York State, you are entitled to full medical treatment, free of charge, in case of any accident arising out of your work. If you are kept from work for over a week, you are entitled to two-thirds of your average weekly wage for the period of your absence, after the first seven days. There is a maximum limit, however, of \$25 per week. Unless your employer or his insurance company contests your claim, you should receive your first compensation check within 15 days of the accident. This will cover one week's compensation. Thus, if your earnings for a whole year are about \$1,200 your average weekly wage is \$25 and your compensation should be two-thirds of that.

If your injury should compel you to work at lower wages, or leaves you with some permanent disability, you are entitled to a definite scale of benefits varying with the seriousness of the injury. The loss of a thumb, for instance, would entitle you to 75 weeks compensation. Finally, the law also provides for additional benefits in the case of very serious or fatal accidents.

You Must Act Promptly

Of course, these benefits do not fly into your hands automatically as soon as an accident occurs. You must claim your rights if you want to get what is coming to you. If an accident occurs, no matter how slight, notify your employer or foreman at once. Tell him where and how you were injured. Be sure to get medical aid immediately, for prompt treatment can prevent a minor injury from developing into something more serious, and can avoid much unnecessary pain and suffering. You may go to a phys-

MARY - An Operator



Italy's labor movement lies crushed under the heel of Fascism but Mary and tens of thousands like her in our great Local 89 show how the Italians contribute their genius to the democracy of the I.L.G.W.U. and the Dress Joint Board. Here 32 different nationalities work side by side, free from race prejudice, conscious of the fact that a better world can come only when the workers of the world unite against all exploitation. Truly our Italians love Italy just as all our other nationalities love the storied ground and fruitful genius of their fatherlands. But at the heart of our hearts, await the happy day when there will be one nation populated by all mankind.

claim of your own choosing. Make sure that he is authorized to handle compensation cases, for if he is not, you may find it difficult to collect your bill. To insure collection of your claim, have your doctor notify your employer and the Workmen's Compensation Bureau, within 30 days of the first treatment. Your employer or his insurance company may have you examined if they wish, but you are entitled to have your own physician present at the examination.

Union Will Help You

In every case involving compensation payments, you are entitled to a hearing at the Compensation Bureau. If your injury is at all serious, do not wait for your employer or his insurance company to notify the Bureau. It is to your interest to see that the hearing is held as promptly as possible, for your case may be contested or you may not be getting all the compensation you are entitled to. Send to the Bldg.

SHOP CHORUS STARTS

So widespread is becoming the interest in the cultural activities of the Union that individual shops are planning their own contributions to the general program.

One of the first steps in this cultural advance has been taken by the workers of the Max Weisen shop, 463 Seventh Avenue, with the organization of a chorus. Irene Fox and Virginia Hoffman make up the committees in charge.

Department of Labor (located at 116 Leonard Street if you are in New York City), for a compensation claim form. Fill it out and return it promptly. When you are notified of a hearing, make it your business to attend. This is especially necessary if your claim is being contested, for in such cases you do not receive your compensation until the hearing takes place.

Under normal circumstances you do not need any special legal help to get your compensation. However, if you are in the least doubt as to whether you are getting all you are entitled to do not hesitate to inquire at the Union. See Brother Phillip Kapp, Secretary-Treasurer of the Joint Board, who has a wide knowledge of the law. He will be glad to help you. Or you may inquire at the Research Department on the 7th Floor.

Cleaning Up Complaints As Staff Is Freed For Shop Visits

Tested by settlements on more than 30,000 styles amid difficulties accompanying the first season under our new agreement, the machinery for direct settlement of prices with the jobbers has been turned up into a sweetly running instrument developing its full benefits in the closing weeks of this season and ready to take full hold at the opening of the next.

Collectives from employees for underpayments on settled and re-settled garments, mistmas and other settlement violations have attained \$25,000 in recent weeks. Assistant General Manager Max Moskowitz, writing for General Manager Hochman away from Los Angeles for the GEB meeting, reported to the Joint Board June 10. He also reported that many complaints which had piled up while the staff was busy with the installation of the new machinery had been attended to and that the business agents now had much more time to visit the shops.

Tribute To Membership

Installations of the new system involving fundamental changes in employer-worker relationships in a single season is regarded as an extraordinary achievement of the first magnitude and a tribute to the discipline of the workers and the health of the Union.

One of the most valuable enforcement innovations evolved to insure effective control is the use of the "tracer report blanks" distributed to all shops by the Union. These sheets, to be filled out by all shop chairmen, give the garments numbers and prices of all articles being worked. Many thousands of these sheets have been returned enabling the office to compare shop prices with settled prices and to catch unsettled styles. The office urges all shop chairmen to fill out and return these sheets as often as necessary.

Shop Reports

Brother Moskowitz made it clear that a good percentage of the \$25,000 collected for the Workers was due to the invaluable information furnished by those sheets.

Changes in the Union control wherever shops are controlled by jobber districts have now been put well in practice. As far as possible business agents were assigned to shops with which they were familiar and agents with new shops have taken efficient hold. The system whereby a jobber and his contracting shop form a single control unit is proving workable and efficient.

ROOF GYM

Local 22 gym activities have "come out into the open." Group and activities have now been set in the open on the roof of the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue. Men meet Mondays from 6 to 7 P.M., Women meet on Wednesdays on Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

Chief of "Big 89" Welcomed



Luigi Antonini, beloved leader of Local 89, being greeted in his office on his return from the G.E.B. meeting at Los Angeles. Phillip Kapp, secretary-treasurer of the Dress Joint Board, is telling him how much he was missed.

Milk Drivers Get Joint Board Help

Resolutions of support for Local 184, Burden's Milk Drivers' Union were passed by the Dress Joint Board, June 18. All dress-makers are requested to vote as to the fullest extent.

Dressmakers Lick Jim Crow at Tennis

Take Different Courts As Race Prejudice Crops Up

Jim Crow, sworn enemy of our I.L.G.W.U. and Dress Joint Board principles, was knocked for a foul over the net of Rip's Tennis Courts, 96th Street and West End Avenue, June 5, when Local 22's outdoor tennis activities were moved to the Concourse Tennis Courts, 167th Street and Grand Concourse.

No sooner had one of our Negro brothers and sisters appeared on Rip's courts when the swarthy white-fanned ball chasers, called "directors" by courtesy, went into several varieties of faints. How dared the white members of Local 22 think of setting their racial superiority by playing tennis with Negro members!

Won't Have Color Line

There was much flattering around and orders were given that our Negro members were to be removed from the courts. "Go, hell with that kind of orders," was the unanimous vote of our members and the games went on. Good tennis was played. Some of our Negro members unlearned a sizzling brand of tennis and won; others in the dub class had a whole lot of fun taking a licking. Meanwhile the merchants in tennis and race prejudice got high blood pressure. They squawked and beat their breasts that it was sinful but for our Local 22 went right on showing that the heavens wouldn't fall if people with differently colored skin decided to have a good time together.

One optimist among the membership took the Director of the courts aside and tried to teach him the ABC's of race prejudice, but he discovered that it was like trying to plant grass on cement sidewalks. But if reasoning and example failed to work, it is hoped that the economic power of the Union will have its effect.

Immediately after the first session which had been paid for in advance, the Athletic Division with drew its business from Mr. Rip as contracted with the Concourse

HELP MAKE "JUSTICE" YOUR PAPER. From regular contributing authors, interesting photographs, suggestions. Write on one side of the paper only in any language.

Tennis Courts, 10's a little further away although almost as easy to get to. Besides the air is lots clearer—some things smell bad but the type of Jim Crow exhibited by those people is just plain stench.

Fine Courts Available

The new courts are beautiful—clean, fast and well tended. There is a brick club house, tiled showers, good lockers and everything necessary to make tennis delightful. The Eighth Avenue Subway "CC" train drops you right at the courts. Get off at the front end of the 167th Street Station. Most of the other transportation systems drop off within a few blocks.

Remember the details: Concourse Tennis Courts, 167th Street and Grand Concourse; every Friday evening, 8 P.M. to dark; all information in Room 566, Joint Board Headquarters; wear sneakers and bring your own racket and tennis balls; elementary and advanced instruction free.

Trade Union Delegation Visits Federation Homes For The III

All Facilities Open To Our Members Needing Institution Care

By N. M. Minikoff

An inspiring view of the facilities provided by kind hearts to speed the cure of those so unfortunate as to suffer from chronic ailments was given a representative labor delegation visiting two of the most important institutions operated by the Federation of Jewish Charities, Sunday, May 3.

The delegation was headed by Brother Isidore Nagler, general manager of the Chok and Butt Joint Board, and Brother A. Miller, secretary-treasurer of the New York Amalgamated Joint Board. Among those from the Dress Joint Board were Brothers Max Cohen, Philip Kapp, Nathan Margolis and myself.

The Montefiore Home and Hospital at Gambell Road, New York City, and the Montefiore Hospital Country Sanatorium at Bedford Hills, New York, were the two institutions visited. Bad weather prevented a scheduled visit to the Ochsinger Hospital, a third institution.

Is A Pennant Headed This Way?



They won't say it out loud, but these Local 22 fence busters and boss runners will tell you confidentially that nothing less than the league championship will satisfy them. They'll tell you in a lower whisper that if it isn't this year—then it will have to be next year—but that nothing less than a pennant will do.

One of the most interesting and enlightening facts learned by the delegation was that the percentage of patients from the sanatorium had been reduced from 50 to 47 percent by proper vocational guidance and after-care of patients. This rate compares very favorably with that of any other institution anywhere in the world.

The delegation was welcomed at the Montefiore Home and Hospital by Dr. Lowenstein, executive director of the Federation, Samuel D. Leisendorff, president of the Federation, and Mr. Joseph, head of the Council of Organization.

Dr. Lowenstein thanked our International Union for the substantial contribution recently voted by the General Executive Board.

Brother Nagler, representing President Dubinsky, acted as president of the delegation and accepted the Federation's offer of cooperation in the interest of our members in need of institutional care and attention.

Led by the Superintendent of the institution, the delegation visited several wards, notably the Civil-Beard's Ward. We were then taken through the new laboratories, now being installed in the main building, and the kitchen and refrigerating rooms. One could not but be very much impressed by the magnitude of the institution, which ranks as the largest of its kind in the country.

Among the patients we met a former business agent who has been receiving treatment at the home for over two and a half years.

From Montefiore the delegation left, in automobiles provided by the Federation, for the Montefiore Hospital Country Sanatorium, which is located on the fringe of the Catskill Mountains—about 45 miles from the city. Here we found a beautiful group of eleven modern, fireproof buildings, situated high on a hill at a beautiful elevation. Beautifully laid out grounds, covered with flower beds, and an abundance of shade trees and lawns surround the buildings. Here we were taken in hand by Dr. Arnold Shannack, the medical superintendent, who guided us through several gray stone structures. We were informed that Bedford Hills represents an investment of at least three million dollars. The patients are housed in rooms accommodating three or four persons, all equipped with beds. Every bed is equipped with a radio phone, and every room

has large social rooms, well furnished with the intention of making everything look home-like in spirit. Dr. Shannack emphasized time and again the fact that tuberculosis is a protracted illness. The patients are obliged to spend months and sometimes years in achieving a cure. It is with a view to making their stay thoroughly beneficial, he said, that every possible effort is made to eliminate the customary institutional sameness and monotony. Simplicity and homelike surroundings are the keynote of the spirit, he said.

In the course of our inspection tour we spoke to a number of patients who seemed contented and in good spirits. The delegation was particularly impressed by the Occupational Therapy Department, where every scientific effort is being made to rehabilitate the patients and prepare them for gainful occupations after they are discharged from the institution. We saw some very fine needlework, handicraft, woodcraft, and even some samples of sculpture and painting. The Sanatorium has a fine Social Hall and a well-stocked library.

The Sanatorium has a capacity of 250 beds. It houses at the present time 230 patients—136 of whom are men and 94 women. They all tubercular and from 90 to 95 percent of the inmates are Jewish. Between the two institutions, that is, Montefiore and Bedford Hills, there are now altogether 952 beds. A long waiting list indicates that there is a real need for expansion.

Following lunch the delegation was addressed by Walter E. Meyer, chairman of the Sanatorium, and Mr. Fred M. Stein, president of the Board of Trustees of the Montefiore Hospital. It was from the latter that the delegation learned many of the facts and figures connected with that particular institution and the general activities of the Federation. One statement which impressed us most was the fact that the retape rate has been reduced by the institution from 50 to 11 per cent.

Mr. Stein thanked the labor unions for their support and interest. Brother Miller, for the Amalgamated delegation, thanked the administrators for the courtesies shown us, and expressed the hope that his own Union would benefit through the Federation's "re-taping" work. He expressed his appreciation that Dr. Shannack was so

LOCAL 22 SPORT SQUIGS

By Leo Cohen
Athletic Director

HOMER, SWEET HOME: That was a sizzling moment. Fred Schmidt, old rabbit beats on the bases, was holding down around with his usual short lead off. Sam Marrow had sniped around to third, centered. He was cutting him way. Just the right spot for a heater. Just the right double play. "But Lester leaned on a fast one and slammed it over the right field fence. The crowd stroled home to fetch the score." Lester got the big Red Apple this week as Premier. Big P. P. P.

SOL "ROCK-IT" RICHMAN: That's the name of the modest young man whose steady work with the sticks is getting him way a pinch-hitting can be counted on to decorate the other side with the old black-and-blue.

TENNIS TOPICS: Irene Hawkins has graduated from the amateur class with a forearm drive that works like the Independent Subway—lots of speed and goes in the right direction. Mary Bergman must be a real regular gal—no sooner did she get on the outside courts when her game improved 100 per cent. You'll learn from another column that Jim Crow isn't a member of our tennis group.

