

# JUSTICE

Official Organ of The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

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## 4,500 Local 66 Members Are Out In General Strike

**Decisive, Short Battle Expected; Union Demands Raises, Better Enforcement.**

4,500 bonus embroiderers and makers, pleaters and stitchers, members of Local 66, I.L.G.W.U., left their shops on Thursday, September 12, in response to the Union's call of a general strike in these branches of industry in New York City. About 375 shops are involved.

The strike order was issued by the leaders of Local 66 after prolonged negotiations with the two employers associations failed to dissolve a deadlock. The break came over the following demands of the workers:

1. Increase in wage scales from 15 to 20 per cent.  
2. Reinstatement of groups in the striking craft to fill many who were entitled to it long ago into higher pay brackets.

3. Better enforcement machinery.  
4. Retention of union-controlled labor bureaus in place of neutral bureaus proposed by employers.

In addition to the Bonus embroiderers and pleaters, it was declared at strike headquarters, 1,200 workers in the bias and piping accessory trades will join the walk-out. These workers belong to the category embraced within Local 66, and they are looking for relief from their harsh work conditions in this organization.

Manager Leon Hattab, president E. L. Freedman and secretary Nathan Hines of Local 66 reported that the walkout was a complete success. If as expected that the strike will not be a long one.

## "32" Garners in Four New Shops

**3-Day Strike Brings Union Terms to Hundreds**

It took three days, by way of the strike roster, to induce three firms in the New York coat and suit industry to sign a union agreement granting the workers employed by them standard union conditions of labor. Manager Abraham Snyder of Local 32 reported this week a fourth firm signed a contract after negotiations.

The shops which struck were: the Glocken Co., 11 W. 17th Street, with a working force of 29; the American Specialty Co., and the SilkPh Co. The firm which signed without a strike is the Fineform Co., of 21 W. 27th Street. This drive, Snyder Snyder declares, is part of a wide organizing campaign now being pursued by the New York coat and brassery organization in an effort to unionize the industry completely and to level up within it labor costs and work terms.

## Dressmakers Stop Industry in Vast N.Y. Mobilization

**Dubinsky Pledges Support of International—Fochman Gives Jobbers the Choice of General Strike or Contractor Limitation —45,000 Hail Demands.**

In a vast demonstration of union power and discipline the Dress Joint Board stopped the industry Wednesday afternoon, September 11, jammed giant Madison Square Garden to the last inch of standing room, filled the surrounding streets with cheering regiments of dressmakers and served warning on the employers that a general strike would greet their failure to introduce limitation of contractors, settlement on the jobbers' premises and the "mail" system.

General Manager Julius Hochman, delivering the keynote address at the "rehearsal for a gen-

eral strike," issued the call to arms when he described the coming improvements in the agreements as the "corrections of enforcement against the jobbers."

"Strike and Win"

As he announced that we "would strike and win" unless the jobbers "saw the light" and granted the demands without a struggle, the lines of thousands of dressmakers that swept endlessly in a human sea to the topmost rows of the balcony, leaped to their feet and cheered the "coming victory."

International President David Dubinsky, the guest of honor, gave heartfelt praise to the "aching discipline" of the dressmakers for their tremendous demonstration and was greeted with a tidal wave of applause when he placed "the entire resources of the International" (Continued on page 5)

## Conley, English Tailor Head, Comes to A.F.L. Confab

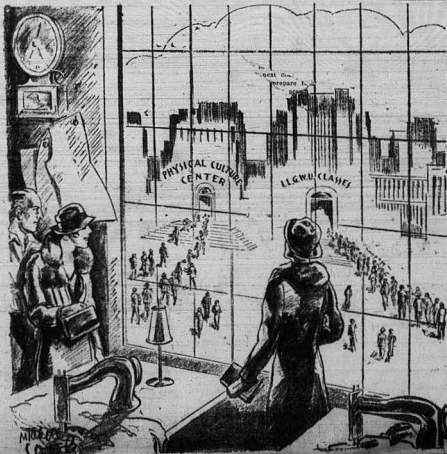
**Will Represent British Trades Union Congress; I.L.G.W.U. Will Greet Him at Big New York Meeting.**

J. Conley, general secretary of the British National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers, will attend this year the American Federation of Labor convention in Atlantic City, N. J., as fraternal delegate of the British Trades Union Congress.

Another Conley is one of the outstanding figures in the English trade union movement, and last year occupied the post of chairman of the Trades Union Congress. In a letter to President David Dubinsky, E. van der Heng, secretary of the International Clothing Workers' Federation with headquarters in Amsterdam, Holland, writes that Brother Conley will arrive in the United States via Canada, sometime in the end of September and that he is bringing to New York a plaque as a gift from the Clothing Workers' Federation to the I. L. G. W. U. This plaque was made by one of the former leaders of the Metal Workers' Union in Germany, now called by Nazi persecutions and is made in Holland.

A big meeting in one of the large New York halls will be arranged under the auspices of the I.L.G.W.U. and will feature the arrival of Conley during the fourth week of September. A great Brother Conley will depart for England. About Dubinsky announced, arrangements of the plaque to I.L.G.W.U. will be made at meeting.

## TOWARD THE LIGHT MEMBERS OF THE I.L.G.W.U. STREAM



# Shipping Clerks Settle; Bosses Spurn Arbitration

## President Dubinsky's Proposal to Arbitrate Shipping Clerks Work Conditions Stubbornly Resisted by Associations.

After nearly four weeks of bitter and spectacular striking, the shipping clerks in the nation's largest industry accepted at a big meeting in Christ Church on West 26th Street, New York City, on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 11, an employer proposal for a forty-hour hour week and \$15 a week minimum wage.

The settlement, however, did not carry with it recognition of the shipping clerks' union, which is a Federal local chartered by the A. F. of L. Considering the fact, however, that the shipping clerks have but a young organization and that this is their first strike, the settlement terms are far from disappointing. In speaking of this adjustment of the shipping clerks' struggle at the meeting of the dressmakers at Madison Square Garden on that same afternoon, President David Dubinsky, who made several efforts during the previous week to settle the strike, commented as follows:

"We will see it, even though the clerks did not recognize us as a union, that the terms of the settlement are adhered to. We know that a great many employers will attempt to cheat and evade these terms or discriminate against the more active young fellows who participated in the strike, but we shall not permit them to take advantage of the clerks. Else in mind, the employers might along were insisting that there was hadly a strike in the shipping end of the business and that was the reason, they advanced, for not accepting our mediation. We know now that the boys did give them a splendid battle, or else the boys would not have given them the terms they get. "The fighting boys who now have to get down to brass tacks and build up a solid union and they will get recognition, too. As far as we are concerned, if there are any employers who intend not to live up to the clerks' minimums, we shall take up the case of the boys and make them observe it."

Repeated efforts by President David Dubinsky of the I.L.G.W.U. to intervene in the current strike of the shipping, packing and forwarding clerks (others have intervened as they are the women's garment industry and to induce the employers' associations to settle it on reasonable terms met with failure after two conferences, on September 4 and 9, following refusal of the representatives of the seven manufacturers and jobbers group to agree to arbitration.

The proposal to bring pressure on the manufacturers and jobbers in the cloak, dress and other women's apparel trade for a settlement of the shipping men's strike was reached at a conference Monday afternoon at a women's garment agency of the I.L.G.W.U. locals on September 3. Every craft in the industry was represented and Pres-

ident Dubinsky was authorized to invite the employers to a conference with that objective in view. Underlying this decision was the realization, first, that the non-manufacturing help in the garment shops were in a deplorable condition, working unlimited hours at pitiable wages, and, second, the information that a great many dress and cloak firms were involved in the strike of the shipping clerks. To effect these aims, President Dubinsky produced authentic lists of factories showing that nearly 2,000 dress and cloak firms were involved in the strike of the shipping clerks. He also produced records of pay envelopes affecting wages of 1,543 clerks registered at strike headquarters, which showed that of that number 725 received less than \$12 a week, 2568 were receiving less than \$15 a week, 1658 received less than \$20 a week, 214 received less than \$25 a week, and only 54 were receiving between \$25 and \$35—for a week week that lasted anywhere from 50 to 60 and more hours.

### Records Prove Bottomless Wage Level

At the September 4 conference, which was held at the Hotel New

## Underwear Workers Will Talk New Contract Terms

### Shop Heads Endorse Union Program — Demonstration on Large Scale Planned

The agreement in the underwear industry will expire on September 26, and Local 42, the organization of the "white goods" workers, is now taking advance steps to renew the old contract and to improve some of its work terms.

An initial movement in this direction was made by Samuel Shore, manager of Local 42, on September 5, when he took a letter to Matthew J. Toon, attorney for Lingerie and Negligee Manufacturers' Association, and to Harry Gordon, lawyer for the Allied Underwear Association (inviting them to a confab to talk over terms of the new agreements.

The present contract in the underwear trade was written in the early Fall of 1932 after a divisive strike which brought into Local 42 thousands of new members and led to the unionization of nearly the entire undergarment trade. Local 42 is today one of the largest units in the I.L.G.W.U. with a membership of more than 6,000.

Manager Shore announced that a meeting of shop heads will take place later in the month to agree on some contract improvements that would be presented to the employers. Subsequently, a large turnout will be staged to impress the industry with the solidarity of the organized workers of the underwear industry, Bro. Shore declared.

## 873,563 Idle Get Jobs From Work Relief Fund

Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, announced that 873,563 unemployed persons have been provided with jobs through the \$4,800,000,000 work relief fund.

The total was split into 519,122 in emergency construction camps, 216,110 on WPA projects and 138,331 on other projects financed by the fund.

New York State led the list with jobs for 130,215, 127,129 of whom were in New York City. Other States with appreciably large numbers of unemployed put to work included: Ohio, 24,095; Alabama, 25,040; Indiana, 20,285; Georgia, 11,422; Florida, 11,218; Arkansas, 10,848.

States with the smallest numbers of jobless workers employed were: Nebraska, 571; Alaska, 237; Maryland, 128; Iowa, 117; Louisiana, 305; North Dakota, 182; Rhode Island, 169; Nevada, 139; Mississippi, 151; Delaware, 147.

Yorker, the employers denied the existence of a widespread strike in their shipping departments and alleged that the well-being of the shipping clerks was adequately taken care of. To effect these aims, President Dubinsky produced authentic lists of factories showing that nearly 2,000 dress and cloak firms were involved in the strike of the shipping clerks. He also produced records of pay envelopes affecting wages of 1,543 clerks registered at strike headquarters, which showed that of that number 725 received less than \$12 a week, 2568 were receiving less than \$15 a week, 1658 received less than \$20 a week, 214 received less than \$25 a week, and only 54 were receiving between \$25 and \$35—for a week week that lasted anywhere from 50 to 60 and more hours.

## Citrine Asks American Labor to Help Victims of Fascism

A fervent appeal for help for the victims of Fascism by Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress and President of the International Federation of Trade Unions, has been made public by the American Chest for Liberation of Workers of Europe. The Chest, which was organized at the last annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at San Francisco, California, is headed by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, as chairman; Mr. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L., as vice-chairman; Mr. Joseph N. Weber, president of the American Federation of Musicians, as secretary, and other prominent labor leaders.

The organization has been instrumental in arousing American opinion about the dangers of Fascist dictatorship and raising large funds for the relief of the labor victims of Fascism. The treasurer of the Labor Chest is David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which alone has contributed more than \$29,980 to the fund. Other large contributions have been made by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the American Federation of Musicians, the United Mine Workers of America, and other trade unions.

After briefly reviewing the events in Germany, Austria, and

BE ON GUARD—EVERY GARMENT MUST CARRY A LABEL!

The second and final attempt at mediation, at another conference on September 8, at the same place, met with similar failure after Mr. Samuel Klein, spokesman for the strikers, reiterated the stand of the employers with regard to the strike. After the meeting it became known, though not officially an-

## Four Internationals Donate To Anti-Nazi Chest

A check of \$2,000 accompanied a brief letter from T. A. Eickert, president of the United Garment Workers, to David Dubinsky, treasurer of the National Chest for the Liberation of Workers of Europe, the American anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi organization endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

"We are in hopes that this small contribution may help in carrying on the good work you and your associates are doing in this cause," president Eickert wrote. A donation of \$500 was received during last week to the treasury of the Chest, also by Dubinsky from Jos. N. Weber, president of the American Federation of Musicians.

## Engravers Give \$300; Cap Makers \$500

At the same time, the Chest announced that it received a donation of \$500 from International Photo Engravers' Union, through Matthew Woll, with the statement that "terrible unemployment situation in the last few years" precludes a larger sum.

The Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union also sent a contribution of \$100, through president Max Zaritsky. This came in addition to \$2,000 sent previously by Local 24 of the same Union. Brother Zaritsky wrote, besides, that he is informing all his locals asking them to do their best to send donations to "Chest."

They who create the wealth of society with their brawn are best fitted to understand it with their brains.

Join Your Classes

## "BARB-ARYAN"

### A Cooperative Laundry in Brooklyn

A group of workers in Brooklyn have organized a cooperative laundry as a first project in the development of a large cooperative movement in that district. The workers own the cooperative, they run it for their own benefit and they have abolished profit as an incentive to production and distribution.

It is in the interest of all Brooklyn readers of "Justice" to inquire about the cooperative movement and the Cooperative Laundry and to patronize its services. Those interested should write to the INCUBATOR-PRESENTERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETY, Inc., 304 Bedford Road, Brooklyn, New York.

UNIONS-ON-THE-LEASH

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

## JUSTICE

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

## "Out-of-Town" Starts Big Cloak Organizing Drive

By Staff Reporter

Sicks in Lybrook, L. I.

Determined to bring under union control all the cloak shops located in the garment belt around New York City, Vice-President Harry Wandler, manager of the Out-of-Town Department, has launched a big organization drive, which is already meeting with fine response.

The first shop to be affected was the Belmont of Abraham Firm, at 37 Broadway, Lybrook, L. I., where a strike was declared several days ago. This shop, which employs more than 40 cloakmakers, has been nearly paralyzed by the strike, which is under the direction of organizers L. Maretsky and Jack Grossman.

Mr. Abraham has surrounded his shop with police guards and for several days kept on telling newspaper men and the police that "violence" was being used against his half dozen "loyal" workers. Pressed for proof and not being able to mention a single instance, he has changed his theme now and swears that he has always paid wages equal to the union scale. He has had an open shop. The truth however, is that he has paid an average of 45-50 cents per garment, and the finishers' pay in his shop averages 7 or 8 dollars per week.

### Campaign in New Britain, Conn.

Three important cloak shops among them the notorious 2, 2 Mills shop, are located in New Britain, Conn. All of them are operating under open-shop conditions. Among the 400 cloakmakers of this town, however, discontent over their interior working conditions has risen lately to a point that some of them came to the Union for assistance. Under instructions from Brother Wandler, organizers Bernard Shub and Tash took charge of the New Britain situation.

Group meetings were started to prepare the ground for a strike and immediately thereafter the employers began to retaliate. On one occasion a meeting of 23 persons was "visited" by a gang of toughs who would have precipitated a riot were it not most deemed it best to adjourn the meeting before trouble.

This episode has aroused a wave of indignation among the union-minded cloakmakers, and it is getting to be a matter of concern to the organization work done on their behalf," said Brother Wandler in commenting upon the incident. "And if the firm continues any ill-treatment of keeping the Union out of New Britain by such tactics, even more men will make them change their minds."

### Cloak Contact Department

To expedite the settlement of all complaints coming from cloak shops and to facilitate contacts with the New York Cloak Joint Board, Brother P. Kuttler has been added to the Out-of-Town staff. He will supervise, under Brother Wandler's direction, the cloak end of the Out-of-Town Department, with the prospect that this new office may prove about a better coordination of cloak work conditions between the New York cloak shops and those located in small, distant markets.

Editor: JUSTICE is your friend. The Editor is always glad to receive letters or contributions from our readers. Please send them on one side of paper only in any language.

## Bosses' Lawyer Barely Escapes Trashing by Vet

Girl Workers Win Praise For Brave Strike Fight

By Helen Duncan

Thanks to the sudden adjournment of court and the efforts of Harry Ruff, general organizer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, J. T. Whittley, attorney for garment manufacturers whose employers are out on strike in Decatur Ill., probably escaped a beating after he had made slurring remarks about the war record of a union witness in a hearing to dissolve an injunction.

Leon Bashore, member of the local painters' union, was on the stand testifying as to what he saw last Feb. 14 and 15, the first two days of the I.L.G.W.U. strike. Whittley inferred he was a coward. Attorney for the union asked Bashore if he had not served his country in the World War. An affirmative answer brought a sneer. "Well, it didn't improve you much," said Whittley.

Judge C. Y. Miller adjourned court immediately and several interested spectators rushed at Whittley. Ruff asked two men who had their hands on Whittley to refrain from a fight, and Whittley hurried out of the building.

Asked whether or not he had served in the War, Whittley admitted he had not.

During a two weeks' hearing on a motion to dissolve the temporary injunction issued last April by Judge Miller, Whittley has been particularly contemptible, trying to brow-beat union witnesses and insult them.

Throughout the entire six months of the garment workers' strike Whittley has repeatedly thwarted attempts to settle the difficulties between Local 129 and the manufacturers of "Trixie," "Bonnie," "Delectable Maid," "Darlene," and "Home Made" dresses.

## Designers' Guild Plan General Strike

After the various garment employers associations declined to meet in conference to discuss terms of a proposed collective agreement with the Designers' Guild of Ladies' Apparel, Local 29 of the I.L.G.W.U., plans for a general strike have been announced by Brother Joseph Valicenti, manager of the Guild.

