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Comments
*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

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Dubinsky Visits Cotton Dress Strike Area

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Gross Cleveland-Kent Strikers in Fighting Mettle

Huge Picket Lines Despite Injunction—Open Shop Combination Supports Bosses

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Injunction Fails to Cow Strikers

Despite the injunction issued three weeks ago by Judge Dimpsey of the Common Pleas Court, limiting the number of pickets to three, the picket line around the Gross factories never falls below 300 and reaches 1,000 at times. All the trade unions of Cleveland are supporting the Gross strikers in an exemplary way, furnishing pickets, aiding strikers to find work around the shops, even supplying food and mending clothes to the strikers in the legal free time of the employers. Mrs. William P周五, the Cleveland newspaper. The strikers, however, are confident of an early victory.

That Old Black Hand

In Cleveland, a strike of the workers of the two factories of the L. N. Gross Co. has been going on for six weeks. In Chicago there is a general strike of cotton dress workers involving thousands of workers in a score of factories; in Decatur, Ill., workers in four large factories are waging a marvelous fight for union recognition; in St. Louis, nearly 1,000 workers are embattled in a strike against the notorious Forest City Company which has been blacklisting and discharging workers at will, and in Dallas, Texas, a strike in an important cotton dress factory was prompted by the firm through willful discharge of workers who had joined the Union.

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Dallas Strikers Fighting Back Police Attacks

Singing Pickets Defy Bias Police Officers

DALLAS, Tex.—The strike which broke out in the factories of Morton-Davis & Donovan Manufacturing Company, makers of women’s and children’s dresses here on Monday, Feb. 11, after the company had discharged four workers who joined the Dallas locale of the I.L.G.W.U., continues unabated. The police are behaving with shocking brutality towards the strikers, most of whom are women. The heavy fire of the Dallas policemen, on the first morning of the strike, dispersed freely from the heads of the girl pickets, who were carrying signs that read: "The factory has discharged workers who have joined a labor union guaranteed by President Roosevelt, the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union." Several of the pickets had to be treated for injuries. The air strikers, undaunted, continued to picket the Donovan plant, singing labor union songs.

The organized labor movement in Dallas is supporting the strike wholeheartedly.

Chicago, St. Louis Dress Strikers Holding Fast

Walkout Growing in Windy City—No Break in Forest City Lines

At press time, we receive the following wire from Vice President Blakes, in charge of Chicago cotton dress strikers:

"Not a single break reported from Forest City Manufacturing Co. strike, which is in St. Louis and in Galilee. The sit-down strike is still prevalent, in fighting the strikers with hired guards, but the pickets are not daily attacked. The strikers are determined to hold out until victory is won."
Along The Pacific Coastline

By Rose Pasotto, V.P.
West Coast Organizer, I.L.G.W.U.

Four Seasons in One Week

Leaving New York on a bright sunny day, one is bound to enter Chicago in a bit of a hurry. The altitude drops at a silent, high and a bit windy blow. You are off in all directions: Towers, churches, and stores seem to be everywhere. And, wake up in the morning finding yourself somewhere in the Northwest - all snow and ice and a drab outlook for the next several days.

But the next will encounter the Rochester, bare, multi-colored granite builts, marveling at the city's peculiar growth and dry sagebrush and within two days you enter the bright sunshine of Southern California. A wealth of luxuriant orchards, oranges, lemons and etalanges, big, green trees, and mints of green vegetable and flower gardens.

The outlook for the Northwest, you will again encounter the snow region of the Canadian mountains which had blanketing in the bright day, leaving the country-side pink and fantastic as one reads about in fairy tales. And within several hundred miles - a climate that changes sometimes for weeks and months- the end of the journey. Thus you can pass through these regions in the short four seasons of the year - going from New York via Chicago, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Portland to Seattle.

The Change In Los Angeles

My heart beat faster as the train was beginning. On the fourth day, Los Angeles, the city to which only a short while ago I was discharging by President Dubinsky to perform the difficult task of organizing the Dressmakers.

We called a general strike. A strike that Southern California will remember and respect. It was nothing short of a revolt of girls, mostly Mexican girls who were not only experienced but were educated and considered as substandard "maquiladora" workers, much exploited and still were considered as human beings.