UTILITY GENIUS: A real salute to Lon Lorenz, the mighty one, who is filling in behind the bat and doing a swell job. They say that catchers must be picked early and Lon's motto is "be early." Lon with his usual genius for fitting into most any position just shoved on the big mitt, mask and key pad and looks almost professional. "Anything to help" seems to be Lon's motto and he helps plenty. Prima donna take notice!

THE BREEZE TOTH BLOW: And our most vocal sphygmometer is Harriet Draper. After an hour on the roof from the get-go, she's lyrical. Open air is a real treat for you too! You'll take the trouble to toddle your tooties down the Church of All Nations at the proper hours. Believe me it's a relief from the shop.

AN OUTING, BUT AN OUTING: The Summer Sports Committee is planning an outing for our good little boys and girls to Thibault Brook Park, Sunday, June 7. There are baseball games, lots of strolling and some of us took our first dips of the season. The committee is planning a beach party, so take the bathing suits out of the moth balls and get set for the beauty parade on the soft sea sands.

old school chum of Miller's and the crowd joined in celebrating the retirement of Brother Miller; again expressed, in behalf of the organization, the great pleasure which the trip had given us and pledged active support in the future campaigns and activities of the Federation.

LOCAL 22 TENNIS

Five; Every Friday evening from 8 P.M. until dark.

Place: Concourse Tennis Courts, 167th St. and Grand Concourse.

Directions: Take 9th Avenue Subway "CC" train and walk to courts. Dress properly for playing. Wear sneakers. Bring your own racket and balls.

A Little "Jit": These courts are among the best in the city. Showers and lockers for both men and women. Beach chairs and tennis club atmosphere. A first class and well equipped court, open early—first open, first serve.

Union Children Learn To "Shoot"



Not just fun but with cameras made with their own hands. The photo shows the camera group of the Debs Club on the parade with Art Tyson Park at a recent outing. The club is one of four in the youth movement conducted by the Educational Department of Local 22 in cooperation with Dressmakers' Branch No. 122, Werker's Circle.

With the G. E. B. on the West Coast

Active Sessions Broken Up By Festivities - Dubinsky Leaves For Western Canada

By M. D. D.

The first two business days of the GEB in Los Angeles came to a pleasant wind-up on Saturday, May 23, at a popular dinner tendered by the L.A. Joint Board in the leadership of the International at the Friday Morning Club.

The affair nearly overwhelmed the "arrangers" by its acre and the response from the local membership. Practically every member of the ILGWU in the city clamored to come to the dinner and the dinner was proved far beyond the capacity of the Club's dining rooms. As it was, more than 1,000 diners were crammed into the place, nearly as many as came to last two nights before, on Thursday, May 21, to the speeches and address of welcome to the GEB in the big Trinity Auditorium on the day the Board arrived at Los Angeles.

Three days later, another big crowd, largely composed of ILGWU members, gathered at the same auditorium, at a meeting arranged on the auspices of the Los Angeles Labor Chorus for the Victims of Nazi and Fascist Dictatorship in Europe: Vice-President Israel Peinberg presided and the speakers included William Busler, Rev. Dr. Isaacson, a leading local liberal minister, and President Dubinsky. The ILGWU chief delivered at the anti-Nazi meeting a stirring talk, interspersed with remarks with personal observations of the destruction of the trade union and general labor movement in several European countries by Nazi and Fascist tyrants, who he said are even now busy with a collection for the Labor Chorus at that meeting brought in \$200.

The Board resumed work in Los Angeles on Monday, May 25.

The formation of a Union Label Department was reported and approved. This straight union label drive will be made, at the beginning, chiefly in the cotton garment and miscellaneous trades and will be pursued in the East, parallel with the general work of the Cotton Garment and Miscellaneous Trades Department, it was explained. The work of this office will be conducted by Charles H. Green, who is now assisting Vice-President Peinberg in the Cotton Garment office.

Thus far, four firms, the Southland Procks in Philadelphia and three factories in Houston, Tex., have signed such label agreements. Mayor Peinberg, who is responsible for the Houston, Tex., efforts, is actively interested in promoting the union label proposition by his territory, the Southwestern ILGWU districts.

It is obvious that the ILGWU, besides straight organizing work that will help push the union label on cotton and allied garments, will also employ varied publicity methods such as advertising in the trade and general consumer and labor press to familiarize both retailers and consumers, among the wage-earning groups, especially with the purpose and objectives of the ILGWU Label. This was left to President Dubinsky for practical application.

The question of overtime came up for discussion before the GEB and received a thorough and amiable treatment.

A rule was adopted, as reported in a news item in the last issue of

"Justice," banning overtime in all markets where cloths and dresses are manufactured, during work seasons. The motion to support such a ban was heavily supported by the representatives of the New York cloak unions who expressly told their colleagues on the Board that they regard overtime as a disturbing factor and a menace to industry stability and regularity of employment in the coat and suit shops. Board members from other cities, notably Chicago and Cleveland, argued for a wider latitude to be given to individual joint boards to determine for themselves when and how to permit or prohibit overtime. This opinion, however, failed to win a majority. The majority of the Board members decided that overtime in the well-organized industries is an unhealthy phenomenon which should be removed.

The formation of an Accessory Trades Council in New York City was reported and approved.

This Council, composed of representatives of Local 66, Beltmakers, 68, Bonanz Embroiders, 147, Ladies Neckwear, and 132, Coatmaking Workers, was formed to strengthen their position by collective action when necessary, in the "accessory" trades which they represent, and has already resulted in substantial gains. The inclusion in the recently concluded collective dress agreements in New York of a clause requiring union-made accessories on dresses has materially strengthened the position of these locals, adding a weapon to their fighting equipment. It is now intended to wage a fight for the enforcement of this clause in all dress shops which would compel delinquent accessory employers to live up to union conditions in their shops and would also tend to encourage unionization in such shops where accessories are manufactured which are still outside union affiliation.

Next in order was the decision to raise \$10,000 to promote a widespread unionization drive in the miscellaneous trades in and around the New York market, embracing six locals, Nos. 21, 42, 25, 93, 132 and 95. This decision, as well as a decision to sanction a general strike in the knitwear industry in the event of failure to reach peaceful understanding with employers when the agreement in

20 Years in Jail Cannot Dim the Light in Their Eyes



Tom Mooney and Warren Billings Posing in San Francisco County Jail with President Dubinsky and Vice-Presidents Antonelli, Nagler and Hochman When the GEB Visited These Working Class Martyrs on May 25—On July 20 the Entire Labor Movement of America Will "Celebrate" the 20th Anniversary of the Incarceration of Mooney and Billings by Demanding Through Nation-Wide Demonstrations Their Liberation.

that industry will expire in July was already reported in the last issue of this paper.

The GEB recessed on Tuesday morning, thus completing its activities in Los Angeles, before making an overnight hop to San Francisco, and paid a visit to the Los Angeles Tuberculosis Sanatorium grounds at Duric, Calif., a few miles outside the city limits, an orange grove section lying in the shadow of Mount Lion.

The members of the GEB were served a luncheon by the management of the Sanatorium, headed by Director Samuel Goiter, and the entire medical and administrative staff of the institution, and were greatly impressed by the neat grounds and buildings. The Board was particularly stirred by the new Schiesinger-Sigma L. heavy donated by the ILGWU last year.

President Dubinsky and Vice-President Isidore Nagler of the New York Cloak Joint Board turned over, after warm speeches of appreciation of the life-saving services of the Sanatorium, checks amounting to \$12,500, and promised to also chairman of the New York People's Committee for the Los Angeles Sanatorium.

Before adjourning, the GEB appointed a committee of three mem-

bers, officially pledged funds for the erection and maintenance on the Duric grounds of a cottage bearing the name of that Joint Board and dedicated to the housing of members of the New York cloak organization sitting with tuberculosis and seeking relief in the "balmy" climate of Southern California.

Pledges and talks on behalf of their respective organizations were also made at the luncheon by First Vice-President Luigi Antonelli, who promised wide support to the Sanatorium in the name of the big Italian dress workers' organization, Local 85, by Vice-Presidents Hochman and Zimmerman for the other New York dressmakers, by Vice-President Samuel Perimetry for the New York cutters, by Vice-President Philip Kramer for the Boston organization, by Vice-President Abraham Katovsky for the Cleveland Joint Board, by Vice-President Morris Blitt for the Chicago ILGWU Union, by Vice-President Louis Levy for the New York cloak operators and by Vice-President Joseph Bretzke, manager of the New York cloak penngers, who is also chairman of the New York People's Committee for the Los Angeles Sanatorium.

Before adjourning, the GEB appointed a committee of three mem-

bers, Brothers Nagler, Levy and Bretzke, to deal with the "overlapping" problem.

This problem has become an aggravating one, and though, as President Dubinsky and Vice-President Nagler had declared, they received cooperation from the International Clothing Workers in consulting this legislative practice in the unionized men's clothing factories, it has become a development that must be seriously considered in view of the fact that it does not involve union clothing shops only but also non-union men's clothing factories which are beginning to manufacture certain types of women's garments at far inferior work standards and threaten established union wage and work-hour conditions in legitimate cloak factories.

The GEB reached San Francisco on Friday, May 29, and was met at the Hotel de Marin by a group of cloak and dress workers and all executive boards of the San Francisco ILGWU locals, headed by Chairman Menhoff of the Joint Board, Manager Zacharin, and Secretary of the Marin.

Before continuing with its meeting, the Board paid a visit to Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, temporarily located in the San Francisco County Jail, victims of the "Burrhead" and conspiracy, who are battling for their liberty and for the good name of the organized labor movement against the combined forces of reaction and blind hatred of labor on the Pacific Coast.

Mooney and Billings, who are now working with their attorneys on the last stages of a habeas corpus appeal to the California Judicial system to free a full group of men that would place the celebrated case within the unquestionable jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court, were overjoyed by the presence of the General Executive Board of the ILGWU and with the promise of continued aid to their case given by President Dubinsky.

In San Francisco the Board met for only two sessions, on Friday afternoon, the day of its arrival, and the afternoon of the next day.

First on the agenda of the San Francisco meeting was the question of the Committee for Industrial Organization, our affiliation with the committee, and its status at the present moment.

(A complete report of the GEB discussion and decision on this matter, the readers will find in the next sections of this paper.)

The second important debate took place on the question of affiliation with the Labor's Non-Partisan League for the Re-election of President Roosevelt. This involved the question of official recognition of Roosevelt and it consumed several hours of discussion.

(A complete report of the GEB decision on this matter will also be found in the news pages of this issue.)

On Friday evening, the membership of the San Francisco locals turned out at the new and spacious union headquarters, 449 Mason Street, to greet the GEB at a meeting. Vice-President Israel Peinberg presided and the speakers included Brother J. Menhoff, Joint Board chairman, Vice-Presidents Antonelli, Nagler, Hochman, Rose, Perinetti, Heller, and Dubinsky. A number of cloak and dress shop men showed up in the meeting which was one of the finest held in the ILGWU in years, registering remarkable growth of the local I.L.W.U. Union in the past year.

The following evening, 250 members of the San Francisco locals, among whom were many of the new groups of dress and cloak makers, gathered at the local I.L.W.U. Union in the past year.

"They Always Come Back"



Just As They Were Alighting From the Overland Trip, Our Ever-present Caretaker Caught Them Unawares—Believe It Or Not!—To Our Right the Smiling Face of Vice-President Joseph Breslav with Brothers Harry Slutsky and Charles Aronky, Both Local 35 Veterans. Right in Back of Him, in Van of a Large Group of Welcome Homers at Grand Central Terminal.

And Here Are a Few Dress Joint Board Greeters, Headed by Phil Kapp, Secretary-Treasurer of Joint Board, Giving the "Broad Howdy" to Charles Zimmerman Who Looks Rather Happy Upon Returning to Gotham On, the Morning of June 9.

French Labor Close-Up Viewed by Cloak Leader

French 'United Front' No Parallel To U. S. Situation, Says Bob Sub-Manager

By Harry Shafly

My brief visit to Paris, France, was intended for family purposes. It had become necessary for me to visit my wife and children who were recuperating from illness. I was overjoyed at the opportunity to see them and prepare their return to our home in New York.

My stay in Paris did not stop at pleasure, however. Once there, I made it my business to reestablish contacts with many of my old friends of the revolutionary movement and to spend much of my time watching political events and mingling in radical circles.

Paris has for many years been regarded as the nerve center of the labor and revolutionary movement of the world. It is here that hundreds and thousands of exiles from other countries come to set up headquarters and to serve as central agencies for their respective underground movements. One who has friends politically active in this city is in a good position to glimpse the newest developments before they have the territory of France and travel the lengths of the world.

The questions of war and Fascism are uppermost in the minds of Europeans, and particularly of France, today. France you feel yourself as in a military camp. Wherever you go you are told that war is imminent. Perhaps the rise of Hitler, the victory of France and the outbreak of a general strike. Indeed, the French people are so thoroughly convinced of the coming of war that they talk of a German invasion or of the destruction of the life from sudden air raids as easily as we might discuss the change of a style in a garment shop.

The vital problems of the French people have their roots in this fear of war and of Fascism. The French are a freedom-loving nation. The traditions of the French revolution are still indelible in their minds. Democracy is a living slogan in France and the French proclaim repeatedly that they will never accept dictatorship in any form.