The individual agreements in the design craft will expire at the end of October, and a letter was accordingly sent to the associations in the dress and cloak industry asking for conference in or-

## Newark Mayor Intervenes In Cotton Garment Strike

Offers Settlement After Failure of Direct Negotiations With Contractors; Wandler Announces Plans to Open Union Shop; Injunctions Against Union Granted.

After effort to end the Newark, N. J., cotton and children's dressmakers' strike failed on account of the refusal of the contractors' associations to ratify a settlement, already agreed to by the Union and employers representatives, Mayor Killeen of that city has stepped into the picture by summoning strikers' leaders to a conference at his executive offices for the purpose of outlining a new plan for settlement. The first conference with the Mayor took place on Tuesday, September 10, while another one, with representatives of the contractors' association present, was held on Wednesday.

### Strike Ranks Solid

The protraction of the strike has not, however, dampened the spirit of the young and militant girls who make up the bulk of the strikers. It is already four weeks that the strike is on and no defections in the strikers' ranks have been noted. Meetings take place daily at strikers headquarters, in Plane Street, addressed by strikers leaders Shadie Belscher and Peter Delfino, or by speakers sent by the Educational Department, such as Mark Starr, Henry Jaeger, Claessens, and others. Picketing also goes on regularly, and the strong arm guards, still maintained on the payroll of several employers, do not any longer make even a pretense of scaring the pickets as they know very well that it would not work.

Der to substitute a collective agreement for the individual ones. These irritations were rejected and the next course of the Guild will be to prepare for a general strike when the present individual agreements expire. The demands of the Guild have now been submitted to President Dubasky for advice and approval.

### Conferences With Modal Houses

In the meantime, Brother Wallcut announced, conferences are in progress with the modal houses to take up the Guild's request that patterns be no longer sold by these houses to manufacturers, as this practice causes widespread unemployment among designers. A definite agreement on this matter is expected to be reached shortly.

An attempt of some contractors to reopen their shops was completely frustrated by pickets on the morning of September 5.

### Temporary Injunctions Granted

As reported in the last issue of "Justice," several employers made applications for injunctions against the Union for picketing activities. The first hearing, at which injunctions were temporarily granted to seven employers, took place on Thursday, August 23. Vice-President Harry Wandler, manager of the Out-of-Town Department, appeared as defendant, together with several other workers, and was aided by the law firm of Lerman and Lerman, of Newark. The hearing before Vice-Chancellor Bigelow revealed clearly that the charges made by the complainants were unfounded, though they finally got temporary injunctions, not prohibiting picketing but limiting it to 25 pickets and two officers at a time in front of large shops, and 10 pickets and two officers at the smaller plants. Pickets are to be identified by badges or other signs.

The Union's side of the story, backed by documents, affidavits and other evidence, showing the miserable working conditions of the cotton dressmakers after the abolition of the N.R.A., created a deep impression after it was eloquently featured in the public press.

### Wandler Outlines Union's Future Course

On the day when the contractors made an unsuccessful attempt to reopen their shops, Brother Wandler addressed a strike meeting revealing all details of the present phases of the strike and placing directly on the contractors all the blame for the failure of the negotiation.

### After 45 days of negotiations,

Wandler stated, "we finally compromised with the contractors' representatives, on the following basis for the settlement of the strike: Union recognition, uniform hours of work, not to exceed four hours per week and an increase of wages for all crafts. When the committee presented this settlement to the association, the contractors refused to accept it. For this reason, they have made up their minds to continue, if they can do so, the present sweat-shop conditions.

### Union Plans To Open Factory

"Not a single non-union shop in Newark will get a unit of work until because we are on strike," continued Wandler. "New York manufacturers, bound to do so by existing agreements, have pledged to refuse any shipment of work to non-union shops. In addition, in this, the Union is considering opening a shop in Newark, large enough to take care of hundreds of workers. We could have started it last week, but we thought we should give these contractors a chance to realize they are fighting a losing battle. Should they insist in their obstinate attitude, we will be forced to go ahead with our plans."

"Speaking for the I.L.G.W.U.," Wandler concluded, "I assure you we are determined to break through this wall of sweat shops. The overwhelming in the city of Newark must be abolished. We have done it before in other localities and we will do it in Newark also."

PLAY, DANCE, SING, ACT AND STUDY WITH THE UNION

Join Your Classes

## "OUT-OF-TOWNERS" IN A RESTFUL MOMENT



Members of the Out-of-Town Department posing for a group photograph.

# The New York CLOAK ORGANIZATION

news and comment

## Twenty-Five Years of The Cloakmakers' Union

By Louis E. Langer  
Secretary, New York CIO J.B.

The current month of September has been more than just another month to our Union. It marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the settlement of the historic cloakmakers' strike of 1910. The strike was called on July 7, 1910, and it was settled at the beginning of September. If the Operators' Union, Local 1, had not decided months ago to celebrate at this time the fortieth anniversary of its birth, the Joint Board would certainly have arranged a most fitting celebration for all our members.

The strike of 1910 lasted nine weeks. That struggle is recorded in the annals of the labor movement as a general strike but as a "mass revolt." The cloakmakers revolted at that time, and out of that revolt grew the new powerful Cloak Makers' Union.

Our Union has gone through many a storm during the last twenty-five years. At a difficult union ever intent on protecting the interests of the workers, our Union has, naturally, gained a number of bitter enemies who have always sought to destroy it, but they have failed to attain their goal.

The historic cloakmakers' strike of 1910 and its result not only lent a powerful impetus to our international to organize other markets by means of general strikes but also struck roots in other trades which the immigrant Jewish workers had chosen as their occupations or into which they had been drawn by force of circumstances. The outcome of the cloakmakers' strike stimulated all the trade unions to organize, and their strikes produced concrete results.

As stated above, our Union has lived through many storms. The cloak manufacturers have tried to break the strike of 1910, so they tried to smash the Union by other means. They had become accustomed to the sporadic single-shop strikes which could easily be broken, as well as to the temporary "wildcat" unions which had existed before 1910, and so they had believed they would also be able to break the 1910 strike. Had they comprehended the meaning of the 1910 revolt, and the "new forces" called forth by it, they would possibly not have attempted to smash the Union. But they failed to perceive it, and for this blindness of their eyes, as well as the Union, paid dearly.

Thus, however, was not the only struggle of the cloakmakers. Through the years that followed, the Union has emerged from one conflict only to enter another, and has come out of the storm and struggle into new conflicts. So it has been going on for the past twenty-five years, that is, during the entire existence of the Cloak Union.

The inside manufacturers planned much havoc on the strike against the sub-manufacturers, which the Union called on in 1912. As a result of that strike they again expected to see the destruction of the Union. If they had failed to split the ranks of the workers at the time of the historic strike of 1910, they hoped to achieve this end through the strike against the new type of manufacturer in the year 1912.

The Union, young and inexperienced though it was, very quickly perceived who were the real bosses of the sub-manufacturing shops, and drew into the conflict part of the workers of the inside shops. Without that step, the strike against

the sub-manufacturers could not have been effective.

No sooner was the cloakmakers' strike broken than a fresh storm broke over its head. Strikes and strike breakers trumped up murder charges against seven active Union leaders of the 1910 strike. But it was not these men the bosses were after. Through their eyes it was really intended to destroy the Union.

In this instance, too, they were beaten by the Union; for the cloakmakers realized that the employers selected as their victims the ablest and most active leaders, who possessed the knowledge and ability to wage the fight against exploitation by means of the written and spoken word.

With the aid of the pennies and dollars of the cloakmakers, the Union shattered the infamous frame-up and, leaving the vanquished in disgrace behind it, went on to fresh struggles and triumphs.

This review is not a historical treatise. We merely give our reminiscences and our own conception of the past. Accordingly, our review will not serve its purpose if we do not on this occasion refer to the lockout of 1916 and the strike of 1921.

The lockout of 1916 was purely an industrial conflict. Both sides split their forces and relied solely on who would turn traitor—whether the cloakmakers would betray their Union and trust to the sweet words of J. Well, the then president of the Protective Association, or whether the manufacturers would heed public opinion, which the late President Benjamin Schroeder had aroused. And the force of that opinion, which favored the Union, together with the heroic fight put up by the cloakmakers, broke the resistance of the Protective Association.

The cloakmakers started and struggled in that lockout. The strike immortalized the name of the cloakmaker in the annals of the whole labor movement. The late Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, spoke a great deal about that lockout on numerous occasions; and when he spoke about it, he never failed to mention the fact, that only the cloakmakers, who were his own comrades-in-arms, could have overcome both their own hunger and the wealthy cloak manufacturers.

The strike of 1921 was forced upon the Union. That strike should never have taken place, and the Union did not will it. The Union had no choice but to take

up the challenge of the employers who then relied over the Protective Association.

Because the Union knew that the manufacturers had no justification for the strike, it applied to the courts for an injunction. Public opinion applauded the action of the workers who was the bitterest foe of injunction, did not criticize this action. The celebrated lawyer, Samuel Untermyer, represented the Union without pay. He knew the strike had been forced upon the employers who was the bitterest foe of injunction, did not criticize this action. The celebrated lawyer, Samuel Untermyer, represented the Union without pay. He knew the strike had been forced upon the employers who was the bitterest foe of injunction, did not criticize this action.

The strike, which went on for nine weeks, cost the Union over a million dollars. In strike benefits alone, the Union disbursed close to nine hundred thousand dollars. While the manufacturers had lost in business did not trouble us; what did hurt was that the cloakmakers had lost ten weeks' wages.

The foregoing review, which covers only the events of the first eleven years in the career of the Cloakmakers' Union, may give you some idea of how difficult it was for our Union to reach the age of twenty-five years. The Union, as we said before, sprang from the mass revolt of 1910, and the spirit which that revolt had breathed into us has carried it safely through all the storms and struggles forced upon it.

On the occasion of its Silver Jubilee it will not be exaggerating to say that few other labor organizations have so triumphed over their enemies as has the Cloakmakers' Union. Throughout the twenty-five years of its existence and activity the Union has with thousands and myriads of friends. The history it has made in the course of its career is colorful. The foundation built of idealism and self-sacrifice is the best guarantee that our Union is here to stay until mankind has been transformed into a single fraternal family in which there will be neither oppressors nor oppressed.

Brother Joseph Breslaw, manager of Local 35, has called for Soviet Russia to visit his relatives, whom he has not seen in years.

Brother Rescalv was granted a well-earned vacation by his local. He took no vacation during the last few years; and since the cloakpressers are greatly in need of his services, they have given him an opportunity to visit his family, and at the same time to rest; we hope that he may be able to continue his efforts for the benefit of the pressers.

Brother Rescalv is accompanied by Mrs. Breslaw. Here is hoping that they will come back in the pink of health and share with us their impressions of the countries they have visited.

**WORK  
THINK  
KNOW  
Join Your Classes**

## Swanky Shops Come To Terms



Settlement Committees of Ladies' Tailors, Local 38: Standing left to right: Ralph Vitullo, Luigi Re; sitting left to right: Jessie Pataffino, William Rosenfeld, chairman, Isidore Jacobs, manager, Local 38, Frank Lupin.

# Stoppages Justified For Non-Compliance Rosenblatt Decides

## Employers Failing to Live Up to Rules Within 48 Hours Forfeit Rights, Is Arbitrator's Decision.

By R. A. Rosenblatt, recently named impartial chairman in the coat and suit industry of New York, handed down on Monday, September 5, his first group of decisions involving four cases dealing with price settlements and the failure on the part of two firms in produce records. The decisions attracted wide attention in cloak and suit circles in the New York market.

The price settlement cases affected the firms of Hammer, Friedman & Reiss and the Pickwick Coat Co. The Cloak Joint Board, sitting through General Manager Nagler, lodged a complaint against these two firms, members of the Merchant Tailors' Garment Assn., that had refused to submit lists for settlement of prices. Chairman Rosenblatt ordered that the lists be submitted for settlement within 24 hours.

### Arrogance Brings On Stoppages

The other two cases grew out of complaints lodged against the Joint Board by the jobbers' organization and by the Infants' and Children's Coat Association, charging stoppage of the workers in the contracting shops of the industry. Messrs. Herbert Rothstein-Kay and the Lasser Coat Co. In both instances the firms involved had refused to produce their records for settlement. Rosenblatt dismissed the complaints in both cases, basing his decision on the terms of the collective agreements. An extract of the chairman's decision affecting one of the firms which failed to produce its records reads as follows:

"The matter before us is of paramount importance, because of the absolute necessity for full and complete examination of books and records of the member firms of the respective associations—first to protect the other members of those associations from acts of unfair competition, and secondly, to assure the outside contracting shop the terms and provisions of the collective agreements. It seems to me that if just cause arises for a claim that books and records have not been produced, that it is of paramount importance to all member firms in the industry who are running inside shops or contracting through contractors that those books and records be produced in order that they may be able to compare us on an equal basis, and so that one may not benefit from any dealings which are not open and above-board and subject to the scrutiny of the machinery of the impartial chairman's office."

The paragraph in section 13 of the contract is interpreted as which Chairman Rosenblatt based his decision reads as follows:

"All decisions reached by the managers of the parties hereto, or their deputies, or read by the arbitrator, shall be deemed as complied with within forty-eight (48) hours. Should any member of the Association fail to comply with such decision within such time, he shall automatically lose all rights and privileges under this agreement, and the union shall be free to take action to enforce the rights of the workers against such member."

### Union Hails Decision As Victory for Contract Enforcement

Extreme satisfaction with the decision of Chairman Rosenblatt was expressed in cloak union circles when the decisions became known.

through the trade press. In accordance with established tradition the office of the impartial chairman does not announce decisions except by mutual consent of both parties. Vice-President Nagler stated the opinion that the decision of the chairman in the book-keeping cases should have a salutary and far-reaching effect on would-be violators of contract provisions in the future.

## Twenty-Five Were Shot in Pelzer

Scene: Pelzer, S. C. Textile town. A strike in its eighth week. Pickets on the job. Moving signs in plant windows, razor wire. Twenty-two are shot—one lies dead. The dead victim, a woman, slain by a bullet that entered the back of the neck and emerged from the abdomen.

Whence came the rifle? Why were "loyal" employees, company union members, deputized?

Why has no person who was inside the mill at the time of the shooting been arrested?

Ah, those are questions that may never be answered.

History tells us that almost never is anyone tried for shooting a strike in North or South Carolina.

Private armies still do their work, it seems. Somehow they get the guns.

Pelzer is merely the latest of a long chain of such cases. And it happened on Labor Day—Labor's OWN day.

Today textile employers are installing company unions faster than ever.

Will the new Labor Board M also stop them?

The answer cannot come for some time yet. Meanwhile the employers go on forcing men to join their company unions or lose their jobs—and every man that joins a company union has to quit the real union.

For men long underpaid, long overworked, often lone without work, that is an issue hard to face without surrender.

The Union faces a harder battle. How many unions count a higher rate of dues and wounded by gunfire in a year?

Gunfire isn't easy to face, even for those trained to forget everything in battle.

The United Mine Workers knew when they were shot.

They were shot through dozens of holes, from Colorado to West Virginia.

The nation's press has properly made a great to-do about gold shootings.

Pelzer has a gang shooting found as many as twenty-two victims in a single encounter.

The press too Pelzer go by with small beads mostly on inside paragraphs. And generally it has allowed assumption to come from Pelzer to the effect that union members or sympathizers had the shooting.

The labor press is free and can tell the truth.

Finally, in Pelzer, the company union, called the "Good Will Association," had the queer distinction of having its members deputized.

That is a combination that it will be hard to beat. An unskilled man may serve as a judge and officers of the law—no such law. And twenty-two were shot Pelzer.

# NEW YORK DRESS MAKERS SECTION

NEWS OF THE DRESS JOINT BOARD AND AFFILIATED LOCALS

## Dressmakers Mobilize for New Demands

**James Madison Square Garden and Surrounding Streets. Stage One of Greatest Demonstrations in Labor Union History.**

(Continued from page 1)

**Moral and Financial.** behind the Dress Joint Board in its "coming struggle."

**Dubinsky**

"There isn't a union in the country that could stage a demonstration like this," Brother Dubinsky said. "When the strike comes, it will be the greatest and most successful strike in the history of the labor movement."

Samuel Perlmutter, manager of Local 15, Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of Local 43, and Louis Aspin, manager of Local 33, took

their turns before the bank of microphones to signify the individualism of the Dress Joint Board in the face of the employers. Philip Kapp, secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board, opened the meeting. Brother Zimmerman acted as chairman. Brother Antonini in a special address in Italian said that "His 35" spoke the same language as the other locals in the Joint Board when it came to driving the set of demands down the throats of the employers.

Internationally known opera stars, a full symphony orchestra and our own I.L.G.W.U. chorus under the baton of Lazar Weiner, with J. Farguile as associate and Bella Schumatcher at the piano, expressed the note of celebration that revealed the gains of the last general strike.

**20,000**

**Sing**  
Holding from 100 throats in a crescendo of rhythm that vibrated

with the hopes and aspirations of the labor movement and the dressmakers, the "Dressmakers Victory Song" echoed from the walls of the garden. "The International" the "I.L.G.W.U. Anthem" and Local 33's "Pans E Rose" were sung to the militant beat of emotion that pulsated in expectation of the struggle to come.

Behind the platform, paralleled by descending panels of red bunting hung the new white and red symbol of the Dress Joint Board. In its stark simplicity it expressed the stripped-for-action spirit of the dressmakers in their last season before the expiration of the agreement.

**Visit**

**Overflow**

When the police and firemen had closed the doors of the garden because it was packed to suffocation, 13,500 dressmakers, who stormed the doors, gathered in 49th Street, where all traffic was stopped, and

cramped the entire block from 34th to 9th Avenues. Here they were addressed by Union leaders over a specially hooked up amplifying system. Among those who took turns at the microphones outside were Brother Kapp, Frank R. Crosswaith, Minnie Lury and Margaret De Maggio. Brother Murray Gross was chairman.

One of the spectacular features of the mobilization meeting was the moment when the shops, obeying the call of the Union to the second, stopped and streamed from the buildings in the garment district. Many buildings and shops organized impromptu sidewalk parades and marched in a body to the Garden singing Union songs and carrying banners.

**Public**

**Interest**

An indication of the standing the Dressmakers' Union has in the eyes of the press was to be seen in the crowds of newspapermen, photo-

graphers and newsgirl camera men who occupied the 50-yard table reserved for them. Flashlights beamed as though it were a presidential convention. Truly the eyes of the world were on the dressmakers.

There were no indirect words in the stirring address delivered by Brother Hochman to the mass meeting and through the press to the jobbers and the public. The highlights from his remarks follow:

**Hochman Outlines Demands for 1936**

No one is more interested than we in keeping this industry in a healthy state. The 102,000 workers whose very livelihood depends upon it are deeply concerned about its well-being. However, all the ailments this industry suffers from are not of our making. The many stoppages and disturbances in the industry during the last few years

(Continued on page 6)



### I.L.G.W.U. Massed Chorus Sets Spirit of Mobilization



IN THE SOARING RHYTHMS of our own Dressmaker and Labor Music, the I.L.G.W.U. massed dressmaker chorus set the fighting spirit of the great audience at Madison Square Garden. As the fighting words of the Dressmaker Victory Song rolled through the vast hall, the tens of thousands of workers joined in the words. Photo by Harry Rosenfeld

## Dress Union Leaders Serve Warning of Coming Strike

(Continued from page 5)  
which we assure you we would have liked to avoid are entirely to the utter absence of good faith on the part of the National Association in the enforcement of the agreement. Had they cooperated with us in enforcing the agreement they signed there would have been no need for any cessation of work in any branch of the industry. But unfortunately the leaders of the Association considered it their primary duty to act as defenders of every employer, who has not only deprived us of our due, but who by his practices undermined legitimate business generally.

The Association defended every violation of the agreement, like some lawyers, who will, for a fee, defend the meanest criminal from the lowest element of our social strata. It has used every technical device to delay and interfere with the enforcement of its contract, although more than a few of its members have openly and admittedly kept double books, have openly and admittedly exacted kickbacks, have openly and admittedly cheated in many other ways.

All the stoppages called were for other purposes than to enforce the agreement and were within the law, and were so ruled by the impartial Chairman. Over \$304,000 collected from jobs for under-payments and other violations is only a small fraction of money due to the victimized dressmakers. That is only one illustration of the sharp practices that create constant chafe and unrest in the industry.

#### Jobbers Responsible

For the new agreement we demand a relation ship between the workers and their employers, the jobbers, that will place upon the jobber, the greatest beneficiary of this industry, the responsibility that should be his. In spite of the fact that we have an agreement that gives us a right to the job, the jobber, through his manipulations, every year throws out of business 35 per cent of contractors, who mean the discharge of over 10,000 workers who are thrown into the open market to suffer months of unemployment, with a loss of a million dollars in wages.

The agreement gives us certain rights and minimums, but the jobber, through the contractor, creates an artificial competition that forces the workers against their will and interest to accept payment far below the standards provided in the agreement.

The agreement provides for a division of work in the suit season but the jobber utilizes the dual system to depress earnings, and works us only to show that we will work for half or less than half the scales provided for in the agreement, so that there is no equal division of work where contractors are concerned.

Every Dressmaker We shall, of course have many demands to present to the jobbers.

There is the question of hours. Here is the question of the minority crafts. There is the question of the machines that are being brought into the industry daily, and displacing many workers without any compensation whatever for the loss of their jobs. There are many other points, all to be announced in due time.

But today I desire to dwell on what I consider the very basic fundamental demands, and these are: limitation of contractors, setting on the jobbers' premises and the U.S. System.

Limitation of contractors means that the jobber must employ only as many contractors as he can actually supply with work, that the contractors cannot be discharged and their workers with them, without good and sufficient cause. It means the protection of the workers' right to the job.

The settling of prices on the jobbers' premises means settlement with our employer directly. This means that there will be one price for the garment no matter where it is made. It also means the equal division of work among all the contractors of the jobber, and between inside and outside shops.

The Unit System is intended to eliminate the haggling and loss of time, and the irritation arising out of the present auction block system of price settlement. It means doing away with the present flat rate and its evils. The Unit System means definite payment for definite work, no matter what price line of garment is involved.

#### Program Is Basic

This is our basic program. Without it there is no security for us. The question before us is whether the employers will submit to the inevitable or throw the industry into an industrial struggle that will be costly, and that they must lose in the end.

I call upon all of you to enforce the agreement in every detail until its expiration. I assure you that whenever you call our attention to any violation we are well equipped to take care of it. If the industry must live on sharp practices, must live on style piracy, must have no diligent prices for different buyers, different discounts for different retailers—a million and one deceptions—we can only say we are sorry. But we shall certainly do more than slap the jobber on the wrist whenever they slip their filthy hands into our pockets on any day.

We have the workers of the industry organized. We have a great and undisciplined army. We have a million and one dollars in funds. We are ready to accept any challenge on the jobbers. We are ready for general strike.

Subinsky Prisons Full Support

President Dubinsky interpreted the demands of the dressmakers in the light of the support to be given them by the International. After pointing out that the membership

of the International had actually increased since the abolition of the NRA proving that the power of organization and not "handouts" from the government was the only hope of the workers, he said:

"I have just passed a pleasant hour reading the membership list of our International as computed by our statisticians for the past few months, and I wish to tell you that the record is indeed a glorious one. We have made a great advance in numbers. Contrary to the hopes of our enemies we have gained since the NRA died 25,000 members. We are going ahead, and we know where we are going.

"But this meeting, in its vastness and strength, completes that picture of immense growth of our Union. It is not enough that the President and the officers of the organization know its strength; it is sometimes essential that the world at large, and our employers for that matter, get a precise idea of what a factor we are in the scheme of things in our industry. That's why such 'mobilization' meetings of this kind are highly valuable.

"It is a shame it is a warning, a wholesome, vile pointing out of what the future may bring to us if our employers should ignore the legitimate, vital requests for agreement changes that the workers of the dress industry will propose during the coming negotiations. We have learned from long experience in the past a few things, and not the least of these is the following: Our manufacturers and jobbers—all employers for that matter—will not give up their strength, and their ability to apply that strength. Well, the great force on display here today, I am confident, will be multiplied should events and the disposition of the issues lead us to declare a general strike in this industry."

#### Antonini Talks

"It is a tribute to the discipline and union consciousness of the membership. When we realize that only a short time ago Local 89 alone was able to fill this great hall, we can but imagine what all four locals could do together if only there was a hall large enough to contain our complete membership.

The question of the deferred payroll check that our union was an "NRA Baby," Brother Antonini dismissed with a wave of his hand that pointed out the balconies filled

to the topmost rows and the remark: "The NRA is gone—but we are here!"

Dipping into silence for a comparison that was greeted with laughter and cheers, Antonini talked of the new invention that could

## The Harder They Work The Easier The Task

By Harry Barnett

With all the dash and spirit for which Local 89 is famous, Brother William Anello took over the job of Building Chairman at 33 West 25th Street.

That was a year and a half ago. In the first few months there was plenty of trouble. Most of the bosses and some of the workers would not meet for the idea of enforcement. An extra half hour at the end of the day "to finish out" the work didn't seem important to them.

Brother Anello drove the lesson home with a gentle, explanatory tongue. When that didn't work, the full power of the Union was invoked to make it clear that 35 hours meant 35 hours and not a second more.

#### Boolegging Hours

Then came the second stage, according to Brother Anello, the period of underground violations, sort of "boolegging" hours. Careful supervision ended that, and for the last year Brother Anello is proud to report his building 100 per cent "clean."

Yet Brother Anello and his faithful committee plod through the building night after night, Saturday and Sunday, looking for violations which they know aren't taking place.

"That's the kind of a job it is," Anello told me. "The harder you work, the less there is to do. Our mere presence in the building with unflinching regularity makes violations impossible. At first I thought that I wasn't doing my job well unless I could catch some violations. In the early months I did not. Finally we saw that everybody had adopted the idea that 5 o'clock was 5 o'clock. Now they're out of the building in a hurry and all we look at is empty shops. It is the regularity of inspection that does the trick and we make it regular."

He said grimly, "I consider myself the delegated representative of the Union in my building and Union regulations with regard to hours are going to be upheld to the split second. I want to thank the committees who work with me. Without their help the constant supervision that does the trick would be impossible."

More To Do  
Brother Anello looks forward to immensely expanded activities for the building chairman in the near future.



WILLIAM ANELLO Building Chairman

"I don't know whether there will be a general strike or not," he told me. "That is a matter for our leadership to determine. But I know that if there is a general strike, the building chairman and other committees will be of great service to the Union. In the old days when the Union was sort of small it was easier to maintain as intimate contact with the workers. Today, it is much harder. When we strike our building chairman will come in handy. They know every corner of their buildings, the extra entrances and private clubby holes. They know all the workers' habits. They know all the bosses. That knowledge will prove invaluable."

Yes, Brother Anello, the building chairman are invaluable and they need not wait for a strike to prove their worth. A strike will strengthen them, but it is enforcement that keeps them for the workers. The building chairman today are a vital link in the Union chain of enforcement. Valuable because of the work they do and double valuable because their self-sacrifice and devoted service are an inspiration to every worker.

#### List of Telegrams Will Be Published

"As this issue of 'Justice' goes to press, it is impossible to publish a list of the telegrams from shops that will be published in the form of a list of telegrams to be sent to the building chairman in the near future. The list will be published in the next issue.

#### THE SLOGANS

In 75 foot banners the following slogans were visible from every part of Madison Square Garden:  
100,000 Strong — Every One A Fighter.  
We Will Crush the Jobbers Yet.  
We Celebrate 1933 — We Prepare for 1934.  
When We Strike We Win—What We Win We ENFORCE.

# "22" Reveals Fall Education Program

## Central, 8 Section Schools Vie With Activities

Formal education in a wide variety of subjects at a central and 8 section schools, some 25 cultural and recreational groups meeting frequently, a complete series of sport activities, individual lectures on topics of interest and many social events are now being put into operation by the Educational Department of Local 22 in one of the most ambitious programs ever attempted by a trade union.

Dressmakers may now extend their knowledge in a multitude of subjects or enjoy themselves in many different ways under the banners of their own organization. No longer is it necessary to go outside our International and locals for the benefits of education and the delights of social contact.

### Many Courses

The Central School is to be located in or near Union headquarters at 212 West 44th Street. Here comprehensive courses will be given in Labor Problems, Economics, Marxism, American History, Unionism, Literature, Social Psychology, English, Public Speaking and other subjects. Some of the outstanding specialists in each field, including well known radical students of labor and economic problems will conduct these classes.

An expansion in the program lies in the creation of 8 or more section schools located in various parts of the city near the homes of the workers. Here classes in Social Science, Psychology, Literature, English and Public Speaking will be given.

### 50 Weekly Classes

Calculations show that some 50 weekly classes will be conducted at the various schools in addition to periodical lectures on events of outstanding interest in labor. The formal classroom activity is only one facet of Union education. Cultural and recreational activities, exceedingly attractive to every dressmaker, are being made available.

Three additional madonnas and other groups will be added to the Madello Orchestra, already a feature attraction at Union affairs. The two choruses will take up where they left off and opened to new recitations. Should the demand rise, other choral groups will be organized and preparations made to merge all singing groups into a massed chorus. Both the Union brass band and the dramatic troupe are to be reorganized and strengthened.

### Six Dance Groups

Those who like to dance will find a total of 6 groups from which to choose—two for the modern dance—two social or ballroom dancing—and one each in the Harlem and Spanish sections. One of the special efforts will be an expansion of the Saturday group visits to museums, exhibitions and other spots of cultural interest. These joined an popular with the members and their families that they will be in evidence of a bigger scale than before. Those parties, the first of which will be in this issue, will be arranged when the plan of sufficient interest are produced. Special attention is being paid to sports curriculum.

### Gym and Swimming

The well equipped gymnasium and swimming pool of the Church of All Nations have been leased by Local 22 for every evening of the working week. Dressmakers may now be said to have their own from Monday to Friday inclusive. Mondays and Thursdays are now assigned to men; the other three days to women. Basketball, handball, tennis, soft ball, baseball, calisthenics, games and swimming will offer a well-rounded muscular education.

Apart from these scheduled efforts, the educational department is planning a whole series of dances and social affairs in the various sections of the city to be sponsored by a large-scale central affair. The thousands of dressmakers who attended the joy packed Spanish, Harlem and Williamsburg dances last season will know they have something to look forward to.

### Great Response

This ambitious program is the direct result of the enthusiastic response of the membership to the educational opportunities offered by the Union during the last year and a half. Local 22's Educational Department, looking back at crowded classes and at many successful activities, looks forward to an even greater response with its new offerings. Dressmakers are urged to report to the Educational Department, Room 508, Union Headquarters, 212 West 44th Street, for a discussion of individual needs and courses.

## Norman Thomas On "Voice of 89" Radio Broadcast

Max D. Danish, Editor of "Justice," To Speak on "Labor Fights On," This Saturday, Sept. 14.

Two important addresses will feature the two next radio broadcasts of Local 22. This Saturday, September 14, Max D. Danish, editor of "Justice," will be the English guest speaker on "Labor Fights On," giving a resume of labor action nationally since the passing of the NIRA. Next Saturday, Sept. 21, Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, will follow with an important address on current issues facing the labor movement.

The weekly magazine in Italian by First Vice-President Luigi Anzoni, eagerly and with increasing interest awaited by many thousands of Italian workers, will be continued.

Joy and woes of the dressmaker are daily life are depicted in a series of sketches presented by the Camphouse Dramatic Company. Selections of classic and popular music rendered by national-syngan singers of the Chicago Opera Company.

"Voice of Local 22" goes on the air every Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, Eastern Standard Time, from Station WNYC (1590 A.C.) New York City.

## Two Labor Plays At Reduced Rates

Reduced rates and two plays for American life feature the first theatre party for the Fall season arranged by the Local 22 Educational Department. The plays will be presented by the Labor Theatre, on the evenings of September 24 and 29; and Saturday matinee September 25. "Talk My Stand," by Elizabeth

## HAZEL--An Operator



HAZEL came to this country from Jamaica in the British West Indies. She immediately discovered that our great country was the home of Jim Crowism and the color line. There is no doubt that she hesitated and wondered when she entered the Union. Would she find the same prejudices? Today she knows that our International and our Dressmakers' Union is washed clean of the filth that streaks the barriers of race, color and creed. There is no prejudice. All workers are alike. And this feeling is more than a matter of form—it pulses in the heart of the membership. We have 22 nationalities in our Union. It is a picture of the world within its miniature. We will work unceasingly to bring the workers of the world together until the feeling of our Union is the spirit of the entire Earth.

## How Dressmakers Aided Shipping Clerks

### Moral and Financial Help Heartened Struggle

Those who have followed the news of the heroic battle put up by the shipping clerks know what part the dressmakers played in the spirit of that struggle. The Joint Board made a contribution of \$1,000 to the treasury of the strikers, locally made individual contributions, and many shops took up collections in behalf of one of the most exploited of occupations. The moral support and sympathy of the dressmakers took effective shape. General Manager Julius Hochman made the promise of the Joint Board clear early in the struggle when he issued the following official statement:

"Our sympathies are particularly engaged by the shipping clerk struggle. There is no group of workers that has been more grossly un-

derpaid and maliciously exploited. We admire the sturdy spirit of the shipping clerks in their walkout. We are thoroughly in sympathy with their efforts to organize and bargain collectively. We want to see them establish regular hours and wages that approximate their contribution to the industry. I want to say finally that our Union will do everything in its power to help the shipping clerks establish a strong union. All power to them in their struggles."

The spirit of the workers can be seen from this communication, one of many that went out from dressmaking shops.

As a token of our solidarity and wholehearted support of your courageous strike, the members of the Max Wisson Dress shop are contributing \$30.00 to help you carry on your splendid work.

We urge you to carry your strike forward to a victorious finish. The dressmakers of the Max Wisson shop pledge you all their support.

We realize that a victory for the shipping clerks in winning shorter hours and higher wages will mean a victory for the dressmakers too.

Keep your ranks firm, your spirit high! In Union there is strength! B. Broder, Chairman; Maria Unshler, Commit- tee of Max Wisson Shop.

## Italian Trade Unionists Meet in N. Y. Sept. 19

### Antonini to Represent Them at Anti-War Congress in Europe.

The announced nation wide conference of Italian trade unionists, planned for the purpose of presenting to Brother Luigi Antonini the mandate to represent them at the forthcoming Congress Against War in Ethiopia, composed of delegates of Italians living abroad, has been definitely set for Thursday, September 19, at 2:30 P.M. in the Council Room of the Italian Labor Center (Local 183), 221 East 14th Street, New York.

A committee headed by Brothers S. Romaldi, of "Justice" staff, and Girolamo Valenti, editor of "La Stampa Libera" is busily working for the success of this conference, the first one of this kind ever attempted in this country. The committee plans to take advantage of the meeting to present for discussion some important problems of vital interest to the Italian American Trade unionists.