This background of democracy and peace has resulted in peculiar developments. A short while ago the French government signed a pact of mutual aid with the USSR regime. By alliance such nations have agreed to give military assistance to one another in the event that either become involved in a war which the other is not. This alliance was designed definitely to strengthen, on the one side, France, the traditional enemy of Germany and now in fear of an attack by Hitler, and, on the other side, to thwart Soviet Russia, hostile to and frightened by Japan.

Despite the peace-loving character of the French people, an active group of fascists in France has been gaining strength in France. This organization has declared openly that it seeks the complete change of tactics of the Communists and to establish a Fascist rule in France. The presence of this terrorist party has created an urgent necessity for the new well-known "People's Front."

The Socialist and Communist parties therefore waged a joint campaign as a People's Front. It was amazing, however, to observe the complete change of tactics of the Communists. In every manner, in every speech during the campaign they gave every appearance not of an idealistic revolution, but of a left bourgeois organization. The fundamental program that marks every Socialist party of the world was completely forgotten and the Communists were exhibited as a "stabilization of the gold franc," etc., the kind of laws emphasized in the platforms of all capitalist parties. As a consequence, 90 per cent of the Communist voters were gained not from the workers of France but from the middle class elements.

The Socialist Party, on the other hand, waged a genuinely revolutionary campaign, preaching in every province of France not only its battle against war and Fascism but its never-ceasing struggle in defense of the working masses against capitalism, against private ownership, against exploitation, for the creation of a workers' world government. The brilliant campaign was followed by an emphatic victory. The People's Front now holds 60 per cent of all the seats in Parliament and constitutes an undisputed majority.

The Communists, however, have already committed what is widely known in the French press as the "First Communist Betrayal."



Putting Final Brushes on ILGWU National Office Renovation Job

Referring to shrink the responsibilities of office and choosing to play a lone, independent hand even in these fearful days of troubled war and calamity, they have retained the invitation of Leon Blum, Socialist leader and next French Premier, to join the government and accept several portfolios in his cabinet. In a word, the Labor and Socialist movement feels that the Communists have helped build the political ship of France and now that it is in a position to reach its goal they are about to desert it.

It is difficult to predict what the future holds in store for France. At present, everything depends on the Communists. Inasmuch as they have not joined the government, the Socialists do not possess a clear majority in Parliament and without the support of the Communists on important issues they may be overthrown by the Fascist opposition. The balance of power is held by the Communists and the Soviet Union. Therefore, come from Soviet Russia. It is generally expected, however, that the support will be forthcoming: the fall of the Socialist government would mean the dissolution of the Franco-Russian alliance. This, in turn, would strengthen the chances of Germany and Japan against Russia and the central disaster to Soviet Russia.

The People's Front in France is not a genuine league pointing to a United Front in America. It has served its ward off a Fascist trend which was truly menacing in France. The alliance, however, is not a bit analogous to this country. What is more, the French Communists, as I have already indicated, at the present time are Communists in name only and a common ground variety of opportunists in action. The Communist refusal to collaborate with the Socialist Party in the French government reveals once more in bold relief the insincerity and chicanery to which Communists will stoop to gain their ends.

That Modern Devil, The Conveyor Belt

Girl Garment Workers Collapse in Hysteria

While audiences are rocking with laughter over Charlie Chaplin's antics at the American conveyor belt in "Modern Times," British girls in real life are suffering a more tragic fate at our robot factories. Some of them ago being carried out screaming—but not with laughter.

For Charlie's great picture is a satire on British as well as American industrial conditions. He works in an engineering shop, one of a gang, each of whom performs a monotonous task at a moving belt, which regulates the speed of his work.

In a thousand factories here, men and girls, mostly the latter, are victims of the same system. Charlie is seen during a brief respite "clocking-in" to wash his hands, his employer watching him by television. The audience enjoys the joke, believing that it is a piece of playful exaggeration. Actually, it is true in life, except that tele-surveillance has not come yet. In some British conveyor belt shops girls have to "clock-in" for the same purpose, under the eye of a foreman.

Back-Breaking Strain

In the end Charlie goes "gaga" and has a nervous breakdown. He is carried off to a nerve hospital.

Here, men as well as girls are breaking down under the strain of the belt; but no special treatment follows. They go into the infirmary, or on to the scrap-belt, victims of what the women speakers recently described at a conference as "that devil, the conveyor belt."

The conveyor belt will soon become general wherever it is possible to work it, unless the authorities intervene. In the tailoring trades, the first was installed just over two years ago.

Now practically all the manufacturing firms are using it, good employees being forced to adopt it to meet the price competition of the sweaters, more work from the individual at lower cost being, of course, the reason for its existence.

Almost Incredible

The speed at which all kinds of goods are turned out, and their cost, are almost incredible. Mr. Bernard Sullivan, London district secretary of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers, reports that in one London firm's works, 20 girls working at each belt turn out 40 dozen shirts a day. They are paid from 2d to 8d (12c) an hour, according to age, and the average cost of making each shirt is a penny three-farthings (35c).

Another firm, girls 4½ dozen shirts from 24 girls. Under the old system of 4d per shirt, the total cost would have been 6s. 6d. Belt production costs 6s. 12d.

In tailors' factories 18 girls are turning out 40 pieces of trousers an hour, and at the dressmakers' 18 girls are expected to produce a complete dress every three minutes.

"With the Stream"

A glimpse at the girls working on a conveyor belt in a shirt factory is sufficient to convince anyone of the evil effects of the system on body and mind. The girls sit ten at each side of the belt with their sewing machines facing the same way—"with the stream."

The shirts are brought to the belt in piles, cut and unstitched. Each girl has a separate operation to perform. It may be sewing the strap, the yokes, the collar, the buttonholes, or putting on the buttons.

The shirts move along the belt, they are seized by the girls in turn, feverishly stitched and thrown back again, perhaps in less than a quarter of a minute, for as many as 20 shirts an hour may move up each side of the belt, one shirt passing through ten hands in two minutes.

It might be thought that the pace of the belt would be regulated by the slowest workers, but this is not the case. "Teams" are carefully selected according to their skill, and when necessary two girls, or the workers who are new to it may share one operation. At all costs, the speed of the belt must be maintained.

Bonus System

In a large number of shops, the piece-work system is frequently cut out, and as many as 50 per cent of the workers may be persons under 16. Many of the 14-year-old girls are paid 7½d (15c) an hour, and the average on the belt may be about 8 (16c).

Speeding-up is caused by a system of bonuses to the foremen and forewoman.

Here are extracts from a list of instructions issued by a firm of London tailors:

"How can you reduce the cost per unit and so increase your profit?"

"By carefully watching that our people do not waste for work."

"By talking on fresh people at the right rate per hour for the particular operation for which you hire their services."

"By watching the Unit Hour of all your operators. The higher the Unit Hour the lower the cost of your service."

"By encouraging and leading that your operators start to time and by setting them an example yourself in this respect."

And so on. In even Charlie Chaplin has something to learn from the British Belt Bosses of our "Modern Times."

From Reynolds' Illustrated News, London, England

On West Coast With the G.E.B.

(Continued from Page 7)

workers which have come into the organization, attended a dinner in honor of the G.E.B. at the Whitcomb Hotel Hotel. A concert and singing program, carried out with the aid of a group of pleasantly talented members of the ILGWU San Francisco local, made a very fine impression. There were genuine cheer and sense in their performance which included singing in Spanish and English, dances and choral readings, besides mass singing of ILGWU songs and anthems.

Among the speakers at the dinner were John G'Connell, veteran secretary of the San Francisco Central Labor Council, several members of the G.E.B. and President Dushinsky, who after reviewing the Internationalist message ready to aid in this work, it will be the task of the local workers mainly to believe the G.E.B. message per cent

unionization of all the women's garment workers in San Francisco and other West Coast cities.

On behalf of the San Francisco Board and Manager Zachary presented to President Dushinsky a bronze plaque commemorating the visit of the G.E.B. for the first time to the West Coast. The plaque, from St. Louis, Mo., which was presented to President Dushinsky, was given a gift by the local organization, a silver cigarette case, the announcement of which was received with an outburst of joy from all present at the dinner.

After a brief visit to Yosemite Valley on Tuesday, the entire General Executive Board boarded the train at Sacramento, Calif., for New York on Wednesday, June 1. President Dushinsky, accompanied by Vice-President Israel Feinberg, left that point separated from the G.E.B. going to Sacramento, Calif., to visit the ILGWU organizations in Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. From there, President Du-

shinsky will travel alone to Washington to observe the new cloak organization of that Far Western city in action, returning to New York by way of Minneapolis and Chicago by mid-June.

ILGWU Workmen's Circle Branch Installed in Windy City



Another firm, girls 4½ dozen shirts from 24 girls. Under the old system of 4d per shirt, the total cost would have been 6s. 6d. Belt production costs 6s. 12d.



"Like Coming out of Jail Into Sunlight"

(This story, printed as written by one of Kansas City, Mo., members, needs no comment.)

By Dale Pruitt
Member Loc. 115, Kansas City, Mo.

When I first came to Kansas City seven years ago, the first ray of the depression was just reaching my ears. I was a country school teacher, but had to give it up for a while, on account of my nerves. Salaries were being cut away, and I couldn't make much, so I decided to try the city. What a relief for tired nerves!

I had heard wonderful stories of the Donnelly Garment Company—of how girls made forty dollars per week. I had been a good seamstress all my life—had taught sewing in school, so I thought that Donnelly's would be the place for me. I went there, but the employment manager quickly undeceived me as to making forty dollars per week. He told me to get a place where else and train for a year, then come back.

I went to the Missouri Garment Company. The first day I made forty cents. By the end of the first week I had five dollars. This paid my cats and carfare. I skipped the room rent. At the end of the third week I made nine dollars. This was told, was given away by a neighbor, and I didn't look good to go, so I began looking around for another job. Up the street a block was located a coat factory. Not knowing the difference, I went there and asked for a job. After my third trip, they took me on as a collar worker. I averaged around sixteen dollars per week there. The hours were very lax. I was 30 much of the time, and seldom got to work before ten o'clock and always left by five, although the others stayed. For the hours I put in, I made forty good money, but it wasn't enough to live on and have any left over for clothes—not the kind of clothes I had been used to wearing, so I was used to counting my pennies.

After a year I left there. I had heard of another coat shop that paid better money. This was the Stern-Slagman-Print Company. My fervid love the forelady there, so she got me a job, and there I learned what long hours meant. I became a steamer-maker. During the busy season—and they have a long one—we worked from seven until seven. Night after night I would go home, too tired to eat or do anything but flop across the bed, and go to sleep. Sometimes it would be midnight before I roused enough to get up and cook something to eat. I became thin and sad more nervous, and my eyes it had, was getting a reputation as a good operator and was called back on the job sev-

eral times, after being laid off. I finally lost out because I wouldn't go out with the boss (foreman). Also, one week I made \$7.50 and the next, \$18.00. That was the last good week before the season closed and I was supposed to buy a coat. All the girls did, and I certainly needed one, but I needed some room rent for the coming slack season worse. I didn't buy the coat. Needless to say, I didn't get my job back the next season.

I went into the Liberty Frack Company then. It was about November. We made the whole dress, I made \$4.50 to \$1.50 per week. I moved to the West Side to save carfare. I had a little three-by-six room with a small cot to sleep on and a gas oven for heat. I paid three for this room. This left \$1.50 to \$2.00 to live on. A tin of soap costs a long way. It is cheap and it warms you.

From there I went to Fashion Hill Manufacturing Company, a coat shop. There I made from \$14.00 to \$18.00 per week and worked from 8 to 5 o'clock, with overtime not later than 6:30 P.M. I worked in that shop for two seasons. Between seasons I went across the street to a dress shop, Carroll Dorn. By this time prices were being slashed and girls could make only about half of what they had been making. I worked eight and nine hours and made four to five dollars. Sometimes six. They found that I could type so they used me in the office part of the time—billings and typing at the rate of \$14 per hour, time work. Every one left at one o'clock on Saturday, including the regular office girl. I would have to stay and write letters from the dictaphone which they showed me how to use. I was not fast and it took a long time. One Saturday I worked until 5:30 P.M. By this time my eyes were so strained that I had to buy a pair of glasses.

I left Carroll Dorn and went back to Fashion Hill. The next season one of the bosses died, the place changed hands and I went across the street to the Hudson Coat Company. Then the depression struck full force, and we worked all week for sometimes as little as \$9.00. By this time I had raised my standard of living a little, and could not make it on \$9.00 per week.

After much persuasion by a number of girls—for I do not like to work on cotton dresses—I again went to the Donnelly Garment Company. This time I was successful. I was put on silk and wool dresses, on the main floor (\$18), and kept the same machine for two years. I made \$15.00 per week which was my code. Meanwhile, the saloons had been at work, and had organized about half the coat industry. I was asked to join the union, but refused, pleading loyalty to my company.

The prices were cut a little each season, and the girls speeded up.

Hammonton Visitors to ILGWU Stage Studios



Members of the Dramatic and Singing Clubs in Our Hammonton, N. J., Local Visited the ILGWU Stage Studios, May 2, to Catch a Glimpse of the Activities That Are Inspiring Our Membership everywhere.

Union Health Center Registers 1,000 a Month Attendance Rise

By Pauline M. Newman

The Union Health Center in the White House Gardens—on one of the days of the Women's Trade Union League convention recently, held in Washington, Mrs. Roosevelt invited the entire delegation to the White House. The reception was held in the garden. The afternoon was perfect: the beautiful trees—and a variety of them to be sure; the architectural loveliness of the White House itself; the soft grass carpeted lawn; the flowers, the shrubs and all the rest of those plants which make a garden so delightful, and the surroundings unforgettable. For a while, we lingered around the punch bowl and chatted. Then Mrs. Roosevelt asked us to sit down on chairs provided for this occasion. She wished to discuss the various problems facing all of us.