All locals having a substantial number of Italians on their member lists are urged to send representatives to this conference, or to notify by letter of their readiness to take part in the conference, should they, for reasons of distance, be unable to send delegates.

## New \$4.75 Dress Prices in Out-Of-Town Shops

### Wander Instructs Managers and Chairladies.

In compliance with the new system of setting prices on \$4.75 line dresses, worked out by the Dressmakers' Joint Board with the Jobbers' Association, the Out-Of-Town Department has sent a circular to all dress local managers and chairladies, containing detailed instructions regarding observation of the new rates.

The circular, signed by Vice-President Harry Wander, general manager of the Out-Of-Town Department, reads in part: "The workers are permitted to work only on dresses for which they receive slips, and they must receive the price for operating and pressing an individual on same prices for finishing must be within the minimum. We wish to emphasize again that the workers are not permitted to work on any new styles on the \$4.75 line unless provided for by a committee representing all of the dress shops, the Union and the jobber."

## Italian Dress Pressers Meet September 19

A general membership meeting of Italian dress pressers, members of Local 22, has been called for Thursday, September 19, 5 P.M., at Christ Church 514 West 26th Street, special organizer Giuseppe Prezidoni's apartment. Plans include: The first of a series of Local 22 branch meetings, will be addressed by Brother Luigi Antonini who will give an account of the local activities in the last few months. Important issues in the dress industry will also come up for discussion.

# ...New Union Department Gets Under Way...

By Elias Reinberg  
Vice-President, I.L.G.W.U.,  
Director Cotton Dress and  
Miscellaneous Trades Dept.

The passing of NRA left the workers in the miscellaneous women's apparel trades, such as cotton dresses, underwear, children's wear, corsets and brassieres, defenseless against the savage onslaught on their hours and wages that were immediately launched by employer agents throughout the country, except in those places where the International had already built a union organization.

In the union shops and in union territories, "The International has concentrated all its efforts on maintaining substantially the wage and hour standards that the workers were able to gain through the NRA and to enforce through their own organizations. However, in these miscellaneous trades, relatively a small portion of the workers are organized outside of the larger cities. For two years the International recognized the needs, and kept enlarging its organization work among them. The results on the whole were gratifying at the time, and more important, they laid the basis for a nationwide, large-scale organization campaign among those who remained unorganized.

### G. E. S. Sections New Department

Such a campaign was decided upon last May at the meeting of the General Executive Board in Philadelphia. At that meeting, Herbert Dabisky laid before the Board the size and extent of these unorganized markets. At the same time he cited figures gathered by the International, which indicated that even then, only few days after the NRA ceased to exist, wage cutting was already beginning. The Board decided then that preliminary work should immediately be set on a drive among the many thousands of unorganized cotton garment workers.

The Board recognized the need for a centralized administration and direction for such a drive, embracing as it would the entire country, and shortly after the meeting adjourned, President Dabisky took steps to establish a department called the Cotton Dress and Miscellaneous Trades Department. The writer has been assigned to direct the work of that department.

The work of expanding the organization which was already in the field, has begun. Additional organizers have been engaged. The territories in which they will function have been set up on a basis that will make for efficient work. A central office has been established in the I.L.G.W.U. Building in New York, where the writer will make his headquarters. Steps have been taken to assure constant, intimate connection between the central office and the organizers in the field. Although the central office has been operating for a short time, we have already had occasions to meet with employers who were contemplating joining the fight on wage matters. When these employers found that the International had already instituted organization campaigns in their territories to bring management into collective bargaining with the Union and discovered that these campaigns were proceeding successfully, they halted with their plans.

### Two Aims of Drive

The campaign has two major objectives. The first objective is to bring the message of unionization to the workers in the unorganized territories, to bring them the progress of the Union, to improve their standards, to improve their wages. Out of this grows the second objective of the campaign, to stimulate systematically the best cases on which the most potent

pleaders are always casting a long eye, to make the garment industry an asset to every section of the country in which it is located, instead of a refuge for every anti-social exploiter of his fellow citizens.

To this end, this department has already started campaigns in one of the most notorious of all the sweat shop industries — underwear. In Philadelphia and in Altoona, Pa., active organization drives are now under way among the underwear workers. In Harrisburg, a cotton dress shop employing 200 workers is now out on strike against the attempt of the contractor there to cut their wages. In Pennsylvania, in New Jersey, and in Massachusetts, organizers are making contact with the unorganized workers in preparation for drives in these states. Meanwhile the International is also proceeding with all energy the cotton dress strikes in Decatur, Ill. and in Dallas, Texas, where the workers are giving a heroic account of themselves.



Elias Reinberg

Size and Expense of Industry  
The scope of the job that the International has undertaken can best

be realized by taking a bird's-eye view of a typical unorganized industry. In the industry alone, there are at least 1,000 plants employing about 26,000 workers, 200 of those plants employ 20,000 workers, which means that the remaining 800 employ an average of only 25 workers per plant. It is these 800 small plants as well as the 200 larger plants which this organization drive must reach.

The industry is scattered all over the country with the greatest concentration of shops in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Illinois. Each of these states has over 100 cotton dress shops within its boundaries. Massachusetts together with other New England states have somewhat under 100 shops. Nor can the Southern states be neglected, for although they have but 110 plants out of the 1,000 in the industry, they are in a position, nevertheless, to depress the standards of the remainder of the

industry. Even during NRA they exerted a depressing influence on wages in the industry and the International found it necessary to call the strike in Dallas during the most flourishing period of NRA, in order to bring the Dallas employers into compliance with even the relatively low Southern code standards.

Obviously, a job of this magnitude can be productive only with the cooperation of every other and every active member of the Union. Fortunately for my own peace of mind, the record of our Union had its officers in times past, been no question in my mind but that this cooperation will be forthcoming in full unmitigated measure. It is this confidence that I will receive the active help of all those who in a position to help that cause, me to embark upon this work with a healthy feeling that the next few months will see the message and benefits of trade unionism brought to an ever increasing number of women's apparel workers.

## Dallas Strike Made by Greed of Local Bosses

### "Women Workers' Only Guild Was Membership In I.L.G.W.U." Dallas Labor Leaders Tell Governor Alford.

Refusal of Dallas dress manufacturers to accept Gov. James V. Alford's offer to appoint an arbiter to settle the local dress strike brought a vigorous protest from labor representatives in that city and an emphatic denial that the strike was "instigated by foreign agitators."

An answer to the statement made by Lester V. Lorch, spokesman for the dress manufacturers, who charged that the strike was instigated by only 7 per cent of the workers and was brought on by "outside agitators," was issued over the names of a score of labor leaders and sent to Governor Alford. "The dress industry strike was begun in Dallas about six months ago and has been the cause of several clashes between strikers and strikebreakers. The most recent one, on August 7, resulted in the arrest of 27 women strikers several of whom were fined and received jail sentences for alleged violation of an injunction issued several months ago against the strikers.

### The Voice of Dallas Labor

The statement issued by the Dallas trade union leaders follows:

"We, the undersigned representatives of organized labor, desire to refute and deny the statement issued by Lester V. Lorch, secretary of the dress manufacturers in Dallas, to the effect that the Garment Workers' strike in Dallas is being instigated by foreign agitators. His statement replying to Governor Alford's telegram was highly unfair and we, as members of organized labor, know the present strike was brought about by reason of local manufacturers discriminating from employment good women who were guilty of no crime except being members of the local Garment Workers' Union.

The fact that a representative of the International Union at New York has been in Dallas at various times does not change the situation. This strike is essentially a local one and the cry of the manufacturers that outsiders are conspiring same is unjust when he considers that in every strike the international union, no matter where located, assists its members by furnishing aid to relieve distress during the period of the strike. The refusal of the manufacturers to submit to arbitration showed their

unwillingness to be fair in the adjustment of the dispute.

"Yours very truly,  
L. R. Taylor, president Dallas Central Labor Council.  
Ray B. James, secretary Dallas Central Labor Council.  
B. J. Robinson, president Dallas Building Trades Council."

Fifteen other names of outstanding local labor men, follow.

### Employer Paid Her Fine, Miss Duncan Says

"Everything's okay, okay," was the victorious comment of pretty Charlotte Duncan as she appeared in the police records bureau to pay a \$1 fine. Charlotte was assessed this amount by a court jury, after she had been tried on a disturbing the peace charge.

"It didn't cost me a cent," said Miss Duncan gaily waving a crisp \$1 bill. "J. B. Donovan, head of the Merten Davis Manufacturing Co., is the one who really paid my fine. You see he subpoenaed me today as a witness for him in a case, he is bringing against Meyer Perlestein. The \$1 paid that fine which was the one that Donovan sent me the subpoena."

"Donovan thinks I'll testify against Perlestein," said the 21-year old Sunday school teacher, "but he's all wet. But it's all right by me if they want to subpoena me

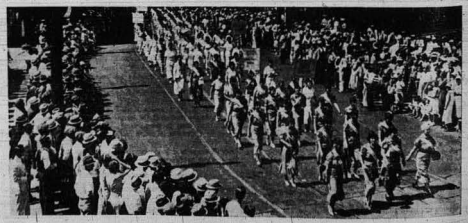
as witness. Perlestein is the national representative of my union, and I'm going to stick by him."

### Strike "Publicity Teams" Doing Missionary Work

The teams sent out by the Dallas Dressmakers' Union far and wide throughout Texas to familiarize the citizens of that State with the aims of the Dallas strike and to arouse merchants and consumers against buying Dallas-made dresses as long as the employers continue with their strike-breaking methods, are reporting the headway. Thus Mrs. Knorr, who is heading one team of "missionaries," writes to Mrs. Meyer Perlestein, representative of the I.L.G.W.U. in the Southwest, under date of Sept. 3:

"Have made quite a lot of progress. We have visited three towns and have had wonderful cooperation. In Temple, one merchant told us the Dallas dresses were so poorly made and he had to send them back. In Delton and Georgetown the buyers were all nice and said they would help us. In Austin we found a lot of Dallas Dressmakers had names torn out. We found out that the Labor Council had made a check-up already and told them they'd better get rid of them. There has certainly been some work done here. We are in San Antonio now and will start work here in the morning."

### Marching 800 Strong in Atlanta



The Dressmakers' Unit, Mrs. Davis Atkins, secretary of Local 122, I.L.G.W.U., Atlanta, Ga., writes, captured first prize for its best appearance in line on Labor Day—800 marching women, members of the local swing along the street to the plaudits of thousands of Atlantans who lined the sidewalks watching the colorful parade. All eyes seemed to be focused on Local 122. This Unit was dressed in white with red and blue caps except for one group which wore blue and white dresses with red caps and red and white streamers. After the parade they

# I.L.G.W.U. Sports Parade

By Mill Spiro

## Cutters Win Baseball Championship

Playing a strong, fighting game on the attack while granting their opponents when on the defense, the cutters of Local 10's team triumphed over the Passaic team with a score of 25 to 14. This game held at Valley House on Aug. 24 decided the championship of the International, and by virtue of their victory, Local 10 is the first to win the Julius Hochman Trophy, emblematic of the championship for the ensuing year.

A vast audience, which lined the court four deep witnessed this interesting battle. Among the spectators could be found Julius Nagler, Samuel Perlmutter, Louis Levy, Sam Posetta, Abe Moskowitz and Frank Liberti, manager of the Passaic local.

Both teams showed the effects of the long summer layoff, and missed many opportunities to score by dubbing easy shots under the basket, though Local 10 showed the better teamwork, but this was offset by the sinking of some long shots by the Passaic team, so at the end of the first half, the score was 7 to 5, making it anybody's game.

In the second half, the game proved too tough for the Passaic kids, and they began to weaken. At this point the cutters put on a sustained scoring spree 3 two pointers in the space of 2 minutes to pull away to a 13 to 5 lead, and in the final quarter, all of the scoring was done by Local 10 team who added steadily to their winning margin. The boys from Passaic were utterly spent, and all of their points were via the long shot route. It is unfortunate that Passaic had no capable reserves, for if they had I venture to say that there might have been a different story to tell. Suffice to say that the contest was a closely fought, albeit hard and at times rough, contest, but at all times the contestants comport themselves like real sportsmen.

## A Gay Little Party An Nightcap

In the evening a little party was tendered both teams by Isidore Nagler, chairman of the Intire House Committee, and everyone had a high old time. Your correspondent felt so good that he appointed himself a master of ceremonies and started introducing everybody and lasting upon their making speeches. Brother Nagler, Perlmutter and Liberti—blended an with impromptu talks all pointing out the good work being done by having athletics and sports programs among educational activities in our Union. Brother Nagler also suggested that the International should run all championship games of its kind whenever possible and this

idea met with favor by all those present.

## Local 40 Maintains Torrid Pace

A double header was held at Springfield Recreation Park, the International's home grounds, and in the opener Local 40's Helmsmakers vanquished the Knit Goods Workers by a rather easy margin of 11 to 5.

To the Knit Goods Helmsmakers go the honor, be it an empty one because of it coming during a losing case, of being able to make infield, star portlander for the Helmsmakers for more hits and runs than any other outfit in the International.

With almost a full season of play behind them, the team is showing a decided improvement both about and abed, and it really is a revelation to see what a little practice and self-determination can do. At the rapid pace being set, one thinks will compare favorably to all tempo teams in and around New York.

## Local 80 Forfeits To Local 40

The second game was scheduled between the dress pressers and Local 40, which went to the Helmsmakers by a forfeit of 9 to 6, the traditional score allowed under such circumstances by the A.A.U. rules. This was a rather unusual proceeding on the part of Local 80, who have been in the habit of taking their sports quite seriously in the past. There must have been a very good reason for their not showing up, and the boys are entitled to the benefit of a doubt.

There was a lull on the baseball horizon the following week on account of the Labor Day week-end. I guess all the players welcomed this respite, for all teams have been performing regularly each week for the past few weeks.

## Local 10 Splits In Double-Header

The first half winners and second half losers engaged to play a double header on September 7 at Springfield Park, but apparently they hit off a little more than they could chew, the best they could get being an open break after hostilities ceased, and being darn lousy to apiece through with one victory at that.

In the initial contest, they played the Borough Park branch of Local 55 and came out on top by a narrow margin of 7 to 6. John Keltov's boys played an inspired game all the way through and if they had not committed as many lapses in the field as they did, there might have been a different story to tell. The Brooklyn boys deserve a word of credit for their sterling efforts particularly for such an untried

## Dress Joint Board Kalm Revenge

If any of you folks would like to see Brother John Genova or Philip Kalm for anything, now is the time to do it and don't delay. Their ball team humbled their arch rivals, Local 18, in a decided upset by a score of 3 to 2 and they both have been walking with arms stretching from ear to ear ever since Sept. 7, a real letter day on their calendar. Your correspondent, a former fellow player of Genova's, well remembers the rubbing that he received when the cutters trounced the pen pushers in their first game, and I can understand what a sense of satisfaction this latest triumph for the Joint Board team must mean to him. Go to it, old fellow!

Fortunately for Local 10 this does not mar their league standing, being that all of the penpusher's games are listed an exhibition game. However, the cutters have been performing much below par since their keen disappointment over losing to Franklin Simon, and they had better watch to their laurels, or else. . . . Local 10 has potentially too good a team to continue in such a slump for any length of time, and I venture to say that their manager and coach, Joe Kiffin and Frank Lavin, will pull the team out of the doldrums right now.

## I.L.G.W.U. LEAGUE STANDING (Including games played Sept. 7)

Local No.	Won	Lost	Pts.
20	2	0	1000
16	2	3	500
40	3	3	500
80	0	3	000

## Soccer News and Notes

If nothing else, I must doff my hat to Local 1's soccer team. After each of their practices, they are ready to play their first game. And who do you think they pick on? No one less than Local 19's seasoned and successful outfit who have an enviable season's record behind them. These teams come to grips at Thomas Jefferson Field in Brooksville, Brooklyn, Penn. Ave. Station, on Saturday, Sept. 14. All I.L.G.W.U. members are cordially invited to attend.

Having seen neither team in action, I dare not become a sport oracle and pick a winner, but the game should be an interesting spectacle in more ways than one. I must make it a point to get better acquainted with this fascinating sport as well as with those locals interested in soccer.

## Sorry To Disappoint

In the last issue of "Justice" I promised to report some scoop in the International sports world, but my "gentle" readers you will have to curb your patience for a while. Things have not started to pop yet, but they will soon and you will get it, red hot. Incidentally, the Athletic Council held an informal meeting last week in which the proposed Fall season was discussed but nothing definite was decided.

# The Fortnight

By Arturo Giovannitti

Magistrate Brodsky's arrogant and forthright decision in the Bremen case, promptly followed by the usual business protest of the so-called German government, has created a mild furor in our metropolitan press, the quasi general consensus of editorial opinion appearing to be that the New York jurist has outstepped the bounds of judicial rectitude to give vent to utterly unwarranted personal opinions of a most un-constitutional nature.

I find myself entirely unable to subscribe to this point of view. First of all it must be borne in mind that Nazism—which is not to be confused with the German people—has protested bitterly against the acquittal of the Bremen demonstrators whom it expected to have signally punished in a swift and speedy Fascist manner, passively by having them first scourged with a cat o' nine tails and then thrown into a dungeon of a Bull Fen for a few years. This sort of judicial travesty justice being as yet alien to the American courts, and the defendants having been cheerfully discharged, Nazism now waxes wroth and lathery at the mouth because the magistrate has dared to explain the reasons, both legal and moral, whereby he arrived at his well pondered decision.