Naturally, medical care—the cost of it to the wage-earner—is as much a problem as it is to find a decent and well-paid job. The outlook for health insurance at this time is not so bright. The inadequacy of public health centers is a known fact. The cost of honest and competent private care is prohibitive insofar as the wage-earner

are concerned. All this the First Lady was very well aware of. What, then, is to be done? This question was answered by telling her and the delegates the story of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union's Union Health Center. This story aroused so much interest among the delegates that days after the girls would come to me with all sorts of questions as to a matter of fact, I have had, since I returned from Washington, several letters asking for information and advice on "how to start a Union Health Center." Mrs. Roosevelt, was, of course, tremendously interested in the growth of our institution and the need it fills among the thousands of our members and their families.

Our Attendance Increases
Speaking of the growth of the Union Health Center, the readers of "Justice" will be interested to know that the attendance in our various departments has increased to a great extent since we moved into our present location. Evidently it does make it easier for our members to run in to see the doctor when their work place is within walking distance of the Center.

The following figures tell the story: The attendances for the months of January, February, March and April of 1935 was 15,916, and for the same period in 1936 it was 19,366—almost a thousand patients per month more since we moved into our present quarters. But the new quarters have done more for our members than these figures indicate. For instance, the increase in day attendance has accentuated the engaging of additional doctors who are on the premises from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. This means that there is no longer any need for members to wait for the doctor. The various departments in the specialized branches of medicine are open every day, and not as we used to have it, twice or three times a week. The increase in nursing service, convalescent service, enlarged laboratory, a department for minor surgery on the premises—all this—and more has been made possible since we moved into larger quarters.

Operation and Hospitals
A major operation is a "new problem at hand." But when you recall the N.R.A. went out, then we had some trouble. I was elected shop chairman and served in this capacity for eight months, when I resigned. It was fairly soon after the union. I am now a delegate to the Central Labor Body, chairman of the educational committee, chairman of the Third Annual Ball of our local Union House, and a member of the Worker's Education Committee. I attend all classes given in connection with the Union, such as Parliamentary Law, English, Tap Dancing, and Sing-

ing. Members of the Dramatic and Singing Clubs in Our Hammonton, N. J., Local Visited the ILGWU Stage Studios, May 2, to Catch a Glimpse of the Activities That Are Inspiring Our Membership everywhere.

Under this heading, the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture sends out valuable information concerning a well-balanced diet. With the permission of the editor of "Justice," I propose to use from time to time such material as will prove of interest to our members. What is a well-balanced diet? How to choose it, and why? Knowing how many of our members suffer from digestive difficulties, I hope that this information will be of value to them.

Brookwood Players Visit Atlanta

By Ann I. Dealist

On April 25, 1936, the Brookwood Labor Players were presented in Atlanta by Local 122, ILGWU, and the Young Circle Branch 1088. The group was headed by John Mart-land, extension director of Brookwood Labor College.

The performance was attended by a large number of members of the "Trade Union movement and members of the local. The show was given at the Fulton High School. The program consisted of songs by the players as well as by the audience. Labor songs as well as the Anthem and Victory song of the ILGWU, were included. "Pickety Line and the Ballot Box," showing the need of Labor Party, and "Virtue Rewarded," a comedy about company unions, were the two plays presented. There were two mass chants or recitations: "The House that Jack Built" and "The House that Jack Built." The latter was a parody of workers' organization and "Uncle Sam Wants You," an anti-war denunciation.

The group contained three members of the ILGWU from other cities who had completed their course at Brookwood. They were housed by the local and the Young Circle Branch. A supper was also arranged for the players, which was attended by the officers of the local and the educational committee of the local, as well as by a committee of the Young Circle. This was the first time the Brookwood Players appeared in Atlanta and it is planned to bring them here each year. The educational committee in the short space of ten days arranged and carried through this project successfully.

On the Tennis Courts of New York



The second season this I was raised to 75 cents per hour, \$2.50 per day—a seven-day tour, with one hour for lunch. This I made until the N.R.A. went out, then we had some trouble. I was elected shop chairman and served in this capacity for eight months, when I resigned. It was fairly soon after the union. I am now a delegate to the Central Labor Body, chairman of the educational committee, chairman of the Third Annual Ball of our local Union House, and a member of the Worker's Education Committee. I attend all classes given in connection with the Union, such as Parliamentary Law, English, Tap Dancing, and Sing-

On Boys High School Field in Brooklyn, N. Y., Members of the ILGWU Play Tennis Every Saturday From 1 to 7 in the Afternoon.

Responses: Normal

By Florence Lasser

"Speaking of utterly mad people," said my friend Sonya. "You only must meet Nora." "You mean Nora?" I asked, not at all pious, knowing that my friend wanted to be prodded into one of those intimate, analytical verbal portraits which were so involved, so inaccurate, and so momentous in her world, to understand everything, and inform the world of it.

"Who is Nora? Well, she's got a mad mind. But it's completely within its direction. Terribly accurate and unclouded," she said.

"Naturally," I thought. "Sonya knows only people who 'do' things. 'Do' who 'do,' 'write,' 'feel,' 'act,' 'play.'"

"She paints interesting stuff, but she's 'cavalied and mawkish.' If I can learn to think things through, she may develop into a fairly decent painter. As it is..."

"Sonya's usual flow of words seemed at an end. I was intrigued. "Who's Nora? Let me meet her for myself!" I suggested.

"I'll arrange it sometime. In fact, there's no reason why we shouldn't go right now."

"But to come in suddenly, like this? It was only one o'clock, and hot."

"Nonsense," Sonya reassured me. "Nora lives, meeting people, and she welcomes company at any hour."

"Nora lived only a few blocks away, so we walked. On the way, Sonya supplied 'background.'"

"She's had an interesting past. There's a husband somewhere, in Italy, I think. Her man, she's afraid, I'm told, will of one day, taking her child with him. She's never seen either of them since, and she never mentions them. Thus there were the two years she spent in what became a madhouse."

"Aye-ye!" I exclaimed. "But you didn't tell me that, before!"

"Didn't I? Yes, after two years, they let her out."

"That I don't understand! Did they put her in because she was mad, or did she become mad because they put her in?"

"Impossible to find out. But if you ask me, she's never really been cured. On the subject of her past, for instance, she's practically penniless, but she'll never sell a picture, because she can't bear to part with them."

I stole a look at my friend. She seemed normal enough. But she always carried with her the manuscript of the book she was writing, for fear that her house might burn down; and her husband, who was permanently unemployed, from "Frank" got into his father's specific domain, was political robes as dressing gown, and hung lace curtains where chandeliers of brass, because he was "interested" in Catholicism.

We reached Nora's house, and began to climb flight after flight of rocky stairs. At the second landing, Sonya stopped short.

"I don't want you," she whispered mysteriously. "Don't mind Frank."

"Who is Frank?" I was completely mystified.

"Frank is the man she's living with. We continued upward, following the zigzag stair. Frank, it was to be a taller, but he won't take a bath now. Two janitors to leave her. I imagine, particularly, he's steady and dependable. Good insurance for her.... stabilizing...."

We had reached the very top of the house, and Sonya knocked on the one door. A vibrant voice answered.

"Just one moment...." It was rich with distinction, like an eagle's chirp, I thought. It was amazed at the appearance of the woman who lit on, as usual, in

spite of myself, looked about the small room for someone who would move cheerily to my pronounced remark. "You're still to discover in a quick glance were a few necessities of furniture, dozens of paintings and sketches hung about the walls, and a silent, motionless figure in a corner."

"You're that Frank, and I'm Nora," she announced simply. "Who are you?"

Sonya made hasty introductions. Nora laughed delightedly, and placed chairs for both of us. She still had some brushes in her hands, and began to wipe them clean on a cloth, studying me, meanwhile, as frankly as a little girl might study a stranger. I was less frankly, studied her.

With the exception of her eyes, there was nothing unusual about her, except that she was extremely pretty. She had the generous, perfect proportions of a Venus, with hair the color of ripe wheat, which fell in heavy pale, and seemed to twist inward, curling impressions in with them. In their very center, a shy glimmer of light seemed to agitate pain, and to reject it gently.

Sonya broke the silence with belated apologies.

"We didn't want to disturb you. If you're working, I know, I, for one, can't bear to be disturbed when..."

"Why do you forget what you meant to write? I'm glad you came. Why do you call it 'working'? Don't you like to write? Would you like to see the picture I've been painting?"

"Frank got into his father's specific domain, was political robes as dressing gown, and hung lace curtains where chandeliers of brass, because he was 'interested' in Catholicism.

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"Frank got into his father's specific domain, was political robes as dressing gown, and hung lace curtains where chandeliers of brass, because he was 'interested' in Catholicism.

cell by the way people look at me. It's quite all right, though, if it helps you feel safer yourself. Here is a picture you might like to see, Sonya. I'd no room to put it up, I pointed to the last time I went to see you and Weldon."

She was unrolling an unframed canvas. I looked at it, gasped, and gazed, terribly embarrassed, at Sonya. She and her Weldon had been caught, unmistakably and forever, in marriage and Mariposifical joint. They were seated on a low couch, both completely nude. Weldon's political robe did it. It was, make a half-hearted attempt to cover her, but without success. His head against Sonya's shoulder. He was asleep, his cardinal's cap askew, and his mouth drooping stupidly. Sonya, alongside him, was very much awake. Her right arm, resting on her naked thigh, supported her chin, while her left hand clutched a thin manuscript. On the floor lay a neatly stacked pile of books. Sonya's image gazed back at her, the brown drama in labor thought, as if over something which she could not quite so detest.

As my friend looked, astonished and wordlessly, at the picture, her face turned a deep and amorous red. She seemed about to speak, then burst into angry tears instead. Nora and I looked at each other, and then she smiled, and without the shadow of a doubt, favored me with a confidential wink.

Sonya, however, had gathered up her glasses and purse, and fled, followed out of sympathy and remorse for something I had not done.

"Goodbye," Nora sang out over the banister, "and come again!" I heard her turn back into the room, and call out.

"You can come out, now, Frank." Down in the street, Sonya seemed to recover once more.

"You see.... she really has possibilities. Her color is superb. But the drawing! My breast really are not a bit like that." She began to sob once more. "She'll never be successful.... she'll never be 'long'...."

I had, reluctantly, to agree with her, and wondered what Nora would "do" with me.

Low Cost Summer Activities for Children

The demand for play provisions for children under sixteen appears, has been met by Pioneer Youth of America. If 65 children are registered in a play school the cost can be reduced to one dollar a week for an eight week period.

Neighborhoods being considered are: Bronx, Williamsburg, Horu Park, Brownsville, East New York and Harlem. Those living in these places are particularly urged to send in their inquiries.

Get in touch with Union Play School Committee, 219 West 29th Street, New York City.



The Colonial Delusion

Politics today are in such a state of moral and intellectual chaos that every nation and every individual that comes forward is given a large amount of esteem and respectful attention. One of the hardest myths to die is the one lately pulled down from the altars of economic egoism and set once more on foot by the imperialists and the war mongers of Japan, Germany and Italy—the ancient and hairy myth that these countries need vast colonial expansions to meet the needs of their fast-growing populations.

All this is pure humbug. On the contrary, the reverse seems to be nearer to the truth as will be apparent by reading a series of articles which have recently appeared in the London Economist, the great English financial journal. From these articles we glean a few facts that may prove of interest to our fellow workers.

The first one is that Germany, Italy and Japan are not so overpopulated as their rulers would want the world to believe. The density of population is 133 per square kilometer in 1931 in Japan and 149 in Germany as against 232 in Holland, 264 in England and 268 in Belgium. Now, the problem of a growing population must be met by a proportionate growth of industrial processes and new world markets and not by aggression which is at best a process of depopulation and desiccation rather than expansion.

It is equally untrue that Italy, Germany and Japan depend more than other nations on foreign imports of foodstuffs and raw materials. In 1929 Japan imported \$16 worth of foods and materials for each inhabitant, Italy, \$21, and Germany, \$43 per capita. During the same period Switzerland imported \$50 of the same goods for each inhabitant, Denmark, \$92, Norway, \$61, and Sweden, \$48. Not one of these countries possesses or desires colonies and all of them are more prosperous than Germany, Italy and Japan.

"The lack of colonial markets," writes the Economist, "has never noticeably hindered the development of national economy as demonstrated by the steady and uninterrupted progress of Switzerland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, four nations which have reached the very top levels of European industry and economy."

The fact is that colonies have a doubtful and negligible value and they cost much more than they yield. They simply do not pay, except in military pomp and political vainglory. The final balance sheet for the Italian conquest of Ethiopia and the Japanese grab of Manchuria will show that the debit side is a hundredfold larger than what can be possibly stashed within the next twenty-five years. In both cases the enormous war expenditures which by Mussolini's own admission amount to one billion dollars up to now—and nothing has been done yet—could have been applied with greater advantage to improve the conditions of the people whose blood is being and killing them.

Why, then, these senseless and horrible wars of colonial conquest? To make cheap little kings emperors, to hang a few more pieces of chinaware on the chests of dictators, and to secure a doubtful military advantage, to make profiteers richer and—especially and principally—to keep the eyes of fools away from the ghastly sight of their poverty, their misery and their incalculable inability.

The Blum cabinet of France has been ushered in by the roaring polypohony of what amounts to an almost general strike of the most intelligent and far-seeing industrial workers of the French Republic. Some well-meaning but ultra-pacifist people deprecate this powerful introduction of the Best Socialist government of the Third Republic and would avoid "embarrassing" Leon Blum and his colleagues.

I cannot agree with that line of reasoning. The new government was elected for some definite purpose and that is to push forward the fortunes of labor and crush at one mighty blow the snake of Fascism. This can be done by political action, all well and good, but that political action should also be supported by swift, disciplined and vigorous economic action also stands to reason and common sense. To attack on both fronts and with all weapons at its disposal has always been the orthodox viewpoint of Organized Labor and there is no earthly reason why this strategy should be abandoned now lest we "embarrass" those who have been placed in the political outpost to fight and not to ally daily.

The only way out for Labor is not to retreat or compromise but demand always more of its friends and to fight ever harder and ever on a larger scale.

In Command of ILGWU Dramatics



Left to Right: Sotku Syzjak, Scenic Designer; M. Rosanney, Dramatic Instructor of the Jewish Group; Andrew Jinsky, Director of the Dramatic School; Mark Schwaid, Director Dramatic Department; William Gibbon, Assistant Director.

LOWE Sports in Review

By Mill Spiro

Local 40 Knocks Over Local 10

After running up an imposing string of fourteen straight victories over a two-year period, Local 10, last year's baseball champion, went down to defeat at the hands of Local 40 by the lopsided score of 10 to 6 in a league game played at Boys High on Memorial Day.

The score by innings: R H E
10 0-0 0-0 0-0 0-0 0-0
40 0-0 1-0 0-0 5-0 3-0
Batteries: Engel, Okun and Perillo, Infeld and Beas.

Local 89 Williamsburg Scores Impressive Win

In their baseball debut at Commercial Field on May 30, the Italian Dreammakers representing the Williamsburg Branch slammed the offerings of the nine representing Local 22 for 13 hits while plugging up 22 to 8 victory.

Local 22 is improving with each game. Considering the dearth of material, they are giving a good account of themselves and their team spirit is at a high pitch despite the roughing they are taking.

Local 40 Upsets Dress Pressers

Showing a decided reversal of fortune in their brilliant win over Local 16, the Dreammakers went on to their third league victory over Local 40 at Commercial Field on June 6 by a score of 12 to 4.

The score by innings: R H E
Local 40 3-11 1-0 0-0 - 6 4 4
40 4-15 2-6 0-1 - 12 13 3
Batteries: Freeman and Daniels, Mohl, Berkowitz and Beas, Rubin.

6th Goods Nine Checks Up Second Win

In the slugging at Commercial Field, Local 155 took the button holders since by a 9 to 4 count, and made 14 hits, all resounding blows

while doing so. Manager Nelson was on hand to cheer his team on. At the time, Local 155 are heading their division and they will have a lot to say should any team try to knock off their lofty perch.

The score by innings: R H E
Local 122-0 0 2 2 0 0-4 5 5
155-4 0 1 1 2 1 3-5 3 4
Batteries: Miller and Potash, Klaus and Karp.

Local 89, Bovo Park, Whips Local 102

With manager John Egito seeing his team play for the first time this season, the boys presented him with an easy 32 to 5 victory over Local 102 at Boys High Field on June 6.

The score by innings: R H E
Local 102 - 1-0 2 0 1 0-5 9 6
89B-32 200 41-12 11 3
Batteries: Neel, Katz and Wink, Mann, Hogan, Scodiff, D'Angelo, and Raymond, Mangarella.

Cloak Pressers Beaten by Local 89 Williamsburg

Preserving the winning streak of all Local 89 baseball teams, the nine representing Williamsburg vanquished Local 25 by a score of 20 to 10 at the Diamond, in Astoria on June 5.

For five innings, the game was nip and tuck and the pressers were trying desperately to protect their one-run lead. Sliding into second base, Cooperman, Local 25's second ace, injured himself and had to be taken out of the game. The heavy hitters of the dreamers' nine then swung into action and in the final two innings amassed 13 big runs. But for this unfortunate happening, the pressers stood an excellent chance for victory, but the "breaks" were all against them.

The score by innings: R H E
Local 25-0 2 0 2 4 0-6 10 3
89-20 2 9 4 7 5-20 12 2
Batteries: Cooperman, Lebowitz and Foltman, Lombardo and Marone.

Local 10 Squeezes Through Win Against Local 91

By scoring one run in the seventh and final inning to break a 2-2 deadlock, the cutters won over

Tennis and Handball

Every Saturday
4 PM to 7 PM.
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 holder to all League Baseball games at Commercial and Boys High Fields

Local 91, in their first league win which was the final game at the Diamond.

Local 91 surprised by forging to the front by scoring 2 runs in the last half of the fifth, which the cutters could not match until the sixth inning.

"Nipke" Wolf, who pitched for Local 16, was outstanding in the box and held his opponents to four hits. Nobly exposed Local 91 to put up such a stiff battle against the strong cutters' nine, and from what they showed they will be a tough lot to crack for any of the League A teams.

The score by innings: R H E
Local 16-0 0 0 1 0 1 1-2 7 1
91-0 0 0 0 2 0 0-2 4 3
Batteries: Wolf and Zapatin, Koehle and Mamon.

BASEBALL STANDING

(Includes games played June 6)

League A	W.	L.	P.
Local 40	3	0	100%
89B	2	0	100%
10	2	1	66%
51	0	1	0%
102	0	2	0%
60	0	2	0%

League B

Local 155	2	0	100%
89 Wm B.	2	0	100%
35	1	2	33%
332	1	2	33%
22	0	2	0%

SWIMMING POOL

JEROME CASCADES
Jerome Ave. & 168th St.
Open to UNION MEMBERS
at reduced rates
Monday to Friday-30c
Saturdays-35c
Sunday and Holidays-60c
Club Admission Tickets Available at all Local Offices and 106 West 39th Street

Runaway Employers Meet Strange 'Success'

Big Meeting At Cooper '91' Organizes 50 Shops in Three Months

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

At the time the agreement of Local 91 with the United Indexes and Children's Wear Association was signed, toward the end of 1935, certain employers, who fled away from the city, were very frightened at this great deed of theirs. They predicted great success for themselves. Theirs was a bright and happy future.

But Fate has a sarcastic manner. She has her own bitter way of playing pranks upon human expectations. And thus has she dealt with the situation in our industry.

The "Success" of The Runaways
Two of the large runaways were the Kleinmald and Millerwear. Like the "bad boys" one reads about in stories, these firms, quite recklessly, packed their belongings and hit the open road, leaving a warm bed and established home behind, leaving the place and the people among whom they had built their firm, in order to find some new "success" and "happiness" in strange spots.

Kleinmald settled down in Pittsburgh, Lone Island. Success was not long in coming, but it came in such strange realizations. On March 17, the Kleinmald had risen to such heights that it was able to break into the columns of the New York Times. This "tidy" real success, which had rendered itself in bankruptcy columns that Kleinmald had gone the way of all flesh.

On May 12, the Women's Wear Daily announced that the Millerwear, our second seeker for success, which had removed itself to Catskill, New York, was unable even partially to satisfy the financial creditors who now gather around its remains. One wonders: What price success?

The "Success" Of The Union
In starting contact with these unfortunates has been the organizational success of Local 91 during the same period. Within three months fifty new shops in the Metropolitan area have been organized. It is true that the task of organizing these shops was not an easy

one. First, not all the shops, today, are simple in form. Some are turned away to cliffs, employing relatives, friends, and neighbors, who work and for wages, but for the economy. The Union, in order to control the entire industry, must be not only a sort of industrial policeman but also an industrial policeman, tracking down these colporteurs as well as bringing them to order.

Despite all difficulties, however, the short space of three months has brought our Union half a hundred shops and many hundreds of new members. These are members, moreover, whose pals from the Union make them appreciate of the need for building and strengthening their organization. Many of these workers had been employed for \$1, \$4, and \$7 a week, and have been working correspondingly excessive hours, under appalling working conditions. Today, these workers are in the Union, enjoying union conditions, realizing a success far greater than any of their "successful" runaway employers.

Future Is Ours

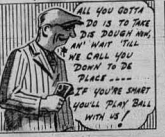
Fate has dealt harshly with some of these employers, although probably none more harshly than was deserved. Fate has also decided that the determination of our Union not to be ignored back by momentary difficulties but to keep its feet turned in the direction of progress should be rewarded.

Now it is our chance to talk about the future. We can do so not in terms of what we hope or wish but in terms of what we see has been done and can be done. In this light, our Union has a brilliant future of growth and development before it. And for those employers, who several months ago were as cocky, there are lurking dangers, not only in the form of self-inflicted bankruptcies but also through the great organization campaign of our local and International Union. My recent attendance at the General Executive Board permits me to predict that the decision of the International to join with the Metropolitan Local in organizing not only the Metropolitan Area but the entire nation, a decision made concrete by cold cash, will bring us even greater success in the future than we have realized up to now.

JANE HIGGINS

By SEAMAN

McGurk's chief thup has hit upon the plan to get one of the strikers to play stool-pigeon...



SEAMAN

Mexican Labor Today

Interview With Visiting Mexican Labor Delegation

By Edith Kine

To the tourist, Mexico is a picturesque but bewildering country. It is quaint and romantic with a breathtaking beauty, but at the same time, squalid and dirty. It is a country of fascinating contrasts, of social experimentation, with outstandingly progressive labor legislation, yet the majority of the population is underfed and underclothed. To the visitor from the United States, it was exciting to learn that there was an established minimum wage; that employers must deal with unions; that during a strike that has been declared "legal" by the legally constituted Board of Arbitration, there is no work-breaking; and that workers who are fired receive three months' pay as compensation. Yet, despite this, the houses in which Mexican workers live are squalid and ramshackle, and their clothes and food are of low quality. I was amazed and bewildered, unable to reconcile these contradictions.

I put this puzzle to the delegation of four leaders of the Confederation de Trabajadores de Mexico (the Mexican Federation of Workers) now in New York. The delegation consists of Victor Manuel Villaseca, member of the foreign relations committee of the Federation; Agustin Gasman, general secretary of the Metal Miners' Union; and E. Torres, general secretary of the Oil Workers' Union, and Alejandro Carrillo, secretary of the Salinero Professional Workers' Union. They are in this country to make a seven-day tour from coast to coast, to tell all American workers the truth about Mexican labor, and to counteract the falsehoods spread by big business, the ex-dictator, and Morones, former head of the CROM. The delegation attended the May 12th demonstration arranged by the New York trade unions at the Polo Grounds, at which Villaseca also spoke, and the May 13 Madison relief benefit at Nassau Square Garden.

Their story, briefly, was as follows: Until the establishment of the present political regime in Mexico, labor and the government were closely allied. During the Calles dictatorship, Morones, the CROM leader, was the head of the CROM, the Mexican labor federation. The disintegration and downfall of the Calles regime, which was, to no small degree, caused by deep dissatisfaction of the workers with economic conditions, was the beginning of their problems by the old leaders of the Federation, brought about a new realignment of forces. The new Confederation is the first Mexican labor movement to be completely independent of the government, and the largest group ever organized in Mexico, its membership totaling almost 550,000 workers.

The new central organization of Mexican labor will not accept either political leadership of the government. It was organized spontaneously from bottom to top, because of the bitter experience of earlier periods, when the government had the trade union people at its service for an exclusive benefit of politicians.

The Confederation, according to the Mexican labor delegation which is now visiting this country, is supporting Cardenas in the "revolutionary" general election, but is following, which is mainly an attempt to enforce existing labor legislation, which, though on the statute books for the past twenty years, was completely ignored.

The Confederation is made up of 2,619 unions and industrial unions in the basic industries: electric power, oil, coal, gas, iron and steel, lumber, building materials,

chemicals, railroad and auto transport. In manufacturing industry the workers are organized in the textile industry, paper, glass, to the basic, food products, sugar and alcohol. It also includes hotel employees and many branches of commercial and light industry, agricultural workers, and share croppers. Lawyers, doctors, teachers, newspaper people are all organized in this group.

A few of the progressive laws which Cardenas is enforcing and which are being met by the conservatives with cries of "Communism," are the minimum wage law, the government impartial arbitration of strikes, and the decree abolishing child labor. The strike laws which recently swept Mexico has been to enforce the old laws.



Meeting of the General Confederation of Workers and Peasants of Mexico Showing the Organization, Described by Edith Kine, in Action.

In this country, when the Mexican decide to go on strike, a board of arbitration is appointed at once, and the employer must recognize and deal with them. This board includes one labor representative, one employer representative, and one government representative. If they decide that the workers are "justified" in striking, the strike is legal and no strike-breaking is allowed. After the strike, the workers are entitled to pay for lost time.

There are three legal causes for a strike: (1) A lack of balance between the employer's profit and workers' wages. An economic survey is submitted to the board of arbitration, and if the findings show a disproportion, a strike may be called. (2) Contracts are usually written for a two-year period. At the end of that time, they may be continued or revised. If the employer refuses to do this, the workers may strike on the ground of the employer's rejection of collective bargaining. (3) The solidarity strike. A union may call a strike to aid another striking union, after giving the employer from six to ten days' notice of their intentions.