But, how in all fairness, could he do otherwise? How could he escape the charge of bigotry, favoritism or, at the least, excessive clemency, and be released without giving full and sufficient reasons for his discharge? And weren't the defendants entitled to have the reasons for the dismissal of their case stated in such a clear and unequivocal manner as would leave no doubt of an unspoken reproof or the suspicion of bias and impure intentions? Young idealists—and old ones for that matter—glow with a fierce and generous ardor for liberty and justice, and while it is a terrific protest against the enslavement of a whole nation and the vile persecution of a great race, aren't they entitled, especially when exonerated of wrongdoing, not to be confused with gangsters and hoodlums and to have their motives differentiated from those of common rascals and disorderly rowdies?

It seems to me, that this question of motivating stimuli in a penal case, is, or ought to be, a most important point, the law and that they should be stated, and every judge to discover and bring out what incentive, desires and purposes prompted any accused at the bar to commit acts and deeds accountable in a court of justice. Quite often, indeed, the line of demarcation between a criminal act which is punishable, and an unlawful one which may be condoned (as, for instance between a man who kills his mother to get her insurance and one who does so to deliver her from the agony of cancer), is laid down by the spirit and the motive which informed that act.

I could never entirely approve—and I have had several personal reasons for it—the laconic verdicts of American juries confined to a mere "not guilty," after characters and reputations have been dragged through the mire during long and vicious trials, and private lives have been thrown raw and bleeding into the jaws of scandal sheets and gleaming smart-mouths.

A respectable person unjustly accused has every moral right, and should have a legal one, to be officially told why he is acquitted, and together with such a statement from the jury or the bench he should be also extended the mandatory apologies of the State.

Another reason why Judge Brodsky's manly and patriotic decision should be universally acclaimed is that while such cases of judicial discrepancy are too rare, the general attitude of American courts are becoming with violent, arrogant and often hysterical prejudgments and abuse of defendants found guilty of even the most venial offenses.

How often don't we read in the papers of judges regretting that they could not inflict heavier sentences under the statutes and how happy would they be to take the law in their own hands and lash the silent and cowed prisoners at the whipping post or strap them to the gallows? How many of us forget that only three years ago the governor of one of our greatest states pledged himself in advance to grant immunity to Lynchers, and that an incumbent president of the Republic scored as malefactors and undesirable citizens brave and loyal Labor leaders awaiting trial for their lives? And what of the Brooklyn magistrate who barely two years ago threatened a young Communist student to drag him into his chambers and "beat his face into a bloody pulp"? Why should this be permissible in a highly civilized nation to the shame of its executives and the degradation of its institutions, and not the sober and righteous vindication of guiltless people, or people who have been carried away by their disinterested passion for justice?

All honor to Magistrate Brodsky, a brave man and a pioneer of the tribunals of tomorrow!

In his, it has been eloquently argued in the press and from the pulpit that the Judge's language was too intemperate at that, at least he should have refrained from comparing the swastika to "the black flag of piracy." But the Judge was not expressing his own opinion, he was giving utterance to that of the defendants he was discharging and anyway, as the Herald-Tribune and the Washington Post, and perhaps cattily, as the New York Times, in the opinion of eighty per cent of the American people. Why, then, should a magistrate be rebuffed for expressing the judgment of the overwhelming majority of his people?

No, no insult was intended for the German people who are prosecuted under the muddy jackboots of the night assassins whose criminal murder is the swastika, a symbol denoting civility and compassion. The bourgeoisie of the Spanish Main never stunted a ship without first taking it to open battle against armed and trained defenders, and they never made anybody walk the plank, before giving him first a chance to defend his life or plead for mercy. Anonymous the desperate maniac and cannibals who trample the body and rape the soul of Germany, the old pirates and freebooters stand up in knightly and courtly array like so many Galahads, Baysards and Lehighs.

If I were a descendant of Sir Henry Morgan or Captain Kidd I should very respectfully, but very firmly, demand an apology from Judge Brodsky for his unfortunate and unscholarly, and unbecomingly being the gallant character of the man, I am sure I would get a prompt and a handsome one.

## A Group of Songsters in St. Louis



The St. Louis I.L.G.W.U. Singing Class. Standing, left to right: Frank Simoneiti, John Green, Frank Rother, Kathryn Betts, Andrew Gardner, Stanley Miller, Elcta Murrell, Charles Schurer, Max Green (educational director). Seated—Agnes Shevin, Estelle Foster, Marie Her, man, Edna Haddad, Minnie Kotzenberg, Marie Haberger, Grace Thomsen.

# Bathrobe Strike on Way To Complete Settlement

## Children's, Infants' Wear, and House Dress Makers Prepare for Battle.

By Harry Greenberg  
Manager, Local 91

Before the end of this month, the agreement which the Children's, Infants' Wear, and House Dressmakers' Union, Local 91, has with its employers will expire. The struggle for the new agreement will shortly begin.

The demands for the new agreement are ready. Having been formulated by a special meeting of the executive board of the local, these demands were submitted to and overwhelmingly accepted by a huge meeting of chairman and chairwomen of the Union, at the largest meeting of this kind the local has held in many months.

### The New Demands

The Union demands, first of all, a ten per cent increase for all workers. This wage increase will be without deduction for an inch of ground on the matter of hours. The present schedule of hours will remain untouched.

The second demand of the union is both important and novel. It is a demand for a day's vacation with pay for work workers and piece workers alike. The chief purpose of this demand is to minimize all possibilities of cheating on legal holidays and also to place the work workers and the piece workers on an equal footing. A week's vacation with pay would provide equality for work workers and piece workers.

### Seek Stricter Enforcement

Of primary importance to the new agreement will be the question of enforcement.

The main demands of manufacturers that all their cut goods be sent to union shops. Such a system of controlling all the goods sent out by manufacturers is contrary to relations with the union will give the abolition demand of wages and hours real flesh and blood. It will mean that employees in union contracting shops will not only be under an agreement but also work; it will diminish the competition between the non-union and the union; and it will mean the growth and strengthening of the union, both in terms of numbers and in the practical realization of its immediate aims.

To see to it that this term of the agreement will be enforced, the union demands that the impartial chairman in the industry be empowered to appoint a corps of responsible accountants to examine the books of the manufacturers as to compliance with the agreement.

The union also demands that when employers are found guilty of violating the agreement they shall be fined, and this fine shall go toward financing the work of the impartial chairman.

Under the terms of the Union demands a limitation of the workers' trial period to one week.

And last, but not least, not of least importance, is the demand of the union providing that no work be started on garments in piece work factories unless and until a settlement on prices has first been reached. This is to prevent the employer from being in the superior position of bargaining prices after the garments are made up.

These demands for enforcement will once and for all place certain manufacturers "on the spot." The public will see whether the manufacturers are ready to abide by their agreements and permit prompt accountants to check on it, or whether they will seek to hide their practices. Should the employ-

ers stand out against these claims for proper and honest enforcement, they thereby reveal themselves to the world and the industry as two-faced chiselers.

### Organizational Preparations

On Tuesday night, September 10, Local 91 launched a novel series of "strike broadcasts." In preparation for the new agreement and the eventuality of a strike, Local 91 is rallying its members and the workers of the industry through the radio waves.

The radio broadcast was opened and closed with playing of the union song by the local's chorus. This song, whose music was written by Lazar Weiner and whose words were written by Gus Tyler, will be the theme song of the radio broadcasts.

The body of the program consisted of an address by the manager of the Union, in which he traced the recent history of Local 91, explained the purpose of the radio broadcast, and issued a call to stop work on Thursday, September 12, for two huge mass demonstrations.

The speech stated in part: "You have just heard the chorus of our union sing the song of Local 91. To me, this singing is much more than an harmonious joining of voices. It is the awakening cry of a new life. This chorus is made up of workers from our shops who but a few months ago knew no music but the dull music of the grinding machines. Today these same workers sing. Today these same workers are guided by the economic guidance of our Union have calmed the heart, and under the direction of our teachers have learned the way to lift their voices in a glorious hall of joy and pride; in the resounding and liberated songs of men and women who are free to enjoy beauty..."

### Two Mass Demonstrations

In the radio broadcasts, the workers of the industry were instructed to stop work on the afternoon of September 12 to attend two huge mass demonstrations at Cooper Union and the Manhattan Opera House. These mass meetings, at which President Dubinsky, Vice-President Louis Antonini, Manager of Local 91, Samuel Perlmutter, and Frank Cronwallt were announced as speakers, are devoted to an explanation of the demands which have been prepared, as well as to hold the workers in readiness for a general strike in the industry.

### Settlements in Bathrobe Strike

Simultaneous with the activities of Local 91 is preparing for a new agreement in the children's, infants' wear, and house dress branch of the organization proceed the

rapid settlement of the recently declared general strike in the bath robe industry.

For the first time in the history of the bathrobe makers, the Union has entered into an agreement with a large group of the most influential and significant bathrobe manufacturers in the industry. And this settlement, by providing that all cut-work be sent to union contractors, has laid the basis for a friendly founded union among the bathrobe makers. In addition, the agreement provides for a 3 1/2-hour week and a 10 per cent wage increase.

This settlement with the group of bathrobe manufacturers was rapidly realized through the cooperation of the cutters who are organized in Local 4 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union. The cutting of wages will only have worked forty hours a week, made appreciable gains by the reduction in hours to 3 1/2.

Numerous contracting shops, many of them considered "morgue-able" in the past, are daily signing up with the Union. From all present indications, the bathrobe workers shall lose from this strike victory, not less than in terms of dollars and cents but also in terms of sound union strength.

## Homework Investigators Sought By Labor Dept.

Examinations for industrial home work investigators for the Division of Women in Industry and Minimum Wage will be held on October 5, 1935. Application forms will be issued by mail upon request and must be returned not later than September 15.

Preferred age limits 25 to 45 years. Duties are to investigate the economic and working conditions of women and minors engaged in industrial homework; to examine records of employers to determine facts regarding distribution, seasonal conditions of industrial home work. Candidate, besides a general liberal education, must have an accurate knowledge of the Labor Law and the Industrial Code rules as they apply to industrial homework. Ability to speak one or more foreign language is desirable.

### HOW FASCISM IS SAVING ITALY

The Italian financial year closed on June 30 with a deficit of 2,621 million lire, according to figures published by the International Federation of Trade Unions' Bulletin. At the same time the national debt of Fascist Italy was declared to stand at the considerable figure of 195,244 million lire, which, however, does not really represent the total state debt. On the basis of calculations from official Italian sources, the "Economist" early this year estimated that at the beginning of 1935 the national debt stood at \$52,000 to 154,000 million lire, proving that since the seizure of power by Mussolini the national debt has increased by 50 per cent.

# Springfield Cloak Shop Returns to New York

By David Gingsold  
General Organizer, I.L.G.W.U.

Since the voting of the NRA, chiseling has been running rampant. Reports from the industrial centers throughout the country plainly indicate the tendency on the part of employers to reduce working conditions to the starvation level and wages to the starvation point.

Whether the average American employer is only a victim of ignorance, who falls to realize that generalization of workers' standards, the lengthening of hours and reducing of wages will only further curtail mass purchasing power, increase unemployment, shrink the American market, and thereby retard recovery, or, he is, as others would have it, a servant of the devil, matters is the final analysis but little. Generally, the immediate self-interest of the employer who can see increased profits and smoother competition by curtailing costs in hindering him to the real economic interests when viewed in the broad perspective.

### Chaos Reverses After NRA

With the abolition of even the scant control over industry under the NRA, we are again facing the chaotic and unbridled competition which more than any other single factor was responsible for the industrial depression stranding this country for many years.

The unorganized workers who have fallen to heed the calls and exhortations of organizers were the ones to take punishment immediately after the death of the NRA. Their hours have been increased and wages are again in the pitiful amounts paid to sweatshop workers in pre-NRA days.

The organized workers, especially those who belong to powerful organizations, ready to fight the onslaughts of greedy employers, have so far succeeded in warding off the attack on their wages and working conditions. There it, however, a grave menace facing even the most powerful unions. The abolition of the national minimum wage and hour regulations has given new encouragement to the chiseling employer who goes into small towns where he expects to find more trouble and cheaper labor.

The smaller towns have always attracted a chiseling employer even before the days of our economic crisis, not only because of the supply of men and women will be glad to work for the lowest possible wages due to their lower standards of life.

### I. L. G. W. U. On Watch

It is usually the small towns, with the chances of complacency consisting of a few bigoted habits, who are controlled by the obsession to expand their town at any cost, which offers all sorts of inducements and protection against the

invasion of the union. The chiseler is lured by guarantees of police protection against any attempt to organize and even immunity to evading industrial and health laws.

The International keeps a careful watch on Springfield, attempting to deteriorate conditions in industry and is ready to follow them wherever they go. A number of them, knowing that there is no organization functioning in Springfield, Mass., attempted, in 1934, to open conditions in New York by moving into this town. In two weeks, three cloak shops moved in from New York, where two of them were actually out on a strike. In addition to these shops, there were two other cloak shops established here for some time, and a custom garment shop which moved in here recently. Springfield is rapidly becoming one of the greatest centers of the garment business.

As soon as the situation became known, President Dubinsky assigned me to start an organizing campaign in Springfield. While it is too early to predict the outcome of our efforts in this market, I can report that the response of the workers is encouraging. We are getting fine cooperation from the well-organized local labor movement. Its organization committee of the Springfield Central Labor Union is preparing to give every assistance it can. At this writing the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor is holding its convention in Springfield and I am in attendance as a delegate. At the Boston Joint Union convention, I also gave a resolution encouraging our efforts and requesting local unions to give us assistance.

Recently, some cost and suit manufacturers of New York, led by a certain manufacturer, approached them by the city of Springfield, Mass., and spurred on by the abolition of the NRA, moved to Springfield. They evidently believed that they would escape the notice of the Union, which was busy with activities in other fields.

Our International, however, was, as usual, right on the job, and the writer of these lines was instructed by President Dubinsky to start an organizing campaign in Springfield.

### The Factory Which Moved Back

For the past several weeks we have been engaged in an active organizing campaign around the shops. Despite the antagonistic attitude of the police, who are ever at the beck and call of the local Chamber of Commerce, we have succeeded in spreading the message of organization amongst the workers. In the case of Schimmel and Stoler of New York, where the firm looked out its workers and moved to Springfield in an effort to escape the attention of the U. I. W. U. convinced the employer, with the aid of the New York Cloak Joint Board of the utter futility of evading the Union. This firm which would under the name of the Mayflower Coat Co. in Springfield, had renewed contractual relations with the Union and is moving the shop back to New York, reemploying the locked out union workers and establishing union conditions.

### Used Shop As Whip

We are sure that the workers employed by the Mayflower Coat Company in Springfield are realizing today after a week's experience with them, that it was not the intention of the Union to drive the employer out of Springfield, but that the original intention of the employer to permanently establish his line in Springfield were null and void. And that the Springfield workers, in this instance, are merely being used by the employer to indicate the New York in full which efforts of New York workers to force the employer has already failed.

## "91" Chorus Chimes "Theme Song" at Broadcast



## Local 3 Members Face Crucial Times

By David Rubin  
Manager Local 3

The question as to who should make samples in the cloak factory, the tailors, members of Local 3, or the operators, of Local 1, is an old and still unsolved problem. Indeed, if my memory serves me right, it was precisely this problem which led to the formation of our local some 25 years back.

If in former years, however, this problem of sample making was not nearly as strained as it is at present, it was largely due to the competition of the industry at that time. We had had then a great number of tailoring shops which produced the finest and best creations in the cloak industry.

Old Work Is Gone Forever

This sort of work demanded a full-fledged tailor, the then known "piece tailor," whose skill lay way beyond the ability of the ordinary operator.

This type of work has entirely disappeared in the last several years. The creations which used to be produced in the shops of the tailors, the Amsterdams, the L. H. Vogels and Faber and Heine are no more, and in all indications will never again return to New York. I do not care to discuss here the causes that brought about this evolution. We tailors, however, know the following fact: The kind of work at which our members had been able to earn a living is no longer here. The work in the cloak shops has now become simplified; there is little demand for expensive garments and the better kind of cloaks are now wholly produced by the operators and finishers. The inevitable result is that the operator is in far greater demand, while the tailor, the Local 3 member, has been completely displaced from all positions which enabled him to earn a living in the past.

The tailor, however, retained one advantage: he is a sample maker.

### Mary L. Shank THEATRICAL AGENT

1619 Broadway, New York City  
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Fall and Winter Seasons  
To All Labor Unions  
Amusing and Intelligent  
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Samples are being made in various shops and of all sorts of garments, in the high-grade as well as in the less expensive lines. Both the "inside" manufacturers and the jobbers have now sample departments. It would, therefore, seem perfectly logical and in conformity with Union ethics to employ the members of Local 3, the genuine sample makers, at the production of samples. It is, nevertheless, clear that those who are mostly entitled to sample work, those who are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the sample season, are being forced out by the operators who usurp their work despite the fact that they already had had their season. It seems to me that the operator is not entitled to two seasons in the course of one half year while the members of Local 3, who also need bread, remain entirely idle.

Tailors Should Be Given a Chance

In the recently renewed cloak agreement we have won a provision to the effect that samples must be made exclusively by its members of Locals 3 and 48. We have, therefore, settled this matter with our employers. It is necessary now to translate our gain into a living wage. We must find means by which we may utilize this rule for the benefit of our members. We know quite well that in spite of the right we have won through the agreement, we may, nevertheless, experience considerable obstacles from many employers. Well, this would constitute our smallest concern.

To overcome such opposition, our members, at a general meeting on August 18, decided to appoint one or two business agents whose special duty it would be, together with the manager of the local, to do everything in their power to the end that samples be made exclusively by either members of Local 3 or Local 48. It goes without saying that we expect support of Local 48 when its members become involved. It was also decided, in order to enable our local to maintain these business agents, to assess each member \$5 annually, beginning with the month of July, 1935.

There still remains another problem which we have to be able to solve, once and for all. This is the right of our members to accept an undisturbed work as operators in view of the fact that many of them are unable to get sample making. We must, therefore, find something else to straighten out the problem with Local 1. We assure Local 1 that we have no intention of hindering their members. What we desire is that our sample makers should also be enabled to earn a living.



In the "Hills" of Aguadilla, Puerto Rico, the Sail Columbus First Set Foot On Nov. 19, 1493 — Needs "Work Is Being Done in Every House Now."

## N. Y. Jewelry Workers Strike For Higher Pay

The action of New York City police in arresting 60 out of 150 pickets at the plant of the Elites Jewelry Company here focused attention on the strike of the company's employees for higher wages and shorter hours. After making the arrests the police dispersed the other pickets who were in front of the plant.

The arrested pickets were all members of the Collinville, Catalin and Galalith Workers' Union, Local 15218, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The strikers, who previously had been paid wages ranging from \$8 to \$12 for a week of 44 hours, demanded union recognition, the 40-hour week and a \$15 minimum weekly wage with wages ranging from \$25 to \$22 for skilled labor.

Over 120 men and girls employed by the company joined the union and walked out, leaving less than 20 professional strikebreakers working.

### THE LEADEN-EYED

Let not young souls be smothered out before  
They do quaint deeds and fully flaunt their pride.

It is the spirit's new crime its babes grow dull,  
His poor are oxlike, limp and lead-eyed.

Not that they starve, but starve so dreamily;  
Not that they sew, but that they seldom reap;

Not that they serve, but have no gods to serve;  
Not that they die, but that they die like sheep.

—VACHEL LINDSAY

## Three Funerals On a Puerto Rico Highway

By Rose Feotie

Inductor by the pompous cortege, the deceased must have been an influential personage in this community.

Four open cars with floral tributes slowly toiled to the strains of a funeral march ahead of the hearse. Passersby here their heads and bow in deep reverence as the hearse and the long train of mourners pass by. Most of these heads bowed remain long after the master's faint strains have died out.

Each mourner's car holds several family friends. Some look out of the windows at the crowds with curiosity, others seem bored: it is merely another funeral in the family — some day, some distant day, each of them would go through the same ordeal. It is a family that lives to ripe old age.

The procession passes through the entire town and slow proceeds toward the ancient burial ground on the very edge of the Atlantic, close by the place where Columbus landed in search of fresh water.

A walnut casket covered with silver ornaments with the family crest as it is dismounted and, after a brief prayer, lowered into the prepared grave—then left to the hired men to be covered with fresh earth.

Slightly the mourners rush back to the waiting cars to take part in a holy feast at which all the virtues of the deceased will be humorously recounted.

II.

A little further out in the "hills," on this same highway, a small group of slooped men and several women are moving slowly towards another cemetery. Reverted four men are carrying a narrow coffin draped in sky-blue calico. On the cover a small bouquet of fuchsia and red leaves shine out bright and tawdry against the blinding sun rays.

They are burying the daughter of that stooping, old man who sits before, content walking close behind. His red, swollen eyelids indicate many sleepless nights spent at his sick bed. The girl was only fourteen—a mere child. But her life was that of a mother of three younger ones who were orphaned when she was only ten.

The mourners, between sighs and sobs, ask one another what will become of this prematurely aged and sick man whose wife and first born were swept away by the white plague.

At the slope of a hill, settling close to each other, hundreds of obscure wooden crosses mark the village cemetery. The slim light coffin is lowered into the narrow



Little Juana Diaz and Her Sister On the Way to Town With a "Bucket" of Finished Garments From a "Hill" Village.

grave, and men and women could be seen hovering over it long after it is filled.

Several miles away on the same highway, a small group slowly advances; a man, a woman and four young children, bare-footed and dressed in patterned clothes. Each child seems to have been washed and combed for this trip. Each child carries something, a small wooden cross, a handful of field flowers, a stick and a shovel.

The woman's searching eyes are fixed thoughtfully far into the distance. Beneath her breast she feels the movements of another offspring... another unwanted little being to come into her starving household...

The man moves cautiously and in rhythmic step balancing the burden which rests firmly on his head.

It is a tiny white coffin, crudely constructed by himself wherein the shriveled tiny corpse of his fifth child reposes—at least in peace. A small field-aid studded with little blushed crosses in the valley below is their destination. They arrive, and then the man turns over the little white coffin to the woman, takes the shovel from the hand of the young girl. Swiftly he digs, and within a short while the hole is ready. Without a word he takes the burden from the woman's hands and lowers it into the grave. The children stand by wondering what it is all about...

With a wild cry the young but faded mother throws herself upon the little white coffin in the grave. Father dares not tear them apart.

## They Led The I.L.G.W.U. Unit in Houston Labor Day Parade



The float in this picture signifies the participation for the first time, of an organized unit of ladies' garment workers in a Labor Day parade in Houston, Texas, writes Meyer Feinstein, General Organizer in charge of Southern territory.—The group are the leaders of the unit which had a number of banners and floats in the line of march.

The young man holding the banner is L. M. Martin, a cutter, who is in charge of the local.—The young lady, third to the left of him, is Mary, better known as the "Irish Rose" of Local 214.—She is the financial secretary of the local and one of its most active and devoted workers.

# Europe at Crossroads

By G. E. Modigliani

Alexis de Toqueville, Sept. 1, Europe faces a decisive turn. Italian and German Fascism have taken off their masks. With the exception of paid agents and of those who are interested in concealing the truth, nobody any longer believes that Fascism will be unimpeded in saving the capitalist system which had nurtured Fascism and now finds itself in its deadly grip.

Yes, capitalism is dying at the hands of Fascism, but the way will not be a short one. Italy is a mass of economic ruins, with Mussolini trying to divert the attention of the people by making them drunk with the Ethiopian adventure. No matter how this adventure ends, Italy will find herself at the bottom and only after terrific convulsions will she be able to rehabilitate herself. In Germany unrest is widespread, Italian capitalists are smugging abroad the little money they still possess. Krupp, the German industrial magnate, is prospecting new fields... in North America.

## Rivalries Held Up Tyrannies

All criminals are a Mussolini and Hitler do not die, however, when they should. Since there are people interested in keeping them alive, it may happen that their early criminality will continue to be the pivot of the world for a long time to come. Such, said to say, appears to be the case in Europe today. Hitler and Mussolini are being saved from collapse by the various existing and other European tyrannies. France has found an ally in the aggressor of Italy and immediately thereafter England got on better terms with Hitler. Of the minor nations, those who fear Italian Fascism lean towards Germany while those who fear Hitler court Mussolini.

What hopes exist then for European peace at this moment?

English public opinion offers by far the best forecast of peace. The English ruling class is composed of men well informed and of remarkable foresight. But the exigencies of the English Empire—with its vast resources and complexities—will have so much weight against the realistic opinion of the majority of the English population, that, at least, for the present England will hesitate before taking a decisive step towards the organization of peace forces of Europe.

The only hope lies then with France.

## France Herald of Rebirth

All her history tends to bring France forward for the great task. No modern country has done as much as France did to "export" and propagate among other people the ideals of social justice of which she is the cradle. No other European country enjoys a greater degree of moral prestige. Her people enjoy also (at least in normal times) that amount of economic property which motivates a real and profound desire for peace. Yet, the more that decisive action is needed, all the "international" possibilities which would make of France the herald of European rebirth seem to be paralyzed by her internal situation.

The economic crisis—although less severe than in other countries—has by now reached the point where in France, too, a choice has to be made between the traditional capitalistic policy of economic restriction which does the working class and paralyze the industrial life of the country, and the new policy which, by taking away banking and industrial monopolies from the privileged few who use them to exercise the domination people and the economic state of

the State the instrument of economic recovery.

## A Dynamic Program

Of course, I have no intention to imply that the present situation in France is similar to the one existing in America in 1933. Although the economic program is not so much different as it is generally believed (in France the peasants advocate relief measures similar to the demands of the American farmers), the political and cultural climate surely is. In this land of traditional individualism, few people like to fight for their rights and in matters of political or economic life, they are inclined to aggressiveness and animosity. The political parties of the Left—including the parties of the working class—are, however, far from being a model of organizational perfection. Only recently they have fully realized the danger of Fascism and took steps to combat its rise. In the last analysis, all will depend not only on the ability of the Left political parties to agree among themselves, but above all on their ability to adopt a clear, effective and dynamic program. Will they succeed? If they do, France will remain the only great hope for peace.

Such a step cannot be delayed. Before the end of the year France should make—and will make—her choice. With a France free to determine her own destinies at home and actively anti-Fascist at home and abroad, nobody else in Europe will dare to lead any support to the crumbling Fascist regimes. On the other end, a reactionary—though not necessarily Fascist—France, will continue to help Mussolini and Hitler will be able to find in her activities all the excuses and pretexts the latter needs to continue his war preparations and to attempt the "revanche" of a hungry and barbaric Germany.

That would mean the end of European civilization.

## All-Spanish Opera at Brooklyn Academy

Maestro Alfredo Salazar, at present, lastly occupied with the transferring of his opera company from the Hippodrome to the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the opening scheduled for this week end, took time out to say that he plans to present his company in the Spanish opera, "Marina," late this Fall. The cast will be an all-Spanish one, says the Maestro and he plans to dedicate the performance to the Spanish speaking people.

## Pres. Dubinsky Finds Canadian Locals Active

President Dubinsky spent a few days in Canada during the final days of August.

A Dynamic Program. In Toronto, the leader of the I.L.G.W.U. conferred on August 27 with the Joint Board and with the local leaders, Samuel Kraisman and H. L. Langot. Plans for extending activity in the cloak and dress trades came up for wide discussion.

The next two days, President Dubinsky stayed in Montreal, largely in connection with the dress cutters, Local 206, situation. This local has gained ground and has enrolled a majority of the 600 cutters in the trade. The sentiment for a strike in the dress cutting rooms is now widespread and a strike will, quite likely, soon be called.

While in Toronto, President Dubinsky arranged for Bro. Lanzer to visit Winnipeg, Man., to aid Organizer Herbst in his unionizing work among the local cloakmakers. The Winnipeg group of the dual union, will recently actively engaged in opposing I.L.G.W.U. activity in that city, has now been liquidated and most of its former adherents have joined the recently formed cloakmakers' local of the International.

## Newspaper Guild Thanks I. L. G. W. U.

In a resolution adopted by the convention of the American Newspaper Guild, held last June in Cleveland, the I.L.G.W.U. is singled out, together with a few other unions and the American Federation of Labor, for "material aid rendered in opposing I.L.G.W.U. activity in that city, has now been liquidated and most of its former adherents have joined the recently formed cloakmakers' local of the International."

For this cooperation extended to the Guild group of newspaper workers by the I.L.G.W.U. units in New York and in other New Jersey sections, the convention of the organized newspaper workers expressed to our Union its "deep gratitude."

## Santini Brothers, Bronx, in Six Months' Strike

Members of the I.L.G.W.U. residing in The Bronx, and readers of "Justice" in general, are notified that the workers employed by the furniture moving and storage firm of Santini Brothers, known also as the Seven Brothers, have been on strike since March 25. The firm, it is reported, is sorely opposed to the efforts of Furniture-Handlers' Local 814 of the I. L. B. & T. to organize these shop.

# Labor at Play

By Irvin Sverdrup

## "Moon Over Mulberry Street"

By Nicholas Costantino  
Lycium Theatre

Freshness is hardly a property of Mr. Costantino's comedy. It smacks too much of those homely and interchangeable radio programs that have been elevated to the dignity of full-grown drama.

Filippo is the pride of the Mulberry Street Moroccos. He is a football hero and a brilliant law student, and all the girls of the neighborhood are crazy about him. Filippo, however, is foolishly in love with his boss's daughter, a rather spoiled child of sophistication. He is finally flitted by his Park Avenue sweetheart, who proves sensitive to class distinctions. A much wiser young man, Filippo turns for solace to a member of his own humble class. The conclusion being that the Mibred of happiness is always to be found in the fat above.

"Moon Over Mulberry Street" arrives a quarter century late. The immigrant with a heart of gold and the simple pleasures of the poor have long since been done to death. Instead of the sentimental Irish, there is real room for an Italian "Awake and Sing!" A distinctly minor company does a sincere and clean job of the acting. Olga Druce is interesting as Filippo's native bride.

## "Anna Karenina"

Capital

Being decimated from a great novel naturally challenges comparison. The screen in this particular respect is almost as unfortunate as Tolstoy's own offspring, it suffers horribly by the comparison. Tolstoy was an old-fashioned novelist and it was his wont to give several novels in one. Generally his novels tended to split into halves. One part would be concerned with a romantic love story, the other would delve deep into the soul of Count Tolstoy himself. In "War and Peace" Andrew Bolkonsky is the lover, Pierre the searcher. The same is true of "Anna Karenina," which is really two parallel romances. The tragedy of Anna Karenina and Vronsky is of course the great love story of the novel. Levin's stumbling naturalism is Tolstoy's own private affair.

The power of the novel is not captured in the photograph, and yet one imagines that with due care it might have been. The movie proceeds smoothly, but again, the voracious passion of the original is notably lacking. In its place we get a good deal of talk about passion.

reassurances back and forth, but both Miss Garbo and Mr. March seem essentially incapable of simulating that flame. Garbo is at her best, in her caddy fatalistic mood.

Anna first meets Vronsky at a railroad station, throesward their lives are indissolubly linked. Anna gives up social position, husband and child, in order to run off with Vronsky, who, on his part, throws the prospects of an ecclesiastical career to the winds. Ostracized by their own social set, they travel abroad. Vronsky presently grows restless. He discovers that he has renounced too much and that he can no longer function satisfactorily and freely as a social organism. He begins to feel envious to Anna. It is at this point that Hollywood undertakes to treat the tall of Tolstoy's story. The writer's suggestion, which is born out by contrasting Vronsky with Levin, is that the former be unstable and insufficient spiritually; it is this view in character which is cast at the bottom of his and Anna's tragic union. But Hollywood chooses to rule otherwise. Anna, magnificent in the novel, is dealt with summarily, and paid off in the anti-social terms of the discarded mistress, while a certain Vronsky bewails Anna's sad fate bewails steps of wine. At least Tolstoy had the divine mercy to kill off both.

"The picture is done with unparallelled quantities of black velvet and black silk. The camera is made up to look like Rudolph. Basil Rathbone is splendid as Anna's husband, and I have yet to discover why Fredric March is called an actor.

## "Diamond Jim"

Boxy

America's glided age is the fruitful source of material for the screenplay. The impression is that there were giants in those days.

Diamond Jim Brady is a twelve-year-old boy who, like Charlie Chaplin is orange juice. At thirty years is still a freight boy. But Jim is a close student of the help wanted ads and he is not long in sighting his opportunity. He becomes star salesman for a railway supply firm. From the crate, like Charlie Chaplin, whose product he undertakes to sell, and from that time on Jim's financial ascent is meteoric. However, America's dirt dirt-pressure salesman is unlucky in love. He falls in with an Irishman, whose product he undertakes to sell, and from that time on Jim's financial ascent is meteoric. However, America's dirt dirt-pressure salesman is unlucky in love. He falls in with an Irishman, whose product he undertakes to sell, and from that time on Jim's financial ascent is meteoric. However, America's dirt dirt-pressure salesman is unlucky in love. He falls in with an Irishman, whose product he undertakes to sell, and from that time on Jim's financial ascent is meteoric.

## Are We Downhearted? — No!



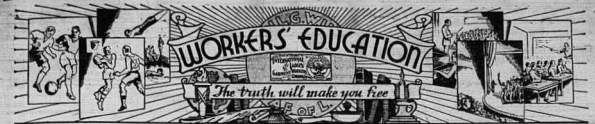
Deaucher, Ill. dress workers, on strike since February, had the biggest and most successful picnic they ever had on the last Saturday in August in Fairview Park. — There were prizes, a supper and some brief speeches. — "We want the employers to know," Vice-President Egan, who came with his family from Chicago, said, "that you are dancing." — Those coming from Chicago included "Scotty," chairlady of Local 76, Sam Gleason, Nora Lowery, Julia Ross, Marie Kerk, Margaret Nelson and Alice, Harry Ruler, strike leader, is seen on the extreme left, seated.

## BONE-HEADS

Don't be a bone-head. A bone in the back is worth two in the head.

Are you slow to take in new ideas? Does it hurt to argue things out and face up to new situations?

Join Your Classes



## What We Study and Why

### IV. Economics

Thousands of workers talk economics without knowing that they do so. In every local meeting we discuss wages, hours, conditions. All these things are a part of the subject matter of economics. Each study is fundamental in our workers' education program. We want to know the truth about wages and profits. We want to face the light of publicity on every nook and cranny of our social system. The workers, having no vested interest in things as they are, are able to be truly scientific in their approach to these problems. Existing laws and facts do not tell us the truth about things as they are. Hence the workers, as part of their study, must investigate the subject matter of economics.

The economics of the farm-land industry has naturally a special interest for our members and we have courses available as one subdivision of our economic studies.

### V. History

Especially to members of the International a historical study is useful. The background of the Union is a colorful one. The story of how the International grew up successfully with the sweat shop and built up a militant, progressive union is one that no member of the International should miss. Many of our classes this year will use "The Story of the I.L.G.W.U." to make the members understand how the Union grew up and to draw lessons from its successes and failures.