In 1926 the average wage in Mexico was 1.14 flat Rates, are Mexican currency; in 1935, as a result of the Presidential order establishing minimum wages, the average wage everywhere was \$1.41. At the beginning of this year, the average increased to \$1.62. The average cost of living for a family in Chicago, the most backward State, is \$2.90, and in the Federal District is \$1.94. A study made by the Department of Statistics shows that the average working man of this country cost of living for a family is \$2.42, of which \$1.60 is the product of eight daily hours of work by the head of the family, the balance being made up by overtime work, the earnings of other members of the family, the contributions of relatives, and by some 4000 visits to the pawnshop. Out of this budget, 531 per cent to 66.2 per cent goes for food, 34.6 in the

"Who Is Getting Excited" In Toledo

His ROSENCRANTZ, an active work of of Local 67, Toledo, O., chair-maker, comes forth with the following communication:

"Local 67 staged at a recent meeting the labor play, 'Who Is Getting Excited,' written by Florence Jones of New York. Our past consisted of the following members:

"Nancy Garb, Stella Greene, Rose Simcik, Geo. Friedman, Herbert Green, Virginia Novicki, Rose Rapoport and Maria Handel. Thanks to the help of the Educational Office of the ILGWU in New York City, we now have an educational group of our own and we hope to do some really interesting things in the future, along educational and cultural lines.

"Since we staged the play, our group has already been 'engaged' by several Toledo local unions to perform for them."



By Irwin Swerdlow

The Second American Revolution

"Battle Hymn"

By Michael Blumenthal and Michael Gold

The Experimental Theatre

On the day of John Brown's execution funeral days were told and memorial services were held throughout the North. Addressing a student audience, Ralph Waldo Emerson referred to Brown as "that new saint than whom none purer or more brave was ever led by love of man into conflict and death—the new saint awaiting his martyrdom, and who, if he shall suffer, will make the gallows glorious like the Cross."

The most dramatic event that preceded the irrepressible conflict known as the Civil War, was, of course, John Brown's raid which occurred on October 16, 1859. Precisely two months later, Mr. J. C. Swayne's heroic, if frankly melodramatic, Oratorical Brown has been produced in New York. Today the highest, grim and determined stage of John Brown dominates the stage of the Experimental Theatre, which is, incidentally, the best of Federal theatres in this country.

We first met the numerous Brown family on the Ohio frontier, where, cherishing a bitter hatred for slavery, they are engaged in running the underground railroad. The loss of a son in this dangerous activity transforms John Brown from an abolitionist who passively resists United States marshals and impoules the efforts of his officers, to a ruthless man of action. "These men (the abolitionists) are all talk," said he, "what is needed is action—action!" The following year, when the principle of self-determination is applied to Kansas he, with a small band of followers, hurries to the disputed region where, with gun and dagger, they play a prominent part in the cruel and relentless campaign of terror which cost two hundred lives. The next four years see the forming in John Brown's mind of his immortal plot. Believing that he is the divinely appointed agent to set loose the forces of freedom he conspires with William Lloyd Garrison, Emerson and Thoreau, and secures four thousand dollars for the enterprise. The last scene, which takes place in John Brown's home near Harpers' Ferry on the fatal Sunday night, October 16, 1859, is one of unforgettable grandeur.

It is a troubled vision that hovers in thick, black clouds over "Battle Hymn." The history figure of John Brown lives in stature, he is a symbol of the distraught past and a disturbing portent of the future, whose features are assuming an increasing clearness above the factitious haze. Black clothing directing his dispersed with an eagle of the dramatic insistence will keep you thinking about it for many days after. Grover Burgess is root and branch John Brown, and could the perfect Black clothing directing his dispersed with an eagle of the dramatic imperative direction he substituted, "Battle Hymn" might easily soar to the peak of the new.

Judge Lynch "The Captive" Mein-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Fury" is the story of a lynching, presented in (two dramatic terms. Its details are patterned after countless hun-

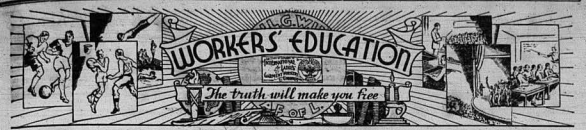
drads of typical outlaws which have disgraced the social scene in a broad area of the United States. 4,000 odd lynchings have occurred in this country during the past half century. As the District Attorney of New York states, "America's longest running every three days. He is lynching an aspect of negro justice, for fully 20 per cent of all lynching victims have been white.

John Wilson, played by Spencer Tracy as a typical American, best working night, decent. To be his wife to be married to Barbara Grant, acted by Sylvia Sydney. Under the black banner of a rifle in the hands of "Boss" Meyers a ball will with an idiot face and drawing jaw, interrupt the trip. Joe is arrested and accused of a kidnapping. With the suspect safely installed in the county jail and not allowed to get in touch with his known or friends, "Boss" starts his plans to spread the news. A horse shod is his first destination. The gossip passes from tourist's tongue, from home to home and along the streets. In a hurry, news is talking among the townsfolk. The most vociferous circle is the rowdy mob and one of the bar whose criminal character is concentrated in its leader, Kirby Dawson. Dawson is acting. He sends a delegation to visit the sheriff, who tells them truthfully that there is very little fear for him to judge by, that he is awaiting a check of the few snappers in reported by a "snipe" which is very ready for notice against the law. An itinerant strike-breaker arranges eyes with them. He challenges the crowd. "The Sheriff is a liar!" An adolescent jumps to a barrel and a mob surges from the saloon.

The Sheriff has communicated with the Governor, and troops have been promised. But the public boss confers with the Governor and his troops never arrive. To send troops would insult the town—troops must not be used against citizens by a party that hopes for their votes. Moreover, to send troops is to admit that the law is being broken. The Sheriff is obliged and the mob acts first to the jail. Dawson's mob and the strike-breaker will not be deprived of their prey—they drive sticks of dynamite into the town square. The mob's head and the lynching is over.

News reels exist which identify the leaders of the mob and Joe Wilson's enraged brothers are persuaded to bring the whole town to trial. Only the Sheriff's opinion is in court. Joe Wilson himself, who was able to get away when the explosion opened the gates of the cell, saves them from a day of hanging in the end. The Sheriff's opinion is in court. Joe Wilson himself, who was able to get away when the explosion opened the gates of the cell, saves them from a day of hanging in the end. The Sheriff's opinion is in court. Joe Wilson himself, who was able to get away when the explosion opened the gates of the cell, saves them from a day of hanging in the end.

"Fury" will probably go down as the most powerful picture of 1936 year. Lang and Krauss tell their story with a degree of art that makes their social justice compelling and unanswerable. The lynching propensities of an average American town and population are certainly subjected to agonizing analysis.



Next Steps

No sooner have we completed one of very interesting year than plans for the future must be made. The active locals have already made arrangements for summer activity, for excursions, boat rides, trips and tours and a continuance of the recreational and cultural work, because in education there is no summer drought.

Plans for the Fall should already be under consideration and we shall be very glad to hear from locals as to how the Educational Department can help them. Among the new steps proposed is the development of home study courses. We will, of course, make arrangements to have the students' papers corrected and to give them advice to guide them in their reading.

Our members know that "they who have the youth have the future" and that the International holds with its eyes upon tomorrow. Some of our locals have already set up youth clubs and "junior rams" groups. They have brought together the Union members whose parents in order to devise ways to help their children into happy contact with the Union in their impressionable years. Down in the far South, in Houston, Texas, as well as in the Middle West and in New York, this development is already under way and this may well be one of our most important "next steps."

In New York, Pioneer Youth, headed by Walter Ludewig, has rendered its valuable aid. Another new step is a larger use of visual aids. In New York City summer open air shows and movies of social significance are being arranged. We are in touch with various firms which will show safety films in union halls and arrangements are being made so that our locals can harness the movie for their educational activity. Further, we are experimenting with the "film

strip" which is a collection of "still" pictures much more satisfactory than the old stereoscopic slides for illustrated lectures. So far we have had to borrow and buy these film strips from other organizations here and abroad but we plan to make our own film strips dealing with the economics of the garment industry and the history of the Union.

In addition, the Education Committee has instructed us to prepare a plan for a wide extension of our Training-for-Trade-Union - Service classes. We plan to set up a centralized class in New York City, meeting two nights a week for a period of six months starting in September. If necessary, the class will be divided into several groups in order to keep down each group to a maximum size of 50. The students for these classes will be carefully selected on the basis of previous interviews, and of their record of activity in the Union and in previous classes. Similar classes will be set up in other cities and a text book and syllabus material based on our last year's experiment are in preparation. They are under discussion to send some of the students from the T.U.S. classes to a residential institute for six months' whole time training for the practical work and problems of running a trade union.

Of course, we plan to continue the cultural and recreational work. Our dramatic work will be stimulated by the opening of the Labor Stage Theatre which will be ready for us in August. The program here will be to secure the participation of more members without any increase of our overhead expenses. Some of the facilities provided are of such an ambitious and widespread nature that we expect the students will be quite prepared to participate in the financial upkeep of them. Our social and educational centers proved successful last season in reaching members whose locals do not take up direct educational work or who prefer to attend evening classes in the areas where they live instead of going directly after work to shop classes. Particularly, these centers serve the educational needs of members of our largest local, 88, and we plan to run six centers again in New York City.

But we know that quite a large number of our members want to keep abreast of modern thought and yet have not the time and inclination to undertake regular weekly attendance at study classes. For these, we are proposing to set up popular forums to be addressed by outstanding experts who also have the ability to popularize their ideas. We have an attractive list of topics and lectures and we shall try to announce them as early as possible so that our members can get on the list and help us get out a representative attendance. We aim at audiences of not less than 1,000 of our members; tickets for the lectures will be distributed through the shops. These popular forums, which will be tried out in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn, will deal with important questions of the day as they affect the Union.

The publication of material and pamphlets for our directors and classes will be continued. Our lat-

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

SATURDAY VISITS

You are invited to join our Saturday visits to the following points of interest:

June 6, 1:30 P.M.—"Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences," St. George, Staten Island. Group meets at S. I. Ferry, Battery (Directions: B.M.T. to Whitehall St. I.R.T. to 66. Ferry).
June 20, 1:30 P.M.—"Brooklyn Children's Museum," Brooklyn Avenue and Park Place. (Directions: I.R.T. to New Lots Train to Kingston Ave.)
Please visit your fellow workers about these visits.

The 10,000 Mile Trail

In order to secure a close-up of the educational activity of the locals outside of Greater New York and to give advice based on first hand examination to our various groups, the Educational Director is striking the long auto trail out to the Far West by way of visits to the Southern locals. This is the schedule:

Norfolk, Va. June 4; Atlanta, June 6; Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn. June 9; Johnson, Tenn. June 10; Cincinnati, June 11; St. Louis, June 13-14; Kansas City, Mo., June 15-16; Commonwealth College, Monk, Ark. June 20-21; Dallas, June 22; Houston, June 23; Los Angeles June 28-29; San Francisco, July 1-2; Portland, July 3; Seattle, July 5-7; Minneapolis, July 14; Workers' Summer School, Uni-

ILGWU INSTITUTES

These are the names of the 43 students at our Brookwood Institute, May 8-12, 1936:

Local No. 21: Sarah Dubnick, Ruth Goldman, Adelle Kraushammer, Edith Riley; 109: Sarah Landau, Margaret Ulrich; 106: Helen Connors, Jil; 126: Rose Menstzer; 121: Jule Rusnak; 134: William Villano; 142: Jennie Rosner, Bertha Kram; 144: Essmy Wolfensohn, Constance Sverin; 150: Perry Moore; 151: Evelyn Christian, Etta Hoffman, Sarah Minick; 163: Pauline De Maro, Victor Morrow; 178: Lillian Douber, Leonard Margues; 185: Florence Hochberg; 208: Charles Killa; 223: Edith Arevli; 228: Frances Davis, Mary Morris, Martha Fulton; 231: Eleanor Sokol; 239: Ruth Winer, Stephanie Stella, Leo Murstein; 232: Cella Dworkin; 233: Bertha Fein; Baltimore Joint Board: Evelyn Peters, Gubie Greenberg, Anna Darone, Nellie Mahler, Ruth Murray, Arthur Mozzraro; Cleveland Joint Board: Bernadine McDevore; Philadelphia, Duane Joint Board: Margaret Childs, Doris Weinberg.

Basking in Katonah Sun



And Here is a Group of ILGWU Members Under the Camera at Brookwood Grounds Between Institute Sessions, May 22.

est list contains 38 items. We hope to have by the Fall, the aforementioned handbook on trade union methods and tactics, a new primer dealing with the high spots of parliamentary law applied to the needs of labor organizations, an outline dealing with the worker and political action and another dealing with the economics of the garment industry. We shall also send out promotional leaflets and prepare colored posters for educational displays.

The ILGWU never rests on its educational laurels and 1936-7 will undoubtedly show all further advances. That is, if YOU help.

Activities For Members' Children

Upon the invitation of the Educational Department and of Local 117, members of the NEW York Civic Operators' Union and their wives, who have children between the ages of 3 and 15, had a meeting recently.

A plan for a children's summer playground, prepared by Pioneer Youth together with the Educational Department, was presented at this meeting. The playground will be in charge of a competent director. It is expected that other locals will join in this project. For more details members are invited to visit or to communicate with the Educational Department.

NEW LABOR PAMPHLETS

We have received from the British Trades Union Congress a copy of "Trade Unionism," a general survey in 12 lessons of the history, structure, function and policy of the British unions. This outline gives a condensed picture and lists supplementary sources of information available. Several of its sections deal with trade union structure and theories of industrial organization and is very suggestive in helping to tackle some of the problems which face organized labor in the United States. We shall be very glad to send a sample copy of this to any of our members and directors who wish to use it as a manual for classes in British labor.

sample copy will be glad to supply complete copies.

Although our groups with limited resources will not send Ernest Tuller's plays through to members, they should put them into their libraries and read them aloud. "Mates and Man" seems still the best in the present collection. "Seven Plays" (14c) is good. "Draw the Flag" (based on a German play written in 1918) and "The Machine Wreckers" also compel attention.

3 Young Men From Jersey

Passaic, N. J. Sends Sol Guip-pa, Joe Pecorino and Charles Lombard to Brookwood Institute Sessions.