Of course, the history of the International is only one part of the history of the American labor movement as a whole, and so, we try to give our members a knowledge of other unions and the labor movement as a whole so that they can play an intelligent part in the general labor struggles. Some of the courses which we are conducting deal with the history of social institutions (government, the courts, schools, etc.), in the United States. We have teachers who can deal intelligently with the social changes which have occurred in the United States. We try to find out just exactly "how we got this way" and how we are going to alter them for the benefit of the workers.

### VI. Trade Union Training

Classes in trade union methods and tactics are also available. We analyze the various strikes which have taken place and discuss the administration problems of our Union. In addition to helping our members to have something to say, we try to help them to say it effectively, hence our classes in public speaking are an attempt to help our members organize their thoughts for effective delivery. We have classes in parliamentary law of public debate, the writing of resolutions, presentation of amendments, the duties of chairmen, and other officers.

We follow up our classes in English by classes in labor journalism which enable the members to express themselves effectively in the public press, produce strike bulletins, draft leaflets, write minutes, report conventions, secure publicity for strikes, lease mimeographed shop newspapers and generally express their ideas in print more effectively either for our own labor newspapers or for the capitalist press. None of our members engaged in pushing trade unionism in new territories will underestimate the importance of such work.

In addition to learning to write and speak effectively in the labor cause, our students study the literature of America. We have had interesting classes in interpreting the work of various social writers. A syllabus which has been supplied by one of our prospective teachers begins with the cultural heritage of the United States, shows the break-away from English domination by such men as Mark Twain, James Whitcomb Riley and others, the coming of the "muckrakers" and the revolutionaries, and puts men like Theodore Dreiser, Sinclair Lewis, John Dos Passos in their setting in the development of literature, and then finally discusses the emergence of writers in our own class. The general names of such courses are "Literature and Social Life" and the "Social Interpretation of Literature."

### Study of American Literature

We have also lecturers and teachers to deal with the history and problems of the cooperative movement and the various attempts which have been made to organize the workers' co-operations. A course dealing with science and industry is also available. This explains the changes which have come in economic development from the point of view of scientific invention. Another course of three deals with a planned society. In order to cope with very pressing evils, we have courses dealing with war, Fascism, and company unionism and their dangers. We can also supply teachers for the subject of social insurance which is now in the forefront because of the beginnings of federal legisla-

tion for old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, etc.

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

### A Wide Variety of Courses

These are classes in economic geography (an analysis of present-day imperialism which explains why Mussolini wants Ethiopia, and why the British hold on to the Suez Canal just as the United States does to the Panama Canal). From this, we pass on easily to a study of current events in which we read between the lines in the news reports of the ordinary papers and look from a worker's point of view at what is happening in the world today.

In addition to classes making a consecutive study of a given subject in courses covering 6, 12 and maybe 24 weeks, we are glad to supply speakers for individual talks on topics of current interest. Many of our locals introduce a speaker into their business meetings and we are very glad to help in that way, as well as provide speakers for special educational talks on topics of current interest.

Much more could be said about the subjects, the teachers, the textbooks and the location, material available. However, enough has been said to make clear the nature and purpose of our educational activity. We train for more effective trade union service. We prepare for better coming days.

"Who eye to eye shall look on knowledge,  
At whose command is earth and earth's,  
And in whose hand is Nature like an open book."

## Stamford Group Plays in Baltimore

A special night will be made in Baltimore on the evening of September 28, by the Dramatic Group of Local 148 of Stamford, Conn. In order to present the play, "Labor's Shield" by David Lawrence and the Mass Revoltation "The Factory." The performance will be held at the Cades Hall, 117 West Franklin Street, Baltimore.

## The Money Mystery

We have pleasure in announcing the addition of one more publication to bring the list up to a total of 18, now available for the use of our members.

The latest addition is a study outline for teachers of "Money and Banking" (31 pp.). This is used in conjunction with Colonel E. Warner's "The Mystery of Money and Banking."

It has already been sent out to our classes and educational directors who want to refute the sophistry of the inflationists and the cheap money damageous like Chester and Connable to our non-members of the I. L. G. W. U. the cost is 15c.

## New Books for Workers

### "The Worker and Their World" by Joseph Schloiberg, \$2.50.

It was a good idea of Local 25, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, to celebrate the sixtieth birthday of its member, Brother Schloiberg, by the publication of his collected essays. He has distilled the experience of his 60 years (26 of which he spent as general secretary of the A.C.W.) into wise words. The world is his parish and labor solidarity his religion. The many movements and great men are covered in these essays (that the absence of an index is regrettable). We think Brother Schloiberg by ignoring (p. 54) the Basic Charter of 1926 paints a too grey picture of the freedom enjoyed by the British unions in comparison with the injunction-ridden, older unions of our own country. And John Burns' resignation from the Government in 1914 can hardly be termed "emphatic expression" of "the workers' opposition to war." However, these are specks on the sun and we prefer to give such quotations from Brother Schloiberg's book as will be of greatest interest to I.L.G.W.U. members. Born in Minsk in 1875, our comrade travelled sturgeon to the United States in 1918, intent upon learning and liberty that he had to help support the family.

"When the school year ended I was assigned to leave the trade of ladies' shoemaking which was my father's own trade. I was placed in a typical work shop. I started my own sewing machine with me. That was like one going to hell and taking his own soul with him. New-reading workers had their own machines. I was dazed in my helplessness. That was not what I came to America for. My boys were dashed."

Then Brother Schloiberg took part in the protest against the swastika.

"In the summer of 1900 there the boys (shoemakers) in locked struggle in New York. There were 2,000 work in the industry, and they were all locked out. The manufacturers were organized in a strong association. They had hoped to stop the new class in the hat through the lock-out. They failed. It was a desperate struggle for three long months. The workers were literally starving. There were frequent pickets through the downtown streets. It was a real sacrifice for hungry and thirsty people to march for many blocks in the scorching summer heat in order to show that they were united in their common cause. But they marched."

This is the author's picture of the development of organization in the needle trades which coincides with the more detailed account

given in our recently issued "The Story of the I.L.G.W.U."

"The development of unionism in the needle trades may be roughly divided into four periods. The first period included the 'braz and rivet' buildings of the 80's and the early 90's."

"The second period was one of 'dirty cross-currency' which the movement, while the general stream was making its own level that remained through the 90's and the first decade of the present century. In those two decades the needle trades workers learned, from their own costly experience, the technique of organization and struggle. At the beginning, a victorious strike was frequently a hot strike, because we did not know how to hold and consolidate our gains. Later, even a hot strike sometimes marked progress for us. We started how to 'saw' gains from defeat."

"The years from 1910 to the World War may be called the third period. For the purpose of identification, this may also be called the period of 'industrial bargaining.' The New York cloakmakers strike of 1910, led by the International Laborer (Gilbert Warkup) Union, brought the Protocol into the industry. 'Protocol of Peace' was a novel term for a collective bargaining agreement. The sleekness that of the Protocol was that it was the first time that organization, company and organized workers in a wearing apparel industry signed a collective bargaining agreement. In the following 10 years, the employers treated the Protocol of Peace as if it were a Protocol of War. In the hope of breaking the union, they resorted to every possible strategy, including murder charges against the union's officers. Those officers were indicted, arrested and kept behind bars. The charges were subsequently dropped and the union men released. After each fight with the union the employers came to terms with it. The union could no longer be disregarded by the employers as in previous years. That was the 'Millstone' laid in the 'Protocol period.'"

Brother Schloiberg gives the fourth period as the one, since the war in which the unions are recognized as permanent factors in the industrial set-up.

While 90 per cent of the workers do not know the ABC of 'industrial bargaining,' Brother Schloiberg hopes that there is no justification for splitting into 'rights and lefts.' And he makes clear his belief in labor education.

"It is clear to me that the hope of the labor movement is not in persuading the leaders, but in educating the masses. The leaders, who always hold their ears to the ground, do what they feel that the masses can make them do, or there will be other leaders. Therefore, attach the utmost importance to labor education. Leaders may help and leaders may obstruct. An uneducated rank and file will overcome obstruction and endure the will."

## Our Scholarship Students at Brookwood



## Now Is Time To Register

No other union in the United States and, possibly, in the world, provides such extensive educational facilities for its members as our own union. We are determined to provide education for the workers and by the workers. We know that the quality of our membership depends upon its understanding of the principles and problems of the labor movement.

The Education Committee, therefore, invites the hearty cooperation of each member by an early registration in the classes now organized.

**JULIUS HOCHMAN,**  
Chairman, Education Committee, I.L.G.W.U.

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

# ...A Fountain of Health for Workers...

By Philip Kapp

How often have we heard people say when misfortune strikes in one form or another: "Well, at least, I still have my health!"

Health is the great boon of life. No matter what our material possessions, we are poor without health.

That is the thought that passed through my mind when I visited the Los Angeles Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Here I saw workers struck down by the Great White Plague. Here I pondered on how workers take care of their own and dip into their own slim stores for those who are less fortunate.

### Workers

One of the great examples of this kindness extended by worker to worker in the sanatorium at Duarte, California, about 25 miles from the heart of Los Angeles, in the heart of dry desert country, The Friends of themselves bloom like a tropical park under the care of gardeners, but a short step away is the moist-tussock desert with its health giving atmosphere. Thus are the eyes rested by the beauty of growing things and sitting tanks heated by dry air.

Some 25 years ago, the Jewish people of Los Angeles, particularly those active in the labor and liberal movements, organized the Sanatorium in order to furnish a home for the thousands of Easterners streaming to the Coast to search of health. Funds collected from workers, their friends and relatives was its main support.

The support given by our own international unions and similar organizations is a matter of history. Perhaps the major reason for my recent trip to the Coast was to represent these Eastern organizations at the dedication of the Bigman-Schlesinger Library, donated by the late convention of our International Union. The actual building stands 79 feet in length, crowded with the finest of literature, dedicated to easing the moment of those whose days must drag through weary months of care. Looking down from the opposite the entrance are large portraits of Brothers Schlesinger and Schlesinger, those stalwarts who played such a large part in the subsidizing of our International.

### Two in One

What are really two separate institutions are comprised in the Sanatorium. There is the "San," as they call it, and the Ex-Patient's Home. It was only after I covered, and carefully inspected them that I realized the necessity for the division and the reasons back of the separate homes.

The "San" consists of a group of home-like sanitary "villages" where the patients are sheltered. There are additional buildings for the professional work of physicians and nurses, a lab laboratory, dormitories, a common dining room for whom patients sufficiently recovered to get about and a large social hall. The latest addition is the library which I have described. It is at the "San" that actual patients go to recover their health entirely, or if that is unfortunately impossible, to have their disease in such a manner that they can take part in the work of the world in some measure.

### Science

Advances in the early days of treatment before science had made its therapeutic advances, it was the custom to send patients directly home after a "cure." Los Angeles Sanatorium

follows the more modern practice. Once a patient is "cured" he is sent to the ex-patient's home, a sort of training ground for normal life. The Home is located much nearer Los Angeles and has the appearance of a fine country home. The rigorous discipline of the "San" gives way to a normal manner of life. They may get work and hold a job under medical supervision. All in all the Ex-Patient's Home provides that "between period" so essential to wiping out the hazard of relapse.

The article is written to give our members a sort of bird's eye view of the Los Angeles "San." But I do hope that it will have an additional effect. We are all naturally kind. But we must also be constructive. Shortly there will be a drive for funds for this Sanatorium and for other institutions in which our International is vitally interested because they take care of our members. Every Unionist has a vested interest in them. We must organize our wholehearted and unstinted support.

The Sanatorium in Los Angeles is fitted, with a long waiting list. In former years when workers stayed long hours in sweatshops the tuberculosis rate was high. Though the rate has gone down with the betterment of conditions in the last 15 years, the congestion in the coast institution has not decreased. This is due to two reasons: climatic conditions draw many more people than formerly to the coast, and modern science has evolved methods of discovering many cases in their infancy.

### Patients Happy

I spent two full days at the Sanatorium and another full day at the ex-patient's home. A good many patients were known to me because of their union affiliations, but I interviewed many others at the request of their New York friends and relatives. Invalids confined to a home are naturally irritable and dissatisfied. I can say that in my many years of experience during which I have visited a large number of institutions and homes, I have yet to meet a more satisfied group. All speak highly of the institution. I heard not one serious complaint. They were particularly free with praise of the physicians, nurses, attendants and the general care they were receiving. This is really unusual. At the time of my visit there were over 40 members from various of our international unions at the Sanatorium. A good

many came from Amalgamated union. The balance of the patients were all workers, either union members or formerly employed in unorganized industries.

### Come From East

Now here is a queer thing! The institution is in California. The greater proportion of the funds necessary for its maintenance is collected in California, but the majority of the patients come from the East, particularly New York. It seems that Californians are not susceptible to the disease.

It is said but true that the contributions of Eastern workers to ward the maintenance of that fine institution, really significant during its early years, have dwindled in practically nothing.

The Sanatorium is located in Los Angeles, the directors of the institution are residents of that city. I met all of them personally and spent considerable time with some of them. If any group is giving its wholehearted attention to a charitable interest, that group is it. They are continually busy conducting drives, making collections and devoting their entire free time to the setting of the "San." Practically all of them, as you would expect, are liberals. Quite a number are old Socialists who have been candidates on the party ticket. One, in fact, was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, on several occasions.

### I.L.G.W.U. On Board

At the last convention, Brother Furgler, the International Vice-President in charge of our Pacific Coast organization, was added to the directorate. With all this in mind it was with considerable humiliation that I learned of the comparatively small part we here have been playing in maintaining the institution.

I would like to devote considerable space now to the amazing activities of Mr. Geller, the Director of the Sanatorium. But I will save that for another article. Let me say here and now that I met him on practically every one of the ten days I spent in Los Angeles and that he made a convert of me. In the next issue of "Justice" I will tell you something about him, because in view of the Los Angeles Sanatorium would be complete without a full-length portrait of its guiding genius. Meanwhile I would like to hurry on to some facts and figures. It costs the Sanatorium from

\$1100 to \$1200 a year to maintain a patient. The actual number of beds in operation at the moment is 250 of which 60 are at the Ex-Patient's Home. This means an annual budget of something like a quarter million dollars. Comparison with other institutions shows that this is a very moderate amount, due in some measure to strict economy and good management. Then too, costs on the Pacific Coast are lower. Food is cheaper and the cost of heating a large number of buildings is practically eliminated by the mild climate. All in all — the medical dollar goes very far indeed at the Los Angeles Sanatorium.

### We Must Help

The East, supplying most of the patients, is contributing a very small fraction of this budget. We have been very derelict for the last 7 or 8 years. Others have been carrying our burden. Pretty soon the year-Union will call on you to support the institution. We owe a considerable obligation. No matter how liberally we give, it will still not be sufficient to make up for our forgetfulness. We must make up what we failed to give in the past; and then go ahead to arrange for the future.

## 11,000,000 Industrial Workers Are Unemployed

### A. F. of L. Says That Although Business Recovery Is Forging Ahead With Labor's Clashes Increased 50%, Employers Have Put Back on Jobs Only Third of Men Laid Off—Drive for Higher Wages Urged.

Although American business is making rapid strides toward recovery, the workers are not receiving much of it either in wages or reduced unemployment, according to the Monthly Survey of Business of the American Federation of Labor

Industrial operations and earnings for any similar period since 1930. The opinion that the "present business upswing is the healthiest thus far" was buttressed by the fact, the survey said, that displaced persons in August exceeded last year by \$11,000,000 and that the steel industry is out of the red for the first time in five years.

### Prosperity of Labor Lags

But the upswing in prosperity which those who own and operate



Jobs in industrial workers still number 11,000,000, the survey said, and "wage cuts are still holding workers' income at low levels."

Declaring that recent progress in business had brought it "well over half way back to normal," the survey added that "business is showing greater vitality than in any upswing since 1927" and predicted that "the last four months of 1935 may well bring the highest level of

industry are experiencing is not extending in the same degree to the workers either in jobs for the jobless or wages for those with jobs. With the commodities produced by the workers half way back to normal, the survey declares that re-employment of the unemployed has not reached such an optimistic figure.

"Employment has never reached the half-way mark," the survey said. "Of the 8,000,000 persons laid off during the depression, only about 2,500,000 have found lasting jobs in industry.

"To the 6,000,000 still without jobs, we must add the 2,000,000 already out of work in 1932 and more than 2,000,000 young persons who have come to working age during the depression and are seeking jobs. This makes a total of more than 11,000,000 still without work in industry.

"More than 4,000,000 of them are dependent on the government, of whom about 1,200,000 are unemployed, 2,800,000 have no U. S. jobs and 750,000 are employed in FWS and CWA."

### Wages Don't Catch Up

The recovery of wages has also lagged very materially. In 1929 workers in the mining, manufacturing, transportation and building construction industries received 21.3 per cent of the total national income. In 1932 this share had decreased to 14.6 per cent. In 1934 it rose to only 15.1 per cent, and wage cuts since the U. S. Bureau Court declared the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional, still, keep the workers' share of the national income far below the post-war level of equity.

## They Signed The Chicago Dress Pact



The agreement in the Chicago dress industry was extended with some modifications two weeks ago for contract. A better arrangement was made on over-time. On the photo above—seated from left to right: A. Haller, executive secretary of the Dress Manufacturers Association, Barney Glanz, president of the association, Vice-President Morris Salt, manager of the Chicago Joint Board. Standing are: Jack Pagan, secretary of the association, and L. Axrod, chairman of the Chicago Joint Board.

# Among the Cutters of New York

ATTENTION  
CUTTERS OF LOCAL 10  
Regular Membership Meeting

Monday, Sept. 30, 1935  
at ARLINGTON HALL,  
23 ST. MARK'S PLACE  
at 7:30 P. M. sharp  
Cutters are urged to attend.

Cloak Board  
Committees  
Designated

Appointed to Supervise  
All Phases of Operations  
of National Coat  
and Suit Group

Committees to supervise every phase of operation for the National Coat and Suit Recovery Board, including compliance on wages and hours, fair trade practices, label regulations, Reduci, public relations, personnel and overlapping, were made known this week. They are:

Compliance on Wages and Hours—Harry Uviller, chairman; Isidore Nagler, Charles Baker, Joseph L. Dubow, Frank Prinz, Samuel Klein and Morris Goldman.

Fair Trade Practice—Mr. Kulla, chairman; Mr. Dubow, Mr. Baker, Julius Edelson, Mr. Goldman, Max Weinstein.

Supervise Labor Regulations—Isidore Nagler, chairman; Harry Uviller, Joseph L. Dubow, Morris Kulla, Philip Grossman and Julius Edelson.

Finance—Gordon V. Lyons, chairman; Samuel Klein, David Dubinsky, Max Weinstein and Charles Baker.

Public Relations—Samuel L. Deitch, chairman; Joseph L. Dubow, Isidore Nagler, Frank Prinz, Morris Goldman and Julius Edelson.

Personnel—Charles Baker, chairman; Harry Uviller, Samuel Klein, Julius Edelson, Max Weinstein, Isidore Nagler and Philip Grossman.

Overlapping—Samuel Klein, chairman; Joseph L. Dubow, Isidore Nagler, Charles Baker, Philip Grossman and Frank Prinz.

present, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

"It is hereby resolved that the Dress Patternmakers' Union, Local 21, on an record extending its sincerest thanks and appreciation to the Cutters' Union, Local 10, and notably to Manager Samuel Perlmutter and Brother Louis Stulberg, Assistant Manager, for their splendid cooperation in our building strike organization activities."

On behalf of the Executive Board and membership of Local 21, I wish to thank you and Brother Louis Stulberg for your noble support which enabled us to reach successful settlements with the employers.

I also wish to commend you for your excellent judgment in appointing Brother Morris Alovit of your staff to work with us in this organization campaign. His experience and knowledge of the work in this field has helped considerably.

It makes us feel proud that we can count upon your local to come to our support and we wish to assure you that we will be only too glad to reciprocate should you ever call upon us.

M. SCHWARZSTEIN,  
Manager.

## Vital Statistics

There are no classes in America. Only groups. Among them are:

The temporarily unemployed.

The technologically unemployed.

The permanently unemployed.

The never-was-employed.

The part-time employed.

The half-time employed.

The made-work raising nothing.

Farmers employed raising nothing.

Social workers employed investigating unemployed.

State, county and municipal employees employed borrowing money from Uncle Sam to pay their salaries and wages.

Business groups employed selling provisions to the unemployed.

Bankers cashing relief checks.

And a bunch of coupon clippers that would better be unemployed.

—The American Guardian.

## Soccer Team of Local No. 10 to Open Session on September 22

The official opening of the new soccer season will be played next Sunday, September 22, when the Local 10 soccer team will make their initial bow at Starlight Park, Bronx, East 117th Street against the strong Peru Soccer team.

The Soccer team of Local 10 is coached by the well-known Hakohak star, and former Vienna player, Erno Schwarz, and with his help Local 10 has gathered a soccer

team that is not only the strongest in the I.L.G.W.U. but which competes successfully against strong outside competition.

September 22 has been chosen by Manager Stanley Schwartz and Sidney Gole as the opening date. With the team already in good physical condition, they are sure that a very vigorous game will be played. Tickets for the game can be obtained at the Local 10 office at 20 cents.

to being helpful in every way in proper case.

"Very truly yours,

For the Secretary of State:

(Signed)  
JAMES CLEMENT DUNN,  
Chief, Division of Western European Affairs."

## Thanks From Portfolio Cutters

Dear Sirs and Brothers:  
We, the undersigned cutters of P. Portfolio & Co., extend to Brother Morris Gold, business agent, a vote of thanks for his success in gaining an increase in wages for us.

With a big task ahead of him because of certain conditions in this shop, Brother Gold was successful despite the persistent stubbornness of the firm which lasted over a week.

We wish to commend Manager Samuel Perlmutter for selecting Brother Gold and request that should an occasion arise that he assign Brother Gold to adjust matters for our cutters.

Fraternally Yours,

(Signed)

John Glordano, Joseph Nino, Louis Hindin, Dan Brindset, Joe Precapp, Thomas Zagar, Rosario Amico, Richard P. Andrews, Max J. Smith, Andrew De Binas, Anthony Nino, Max Nelson, Louis Vito.

## Cutters Thank Stulberg

We, the cutters of F. J. Barash, wish to express our appreciation and thanks to the manager of the dress division of Local No. 10, Brother Louis Stulberg, for the good work he has done in our behalf. He has given unstintingly of his personal attention to all our problems and has enabled us to secure increases in wages and a guarantee of work for a period of 14 weeks.

Irving Kaplan, 622A; Sam Wolfe, 561A; Ben Vador, 626A; Ben Isderaky, 6221A; Murray Gould, 8821A; Sam Levine, 4891A; Philip Padnos, 6791A; Israel Goldberger, 597A; Joseph Forman, 475A; Rudy Marini, 8847A; Jack Zatslow, 8874A; Boris Weisberg, 11310; Barney Rosenztein, 2057; Adolph Baumwoll, 11664; Abraham Pfeffer, 1468; Philip Wechsler, 561; Max Bendersky, 542; Max Baron, 5551.

HARRY SHAPIRO, 6270A, Chairman.

Local 31 Thanks

Local 10

At the mass meeting of the Dress Patternmakers' Union, Local 21, held on August 22, at which over six hundred patternmakers were

Press reports regarding the oppression existing in Germany portray a state of affairs almost inconceivable and incredible for a civilized country in any part of the world.

"The State Department on many occasions in the past has taken a firm, steadfast position with regard to protecting the lives of men, women and children wherever oppression of this type existed. We but have to refer to the Charlot regime where similar inhumanities took place. We also learn from reports in the American press that the policies and tactics practiced in Germany with regard to Americans are not consistent with the friendly relationship existing between the two nations. We, therefore, hope that you will act as soon as possible to the end that the liberties and lives of these millions of human beings now oppressed in Germany be safeguarded.

SAMUEL PERLMUTTER,  
Mgr. Secy., Cutters' Union,  
Local 10, I.L.G.W.U.

The following are the replies received to the above telegram:

## Reply From President Green

Dear Sir and Brother:

"I deeply appreciate your telegram dated July 26. The attitude of the Hitler Government toward labor and many of those who were ship in accordance with the dictates of their conscience and the Jewish people in Germany, is most reprehensible.

"The policy of repression and persecution followed by Hitler strikes at all those basic principles of freedom which we here in America cherish as sacred possessions.

"If I had my way all the people of the United States would hasten a boycott against Germany in order to compel Hitler and those associated with him to recognize the democratic rights to which all classes of people are entitled and to protect them in the exercise of all those rights.

"Please be assured that it is my purpose to do all I can to arouse the conscience and the opinion of all classes of people in opposition to the policy of repression adopted and practiced by Hitler and the Nazi Government of Germany.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) WM. GREEN,  
Pres. A. F. of L.

From Department of State, Washington:

"The receipt is acknowledged of your telegram of July 26, 1935, outlining your views with respect to the treatment accorded certain religious and racial groups in Germany.

"Careful note has been taken of the observations embodied in your telegram and you may rest assured that this department is following the situation carefully with a view

## By Samuel Perlmutter, V.P.

Manager, Local 10

## Nails Condemned

At Local 10 Meeting

At a well-attended membership meeting of Local 10, held on July 29, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

"It is resolved that we go on record congratulating Wm. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, upon the noble stand he has taken, in behalf of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor against atrocities existing in Germany directed against Jews, Catholics and the labor movement in general and."

"It is resolved that we appeal to our State Department to see that they do all within their power to curb the atrocities perpetrated upon hundreds of thousands of human beings, whether Jews, Catholics or persons of other dominions and beliefs in Germany."

Upon the adoption of these two resolutions the following two telegrams were sent by the office.

"William Green, President, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

"I am directed to call your attention to the fact that a crowded meeting of the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union, Local 10, I.L.G.W.U., held on Monday, July 29, unanimously adopted a resolution going on record to congratulate you upon the noble stand you have taken in behalf of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor against atrocities existing in Germany directed against Jews, Catholics and the labor movement in general."

"We feel that your expression of opinion on this matter shows the sentiment of our entire membership. We therefore not only endorse your position in connection with this matter, but also pledge our full support in every effort you may undertake to curb these grave injustices dealt out to the labor movement and all democratic institutions in Germany by the Hitler Government."

SAMUEL PERLMUTTER,  
Mgr. Secy., Cutters' Union,  
Local 10, I.L.G.W.U.

"State Department, Washington, D. C.

"Kindly be apprised that at a membership meeting of the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union Local 10, I.L.G.W.U., an organization consisting of approximately ten thousand members of various nationalities, a resolution was unanimously adopted appealing to you to see that you do all within your power to curb the atrocities perpetrated on hundreds of thousands and perhaps millions of human beings whether Jews, Catholics or persons of other dominions and extractions in Germany."

## Looking Up From The Yankee Stadium Dugout



UNION MEMBERS ALL.—The baseball team of Cutters' Union, Local 10, which won the championship of the I.L.G.W.U. League.—In the center are President Dubinsky, and Manager Perlmutter of the Cutters' Organization.

# ...EDITORIAL NOTES...

## Dress Issues Looming Up

The great "dress rehearsal" demonstration on Wednesday last at Madison Square Garden has left little doubt as to the clear vision, the fighting power and the will-to-win of the New York dressmakers as they are completing their initial mobilizing moves in preparation for the coming agreement negotiations.

Topping all other issues in the dress industry is the contractor limitation demand which is gaining rapidly in force and popularity. The dress industry, even to a greater extent than the cloak industry, is a jobber-contractor trade and labor standards in it, if they are to have any substance and weight, must be controlled through the day-by-day transaction contacts between the jobber and contractor, the fountain source whence all abuse, chiseling and debasement of work conditions spring. And the last five work-seasons, with contractor limitation and designation in full enforcement in the coat and suit industry, have proved beyond cavil that it is, within sight and hearing, the only system that offers means of proper control of prices and work-hours.

What is good for the coat and suit trade should, therefore, be at least as good for the dress industry. Limitation of contractors carries along with it its twin prerequisite—responsibility of jobbers for the guarantees of the agreement in the contractor shops. It further means the honest way-of-price setting—the settling of prices directly with the jobber on his premises for his entire designated group of contractors. It means the setting of prices by the measured, standardized system which has become known as the "unit" system rather than by archaic, guess-as-guess-can methods.

At the great meeting last Wednesday the first gun was fired by the leadership of the Dress Joint Board rallying the dressmaker army for the coming battle—around the conference table, first, and on the picket line next, if that becomes necessary. We have come, indeed, a long way in the dress industry since August 1933, when, after a short and decisive battle, we swept into the fold of the Union nearly one hundred thousand workers.

The "grand manoeuvre" at the Garden has once more proved to the industry—the employers, let us hope, included—that the phenomenal rise of the dress workers has been no ephemeral growth. Surpassing the rosiest anticipations of the veteran groups in the Union, the multitudes of newcomers have become assimilated into the heart of the dress organization. The recruits of 1935 have learned by now that anything worth while having is worth while fighting for.

## From 1910 To 1935

This month marks the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the memorable strike of the New York cloakmakers, which began on July 7, 1910, and ended in the most significant victory ever scored by a labor union in the long chronicle of industrial conflicts in America.

The 1910 cloak strike, which embraced about 55,000 workers, actually signalized the entrance, in a big way, upon the arena of industry of the I.L.G.W.U., though its formation antedated the cloak conflict by ten years. The cloakmakers' victory, however, put down a solid base for a labor body in the then largest women's wear trade, wrested from the

employers a collective pact and recognition of collective bargaining, and won general public support for rationalized solution of industrial disputes balanced by impartial arbitration.

The men who fought and won in 1910 a 50-hour work-week and wage minimums ranging from 25 to 12 dollars a week for skilled and partly skilled workers in all probability wouldn't dare dream in those distant days of a 35-hour week and of the more-than-twice higher minimums of today. The march of events in the great cloak organization in New York, however, has been, to a large extent, charted out by the achievements of 1910, charged by the same inspirational urge and spurred on by the same motive force—Forward, Forever Forward!

And the I.L.G.W.U.—though it has grown mightily since 1910—expanding toward many new fronts and embracing industries and markets scarcely known in those days—still regards the New York Cloakmakers' Organization as its most vital and pivotal division, and is keenly concerned with all events and developments which occur within it.

## Register For Classes!

Within a few days, registration for class-room, cultural and recreational activity, under the direction of our Educational Department, will be in full swing.

With more subjects to choose from, class centers more widely distributed, teaching staff augmented, and the Campaign Committee resolved on doubling the number of classes in the 1935-1936 season, the coming educational term is being launched under the most promising auspices. The increase of facilities should bring a corresponding increase in student enrollment.

A similar expansion is planned for the cultural and recreational work. From dramatics to group visiting of museums, from choral singing to indoor baseball—every activity in this category will be enlarged to afford each applicant a chance. Moreover, the educational Department is organizing a lecture force to cover locals and places where no regular class work is as yet available.

On the order of the day in each local of the I.L.G.W.U. at this time should be registration for educational, arts and sports classes. Mention of it should be made at each union meeting, so that the widest masses of our workers might learn that the educational facilities of the Union are at their service. No member is too old or too young for registration. The I.L.G.W.U. now more than ever is ready to meet the educational needs of its membership.

## Trial by Jury

Supreme Court Justice Steinbrink's decision holding constitutional the statute passed by the New York Legislature last Spring providing for trial by jury in cases where labor unions are charged with contempt of court for violation of an injunction issued in the course of a strike, is a signal victory for all organized labor.

The case in which Justice Steinbrink rendered his decision is one in which the Standard Baking Company of Brooklyn moved to punish the Bakers' Union and three individual members of the union for alleged picketing of its bakeryshop in violation of an injunction. The defendants demanded a jury trial in accordance with the provisions of the new law passed by the Legislature last season. The plaintiffs then attacked the constitutionality of the law.

The Steinbrink decision should have far-reaching effects not merely in New York but in every other jurisdiction. The evil inherent in punishing union officers and members for alleged contempt of court without a trial by jury has for years weighed heavily upon organizations of labor in times of industrial disputes. The vigorous protest by organized labor now finally puts a legal check on judge-made punishment following charges of violation of judge-made law.

## The Ladies' Tailors Sign Up

Another collective agreement was signed in the New York market without a clash with the employers, this time with the Couturiers' Division of the Industrial Council, the so-called Fifth Avenue tailoring group.

The Local 38 contract retains the work-hours and



the pay rates of the 1933 agreement. The same work terms will cover the "independent" firms in the trade, those who are not allied with the Couturiers' group.

Next, the ladies' tailors' local is planning an energetic drive among the thousands of unorganized private dressmakers, alteration and department store tailors. The contrast in work conditions between the union and non-union shops in the "fashionable" line is so apparent that it should impress even the most docile workers among the non-union element in the Fifth Avenue district.

## The Shipping Clerks' Strike

The strike of the shipping clerks, the forwarders, and the "push boys" in the vast women's garment zone in New York came to end on September 11 after nearly a month of hectic, spectacular striking and sullen, harsh resistance by the employers.

It terminated in the granting of the minimum demands—\$15 and \$16 in weekly wages and a 44-hour week—without union recognition to go with it. The enforcement of the newly-gained terms is left to a bureau to be established in each of the two major industries, cloak and dress, which would be endowed with power of uniform observance.

On the face of it, the young men in the shipping departments who acquitted themselves so excellently on their baptismal picket lines, have clearly won a substantial advance. It must be borne in mind that the shippers and the other non-manufacturing help in the women's apparel shops have been since times immemorial the most underpaid, overworked and least protected element of workers in the industry. As President Dubinsky brought out at one of the abortive mediation conferences with the employers, the overwhelming majority of these young, and older, men toiled unlimited hours for actual coolie wages, thousands of them receiving anywhere from \$12 down to \$6 a week. A minimum of \$15 and a work-week of 44 hours to these masses of industrially submerged folks should approximate an economic Eldorado.

The employers, on the other hand, might claim a victory, inasmuch as they have succeeded in avoiding the recognition of the shippers' union. In fact, it is not too wild to assume that the reason why they had so stubbornly resisted the mediation efforts of the I.L.G.W.U. was because they knew quite well that, if they were to settle this strike through arbitration, as President Dubinsky had proposed, they could have hardly escaped union recognition even though the economic concessions might have been nearly the same. At all events, this victory of the employers, if such it may be termed, is of a rather flimsy, unsubstantial nature.

For, unless we miss our guess entirely, if the shipping clerks have learned anything at all from this strike, they have discovered that no group of workers in this or any other industry, may expect to win strikes or to advance themselves economically or otherwise, unless they have a solid, indivisible organization back of them. The shipping clerks now have their course of action clearly charted out before them: They must go on building their union every hour of the day, every day of the week. And inseparably bound up with this goes the problem of enforcement of conditions in the shipping rooms. If the shippers will have a worthwhile and active union, they need not fear even the non-recognition feature of the settlement. Their organization should be able to in the time to take care of the hard-boiled and non-complying employers.