Go West, Director!



Educational Leader, Mark Starr, Starting on His 10,000 Mile Trail, June 1936.

BELGIUM AND SWEDEN

Two Little "Great Examples"

By G. E. Modigliani

Belgium is a very small country compared with the United States. Almost each State of the North American Republic is bigger than Belgium in square miles if not in population. It would be, then, out of place to establish any comparison between the relative faculty with which certain problems are met and solved in Belgium and the great difficulties which prevent in America a quick attainment of the same results. Nevertheless, the remarkable success of the new governmental policy recently adopted in Belgium deserves the most attentive study of the organizations throughout the world.

The success of this Belgian "New Deal" is due primarily to the participation in the government of the country of the Belgian Socialist Party. This party is so constituted that the government and the political movements of the Belgian working class, although maintaining separate and distinct organizations, find in it the common ground for the closest cooperation in public affairs and political action. It is, therefore, for all practical purposes, a labor party very little dissimilar from the Labor Party of Great Britain.

While the Belgian Socialist Party is theoretically more mature than the English Labour Party, it is singularly permeated with a working-class mentality. In reaching decisions, even of a political character, the greater weight is carried by those who know, not through the reading of books and manifestos, but by direct experience in factories, farms and mines, the immediate needs of the working class and the practical possibilities of their realization at this present time.

About one year ago, at a time when the so-called ruling class, had brought Belgium to the verge of ruin and the country was experiencing frightful waves of capital, increasing bankruptcies and further decimation of the currency, the Socialist Party suggested and brought about the formation of a new government in which, together with the Socialists, there were also representatives of the Catholic, Democratic and Liberal parties. This coalition government. Parliament gave the mandate to inaugurate a new national economic policy, largely based on the famous De Man plan. Author of this plan is the well-known Belgian Socialist, Henri De Man, who was also responsible for making it very popular among the workers.

The coalition government has not accepted all the premises and conclusions of the plan, which was conceived as a strictly Socialist experiment. But it has, nevertheless, retained many of its planks and has conscientiously adhered to its main idea—the right and the duty of the government to intervene in the economic life of the country. This intervention has manifested itself, first, in regulating and limiting the activities of the banks while planning for them a program of social usefulness; in stimulating industrial production with a view to decreasing unemployment; in assisting the workers to obtain higher wage standards; in extending social legislation, in general, and old age pensions, in particular.

Since results did not and could not come in a fortnight, criticism from impatient quarters was not lacking right at the beginning, although the working class, as attested by a good dose of common sense, never doubted the ultimate success of this experiment. Here are some of the results, as told by figures released by the government prior to the general election which returned it to power.

Unemployment has decreased 15 per cent.

Total amount of wages paid from October, 1935, to January, 1936, has been 16 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Consumption of electricity has increased 15.2 per cent.

Freight tonnage in railroads has increased 13.2 per cent.

Permita for construction of new building rose from 23,493 in 1934 to 30,245 in 1935.

Business failures decreased 29 per cent.

These figures, although referring to a small country, show, nevertheless, that only the intervention of the government, acting on behalf of the great mass of the people, can rescue the country from the disaster brought about by the capitalist system. The system of free competition, which did stimulate in the past industrial and economic progress, is no longer in existence. Capitalism has put trusts and monopolies in its place, and as a result we have a decrease of production, employment and wages. Capitalism turns now its attention to the state, and tries to influence and capture the government in order to transform it into an instrument for preservation of its power and privileges. This represents in every country a step towards the forces of labor. The only escape from this menace is for the workers to organize themselves very strongly in the political field in order that they should influence the government and prevent it from becoming an instrument of oppression in the hands of the capitalists. That would restore the rule of democracy; the government by majorities; would prevent a small minority of exploiters from running the country for their own personal profit, and would organize the life of the country along lines designed to benefit the great mass of the people.

Belgium is not, however, the only European country where the workers, schooled by trade union and Socialist organizations, have shown their ability to handle the helm of the government and steer a safe course along the path of Labor's complete emancipation.

In Sweden the Social Democrats have been in power for the last three and half years—there, too, with the support and cooperation of organized labor. Their first job was to tackle the economic depression which had swelled to unprecedented numbers the ranks of the unemployed. They formulated an economic and social plan, similar, in broad lines, to Roosevelt's "New Deal," although it preceded it by six months. On the eve of their biennial convention, which will primarily deal with the results of the economic policy of the Government, the Swedish Social Democrats are releasing now the following statistics, clearly showing how successful the Socialist experiment has been, in that country.

In a total population of about 6,200,000, unemployment has decreased 26 per cent, 176,000 being the number of those who have been put back to work. At the beginning, these former unemployed had to work for wages slightly lower than the prevailing ones in normal occupations, but by now this difference is completely eliminated and the general wage level is again on the upgrade. It has, in fact, surpassed the level existing at the time the Social Democrats took over the Government.

The purchasing power of the farmers—farmers being slightly more than 300,000,—has increased more than \$26,000,000 per year. Moreover, the Cooperative movement, which is the strongest and best organized in the world, has

Italian Members Have Busy Week In Cleveland

The work of May 15 was a busy one for the members of our Cleveland Italian Local 44 owing to the presence in Cleveland of Brother S. Ronauldi, seat by the General Office for lecture purposes.

A study group of about 35 members attended two lectures, which Brother Ronauldi delivered on the "History of the IGLWU," and a third one, on "Duties of Union Membership." On May 22, Ronauldi attended a special membership meeting of Local 44 and spoke on the problems confronting the American labor movement today.

On Thursday evening, at the home of Brother Nick Bontempo, secretary of the local, a party was given in honor of the visitor, attended by the Executive Board members of the Italian local and by the officers of the Joint Board. The visit of Brother Ronauldi has proved so attractive to the Cleveland Italian members that Local 44 has already asked that such "revival meetings" be repeated in the future.

In Chicago

Brother Ronauldi went from Cleveland to Chicago, where he addressed, on May 27, a big audience of Italian-speaking members of the Joint Board. It was the first attempt in many years to hold a meeting exclusively for the Italians, and it was successful in every aspect. There were about three hundred people present and the audience responded enthusiastically to the arguments of the speaker.

The day before, May 26, Brother Ronauldi addressed the Executive Board members of the Cleveland Local 108, to whom he illustrated the terms of the recently renewed agreement in the New York dress industry.

He has been helped and encouraged by the Government that it now supplies all the foods, goods and utensils to more than 550,000 families, which constitute about 30 per cent of the entire population.

In Sweden the crisis is practically over. The onward march has been resumed. All this is exclusively due to the good work of the labor movement, "little" is number, but strongly organized both in the political and trade-union field.

If the "little ones" can do much, what I wonder, could not the millions of workers in the United States do if they made up their minds and followed the example of Sweden and Belgium?

In Local 200, Cleveland, O.

By Albert Buckeye, Mgr.

Our recreational activities are beginning to take form. Our girls in Cleveland, as well as those in Lorain, have been howling all season, and at this very moment plans are under way for a girls' indoor baseball team in Cleveland, and another team is being organized in Lorain. Brother Herb Schellberg, who has played and managed championship indoor tennis in this vicinity, has been named as coach.

Swimming lessons, limbering exercises, tap dancing, as well as dramatics are under consideration by the Committee, consisting of Juliet Stivaly, chairman, Essie Winters, Rose De Corpe, Irene Bablowitz, Eleanor Ruzinski, and Lottie Perena; the Lorain members are represented by the committee that supervised the Lorain card party.

These committees, with the cooperation and advice of Miss Beaumont of the Y. W. C. A., held a tea on Monday evening, April 27, at the Y. W. C. A. building at Prospect and East 22nd in Cleveland.

Plan Bulletin

We are contemplating the issuance of a monthly bulletin informing our members of news and activities concerning our local, as well as other matters of interest affecting unionism. We are going to ask President Dobinsky to send Vice-President Rose Penzita to Cleveland to address our meeting this month, which we believe will be the logical time as plans will then be under way for our Fall session.

Plans are also under way for a picnic to be held this Summer by our local, and Brother Casey is again in charge. That in itself assures success providing, of course, that we give him the support we gave him for our dance and card party in February.

I might add that the bartenders, whose shores had shrunk from standing in liquid all evening while dispensing the "beverages that cheer," were successful in their fight in obtaining new ones from the committee.

The season, as far as our local is concerned, is practically over. A few special are coming through, but they are insignificant, and we don't expect any more work.

Summary On Earnings

A brief summary of conditions can be stated in the following few words: The earnings of the people

in our main plant have averaged about the same. In the Lorain plant, they were a little better. In the outside shops, the hourly earnings have been better than they have ever been heretofore. However, the earnings in general were not satisfactory, due to periods of idleness during the season.

If our people could have been working at peak production from the beginning of the season, until now, we believe that, with but a few exceptions, the increases would have been substantial and just as checkmating all over the country are doing, we are hoping and wishing that the coming season will be much better. At this writing, we have no idea when the Fall session will start.

A Few Lines From Racine, Wis.

By Ella Descher Secretary Local 137

Our Local, 137, held an election of officers on April 24 and installed them that same evening.

We decided to elect an arrangements committee to run a May dance and read the date of May 22 for this entertainment.

At that same meeting, Victoria Gardner of the Newspaper Guild of Milwaukee appeared and spoke before our meeting, asking assistance in helping to win their strike by causing to read the Hearst paper, especially the Wisconsin News, where the writers have been on strike for several months. Our members received the message very cordially and donated \$5 to the strike fund of the News strikers.

Outdoor Opera in Brooklyn

Last Sunday evening, at the Metropolitan Hillville Station, Bay 59th Street and Littlefield Avenue, Brooklyn, Maestro Alfredo Salmaggi opened his announced Summer Outdoor Musical Schedule with an international singing and dancing festival called "Festa Folkloristica."

The program, which featured a symphony orchestra, a large chorus and corps de ballet, was under the direction of Maestro Giuseppe Sambrochek. A number of well-known artists participated, among them Dolores Casanelli, lyric soprano, Letta May, coloratura, Elvira Hela, soprano, the sensational dance team, Vanessa and De Lima, and Angelo Angelini, tenor.

Labor Host at Grave of Meyer London on 10th Anniversary



Among the Cutters of New York

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

After being away for nearly a month from the New York circuit one feels somewhat detached from local conditions. I shall, therefore, leave the discussion of the New York market, as far as the cutters are concerned, in abeyance for a while. Right now, frankly, I am still so impressed with what we have seen and observed of our International through the width and breadth of the land that I cannot help sharing my observations with my fellow members.

I have attended conventions of our International in practically every city in the country for the past 15 years but never before has it been my good luck to observe on the part of the members such a genuine enthusiasm, such spontaneous expression of loyalty towards their Union as I have observed on this trip. Wherever we stopped, if they could not see us in Chicago or for some length of time as in San Francisco or Los Angeles, the reception we got from the organized workers in our trade testified highly to the esteem and love in which our members whose living and working conditions have been so vastly improved through the efforts of the ILGWU, hold their parent organization.

On the West Coast I was particularly impressed with our organization in Los Angeles and San Francisco, cities located in one of the most reactionary sections of the United States, in a State where such an attitude as the incarceration of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings on admittedly trumped-up charges and perjured evidence can be perpetrated with the callous approval of the general public.

California, I need hardly add is anything but a haven for trade unionism and the path of our movement in that State has been strewn with thorns. It is the State where the "Lord of San Simeon," Mr. William Randolph Hearst, holds supreme sway through the domination of the press and where California most famous industry, the production of film, in that State our organizations for years had found it very difficult to make headway, to gain conditions fitting self-respecting workers' demands to maintain an American standard of living.

All the more was it a matter of where gratification to all of us to find that our workers, the men and women in the women's garment shops of California, have finally struck the bridge, have handed themselves in strong lock unions

and are making remarkable headway. I could go on setting forth of the splendid efforts and rewards our members in general have won for themselves in the various parts of the land we have visited, but, perhaps, it would be best if I were to take the hint from the Editor and confine myself to what may be of greatest interest to some of our members in this instance, namely, the situation of the workers in our own craft, the cutting rooms of the industry, in some of the cities we have visited.

In Chicago, it appears that the cutters constitute a most important element in the life and activities of the Joint Local Board. Of the eight Joint Board officers, I have observed five are cutters and I have observed five are cutters and I have observed five are cutters and I have observed five are cutters. There are about 250 cutters in that market, 210 of them dress cutters. The dress men have improved their conditions materially since the "Knappland Drive" of the Summer of 1932 and they have been following pretty closely the pattern of their older brother organization our Local 10 of New York. They too, are organizing, besides a city industrial work in cultural, educational and sports activities and are excelling in them.

Not to forget Roy Glosman, the young president of the local, who, when we were stopping off at Chicago on the way West, had modestly informed me that the Chicago cutters' baseball team, was the "unswerving champion team of the ILGWU," actually lost no time in extending to me, when we again halted for a few hours in Chicago on the way East, a challenge to meet and to kick our own team of Local 10. To which I, of course, diplomatically responded that the proper course for him to pursue in this matter was to contact with Brother Louis Schaffer, Secretary of Alhambra of the ILGWU, to make the right arrangements, and that we were then willing to take our chances.

On the whole, Local 10 has left a fine impression. The organization is seething with life and they are a credit to our Chicago Joint Board and to the whole Union.

In Los Angeles, where the cloak makers are well organized and the dress workers and the miscellaneous workers are showing a fine progressive spirit, I regret to say the cutters are far from displaying the aggressiveness and manliness which their fellow craftmen in Chicago are manifesting. It appears that the cutters in Los Angeles, more perhaps than in any other craft, have suffered on account of sharp divisions, most of

them involving opinions which have, on direct bearing on their industrial situation or economic status but which, nevertheless, have affected their trade union moxie. They, the cutters, I was told, are always at loggerheads with each other; splitting hairs over issues that, as far as our industry is concerned, are of a more academic character.

At a meeting of cutters which I attended in Los Angeles, I was informed that despite the fact that the cloak cutters, for instance, are all organized and are perfect mechanics, the wages of most of them do not exceed \$44 per week though it is clear that they could have been raised to the level of the New York or Chicago markets. The fact that there is a scarcity of good mechanics in that part of the country is additional proof that this could have been easily obtained.

Some cutters, at that meeting, complained that the officers of the Joint Board are not sufficiently co-operating with them to achieve that end. One of them, Appel by name, if I recall correctly, was particularly vehement in expressing this failure of raising wage earning levels to the joint board of Seals; yet after I had put some very strict questions to him, I learned that some of these officers were opposed to a move for raising cutters' wages, and that, on the other hand, in every instance when the cutters in a shop were determined to get increases, such increases, like in New York, were obtained without much difficulty. One cutter, by name of Wesler, told me directly of the factory where he was employed together with four other men where they got a raise after they convinced the employers that they meant business.

Towards the end of that meeting, I told them very explicitly that the cause of their wage inferiority lay in the fact of their inability to forget outside issues and tend to in their own economic best interests, and that if they will stop "whining each others' ears off" in academic squabbles and will buckle down to real union work, they could see real improvements in working and during conditions. Let me hope that my advice will be heeded by these men and that henceforth greater harmony and one-mindedness will prevail among them.

In San Francisco, where the market is much smaller than in Los Angeles, the situation appears to be quite different. The cutters in that city have contributed a majority to the Joint Board in the person of Brother H. Zacharin. I attended a Joint Board meeting in S. F. on Decoration Day morning and found out during the discussion

that the cutters figured prominently in the life of the organization, in fact, most of the men taking part in the debates were cutters.

Manager Zacharin read a report at the meeting that was both intelligent and constructive. From general appearances it would seem that the cutters have a compact and well functioning little body in S. F.

That much for the present. I hope, unless my own local interests and issues should claim prior

ATTENTION Cutters of Local 10 REGULAR MEMBER MEETING

will be held on
Monday, June 29, 1936
in
ARLINGTON HALL
23 St. Mark's Place
at 7:30 P. M. Sharp
Cutters are urged to attend.

to appear in these columns, I should have an opportunity to re-align to give other phases of Union activity in our ILGWU which I was privileged to observe on this trip, journey with the girls, which, like to a complaint on June 8 when we loaded after a short and half week of absence from the pool old Grand Central Terminal.

Ready for Fall Drive in Flower, Feather Trade

By Jas. Levin
Manager, Local 142

Beginning a campaign of organization work in the latter part of March, the Local was successful in signing up the following flower shops: Appel, 313 W. 59th Street; Cordero, 25 West 35th Street; Gelendino, 226 West 37th Street; Emper, 315 West 34th Street; Florence, 493 Broadway; H. Grossman, 43 West 33rd Street; G. Grossman, 324 Broadway; Ideal, 211 West 24th Street; Parlot, 242 West 26th Street; Alex H. Price, 243 West 34th Street; 215 West 37th Street; Reschke, 216 West 37th Street; Royal, 227 West 33rd Street; M. & S. Schneider, 221 West 35th Street; A. Sider, 150 West 26th Street; Shop Art, 243 West 34th Street. It has added to its membership rolls over 500 new members.

According to Adolf Handack, business agent of the Flower Section of Local 142, the preparations for the Fall drive will be a systematic literature campaign, between now and the latter part of August. "Our membership," said Brother Handack, "is now over 1,000 and we have added to our rolls many energetic young men and women who are very enthusiastic, and with the aid of the officials of Local 142, I am sure that the International organization will soon have a new strong group of workers of whom it will be proud."

"We shall also use every means which the Ladies' Apparel Accessories Council offers in 148 big chain dress firms from using word-made flowers, and we call upon the sisters and brothers of the dress trade to make sure that only union made flowers are used."

The Accessories' Council

The Ladies' Apparel Accessories Council, organized a few months

ago, by Locals 64, 49, 112 and 142, is making concerted battle with a determination to have all accessories made in union shops. The Council has made it its aim to the Dress Joint Board, and has elected Brother A. V. Calore as general business manager.

Brother A. V. Calore has been connected with the Dress Joint Board for several years, in the capacity of accountant, and has a thorough understanding of the methods practiced by the dress manufacturers.

Investigators are daily checking up on the various dress manufacturers, and it is expected that in the near future the dress manufacturers who are not aware of the Accessories' Council in the agreement will obtain a thorough understanding of it.

A Personal Note

How would you like to take a boat ride on a sunny Saturday afternoon, away from the cares of the city? Well, this opportunity is now offered to the members of Locals 10, 22, and 142. These three locals have organized a committee which is making preparations for a day of fun, both aboard the Steamer Claremont and at Bear Mountain. Joe Cappi's Band of a Million Aires will render the music for dancing, and athletic meets, baseball games, had been arranged for. The date—August 22, Time—9:00 A. M. at Pier 1, Battery Park—Price of tickets, 50c for adults, 25c for children. Tickets may be obtained at your local union office.

ATTENTION ON THE LEASH

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

AS 55,000 LOOKED ON

...EDITORIAL NOTES...

Sound Counsel Versus Hysteria

To the current controversy which is brewing within the American trade union movement around the Committee for Industrial Organization, our General Executive Board contributes a note of calm counsel and moderation.

The voice of the chief executive body of our Union was heard the other day in a reply to a peremptory edict issued post-haste by a sub-committee of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to all internationals affiliated with the CIO, our Union included, "to dissolve the Committee for Industrial Organization and to withdraw from it" within the limit of two weeks on the ground that it is "a rival and dual organization within the family of organized labor." In its answer to this ultimatum, the GEB points out that the sub-committee has overstepped its authority by rendering decisions issuing orders before conferring with all the international unions affiliated with the CIO, and without conducting hearings on the alleged charges of "dual unionism" and reporting back to the Executive Council its findings and recommendations, a duty with which this sub-committee was expressly charged by the Miami meeting of the Council last January.

The GEB further emphasizes that the ILGWU, historically and traditionally opposed as it is to any dual union or oppositional activity in the labor movement, would not countenance such a tendency in the CIO with which it is affiliated for the promotion of the organization of workers in the mass-production industries along industrial union lines. Our Union, however, contends that no such charges or allegations were proved against the CIO. It furthermore declares that its own unquestioned loyalty to the AFL in no way robs it of "its inherent right to advocate individually or jointly with other unions affiliated with the AFL a change in organizing methods or in the form of organization in a democratic, fraternal manner, and at the same time preserve the unity of forces in the American labor movement."

Rightly, the answer of the GEB concludes that, if it should at any time be proved that the Committee for Industrial Organization engages in dual union activities, there "will be no need for any edict or ultimatum but the Committee will either correct its policy or we will withdraw from it." Until such a time, however, neither the ILGWU nor any other self-respecting, autonomous international union will be ready to accept ultimates or ultimatums reached on the basis of an "investigation" that smacks of ex-parte or star-chamber proceedings.

More Money For Education

The grant of an additional fifteen thousand dollars to the annual budget of the Educational Committee indicates not only an expansion of the cultural work of the ILGWU; it is, in no less a degree, a register of the high regard in which the watchdogs of the Union's treasury hold the far-flung educational and recreational activity of our organization.

We may still have differences of opinion concerning the effectiveness of this or that method pursued by our main educational office or any of its subordinate units the country over. Whether to concentrate on the training of select groups from which prospective leadership of the organization might be later drawn, or to emphasize mass education, leaving the matter of more intensified individual training to the processes of natural selection, appears to be still a matter of debate and experimentation. The answer to this question lies probably in a compromise along the lines of satisfactory division of effort that would meet as adequately as possible both the demand for individual preparation for leadership and dissemination of general and trade-union information among the mass of our membership.

No doubt, however, remains of the fact that the leaders of the Union look, without disagreement, on this cultural and educational work as upon an integral part of the ILGWU and are ready un begrudgingly to meet its expanding needs by increasing its budget. It is a step, we believe, which the members of the Union will wholeheartedly approve and applaud.

The Matter of Endorsing Roosevelt

The sentiment for the re-election of President Roosevelt, which is as widespread in our own organization as it unquestionably is in every other labor union in the United States, is unmistakably not prompted by any affection for the Democratic Party of which officially Franklin Roosevelt is the standard bearer.

It is all too evident that the basis for this sentiment, which on election day will, in all likelihood, find concrete expression in an overwhelming support by organized labor of the Roosevelt candidacy, lies in the very tangible realization that his re-election in November will be a decisive victory of all that is forward-looking, progressive and liberal in our body politic and in our economic fabric over the aggregation of reactionary, labor-baiting and embryonic Fascist elements in America which are battling Roosevelt with hate in their hearts and daggers between their teeth. Unquestionable is the fact that under the New Deal, the trade union movement in America has, for the first time in its history, attained a status of full citizenship in our national life, a fact which the sworn enemies of labor in both old parties can neither forget nor forgive. The feeling is no less strong that the reelection of Roosevelt will be the popular answer of the American electorate to the Supreme Court which wiped off the statute books the labor and social security laws passed by the Roosevelt Administration and a mandate to the New Dealers to continue the fight against the dry-as-dust "constitutionalists" to a finish.

On the other hand, many in our own Union and in other labor organizations who for years have adhered to independent labor political action, are inclined to believe that the Labor's Non-Partisan League for the Re-election of Roosevelt has enough of an independent political nature within it to lead ultimately, and for the first time in the political history of the country, to the crystallization of a real labor-farmer party. Whether such a belief is the consequence of wishful thinking or the result of keen political forecasting does not for the moment matter. The fact is that it exists and is quite prevalent.

Under the circumstances, nevertheless, it is apparent that the General Executive Board, bound as it is by the limits of the Union's constitution, could not pledge official endorsement of the Roosevelt candidacy. Such an endorsement could be given only by a convention of the ILGWU. To the credit of the Board it must, however, be said that it did not choose to bury its head in the sands without declaring to the membership that the active support of President Roosevelt's re-election on the part of President Dubinsky, First Vice-President Antonini, Vice-President Nagler and of other leading officers of our Union was a logical and true reflection of the widespread sentiment for the Roosevelt candidacy in our ranks based on facts the realism and portent of which cannot be challenged.

Language Locals—Past and Present

The practically unanimous rejection by the General Executive Board of a proposal to charter an Italian-language local in Chicago disposes, let us hope, for all time of a vexing organizational angle within the structure of our Union.

No leader or rank-and-file member in our Union would even attempt to dispute the tremendous part played by the Italian-speaking workers or members of Italian descent in the progress and development of the ILGWU. Nor can it be seriously contradicted that the formation of such important units of our Union as Locals 48 and 89, at a time when the so-called official language in the predominant organizations of the Union to which the Italian workers also belonged was not English, was a rational and logical measure which afforded these Italian members a greater opportunity for self-expression and activity.

That period, however, has long since passed. English has now become the official, if not the universal, language at our meetings and for the transaction of union business. Today, there is just as little justification for the creation of new Italian-language locals in the ILGWU as there would be for Jewish-speaking or Polish-speaking locals. As the Union spreads to new sectors and industries there may, of course, arise from time to time a necessity for the formation of

His "Work of Art"



special language branches designed for facilitating organizing activity in new territory, such as the formation of a French-speaking group in Quebec or of a Spanish-speaking branch in some border town in the Southwest. This however, is a far cry from granting of charters to language locals in solidly organized centers where old ILGWU organizations have been functioning successfully for years.

President Dubinsky expressed this thought quite succinctly at the debate on this subject at the Los Angeles meeting of the GEB. He said: "I would be the last one to vote for or to encourage the formation of locals on nationalistic or racial lines. It would be nothing short of calamity to divide our Union on language lines. Such a division carries with it germs of disaster and destruction."

Our Library in Duarte, Calif.

Charity, the old admonition insists, should begin at home. In the case, however, of the Los Angeles Sanatorium for Consumptives, to which our International Union has been especially open-handed in the past couple of years, even the most staunch adherents of the principle of "domesticated" benevolence in our midst should be ready to stretch a point by including the Duarte institution for white plague victims within the "home" category.

It was a real thrill for most of the GEB members who visited California for the first time to behold the Schlesinger-Sigman Library on the Los Angeles Sanatorium premises, built by funds donated by the ILGWU, a structure as beautiful in design as it is lofty and warm of purpose, a building which blends harmoniously with a score of other cottages filled with patients and ex-patients nearly all of whom are wage earners and many of whom were members of our own Union.

The Los Angeles Sanatorium, it can hardly be doubted, "sold" itself to the leaders of our Union during their stay in that Southern California city. The Duarte institution will in the future occupy a prominent place on the list of enterprises which command the support of our Union. In doing this we shall, moreover, be prompted not by motives of sheer altruism only. The Los Angeles Sanatorium is, doubtless, serving our workers, on a non-sectarian basis, with the same generosity as we are ready to support it with.

It is important, nevertheless, to remember that the Los Angeles institution is not the only one in its field. The Denver, Colo., sanatorium for consumptives, which house largely working-class inmates and which for years have called upon us for relief and have received it, from time to time, are entitled to similar generous consideration. The sub-committee, headed by Vice-President Nagler, appointed by President Dubinsky to visit the Denver institutions on the way back from the West Coast will, in all likelihood, recommend such unstinted aid.