Today, with a stable membership and organization, Dressmakers of Los Angeles is not only a union, but a union, in the true meaning of the word, the Joint Board a veritable beehive of activity. The four locals recently had their annual meeting with officers and meetings are called every day, several hours at a time, to take up their shop problems; educational classes are conducted at the same time. The organization is gaining a larger group meeting, planning their periodic activities. Other unions are recognizing the miscellaneous trades that were not involved in the strike of 1935. The local, the district, and the national organization during its trials and tribulations, are genuinely happy.

A New Home: 1935 Officers

The brand new union headquarters, in the garage of the Carlin Motors Company, is busily equipped last Winter to wait for someone to use it in case of an unexpected walkout. It has now become too small to accommodate even the smallest number of members. The Union has now rented another building on Broadway, in the very heart of the garment center. The officers of the Union, a group of men, numbering several members, are organizing during its trials and tribulations, are genuinely happy.

March 1, 1935

Many have been here now for some time, doing some of the most important work. In the local silk dress and linen dress shops, the local and national union activities have come under I.L.G.W.U. jurisdiction. In addition, in several of the larger unions, the membership is increasing, and an increasing number of those who were not formerly union members are now joining the Union.

We opened headquarters in the Seattle Labor Temple and shortly thereafter, in February, forwarded, in the name of Local 111, a craft of an agreement to the Associate Industries of Seattle with a request to select a date for a conference. The Associate Industry in the contract after a closed union shop, observation of the $9.00 per hour rate increase; earnings; five legal holidays with pay at all work-weeks, one week paid vacation, and equal division of work in the full season, and an equal participation in all matters for adjustment of disputes.

In emphasizing the necessity of collective bargaining we made it clear to the employers that we do not propose to wait for N.L.R.A. agents to come from San Francisco to adjust disputes for us and that our own procedures would result in a conflict. Miss Morgan noted that the Seattle worker, although not yet a Seattle worker, was appointed to assist in the educational and organizational activities of the dress workers.

Busy Days in Montreal

By Bernard Shean
Gret, Organizer, I.L.G.W.U.

It took us nearly two months to settle prices in the cloak shops this fall. The weather has been so changeable that we have had plenty of time for bargaining with their workers and they made it quite easy for us to work on a week of overtime.

Outward appearances the Joint Board is making a bid for more united activity among its ranks. If they succeed in establishing unity among themselves, they will be able to present their case to the manufacturers when the agreement expires in summer with dignity and unanimous support.

The Fight Against Overhours

From Los Angeles I went to San Francisco, where the two locals here have already formed a joint board. The Dreesmakers' Union, Local 111, also one of my objectives, is doing nicely under the able leadership of Jennie Matyas. Get a Spanish to her in the new members of the International. Jennie Matyas did share her duties in the early days of organization in the banks of the West Coast, in New York, when the girls made history on the picket line.

Miss Matyas was appointed organ-izer in the American by President Dubinsky during his recent journey on the Pacific Coast, and she plunged into her role as if she had been out for a brief vacation. The dressmakers held the installation of their executive board with a showing of the film recently completed by the writer, "A Group of Active Los Angeles Dressmakers."

The dressmakers held their election a week later, Samuel B. White is manager of the Joint Board.

A Live Front

At Portland, Ore.

The Garmenters, Local 79, of Portland, stand as a solid block off the union, and recently also held a strike.

We decided to arrange an entertainment and to invite as guests of the dressmakers' local the Junior society. The ball was a huge success, with the help of the happy garment workers and their friends on Saturday, Feb. 8, 1935. The about 1,000 people were among the invited guests and everybody had a delightful evening. The writer was given an honor and a basic address, promising all the support from the union.

Seattle, The Last Fighting Outpost

Seattle, Wash., is the last out post of American civilization on the West Coast, and, quite naturally, the last city to be covered.
By Bernard Schub
Manager, Green, Locales, I.C.O.W.J.

It is rather discouraging that at this late date our industry is still alive and a good many of our members are still out of work. But thought is beginning to show a little more activity than in the past several months. Because of the immediately staked in the industry, our orders are few and sometimes hard to get. However, we must manage to adjust ourselves as quickly as we can, and in most cases this has been done to the entire satisfaction of the members and the Union.

Our last month was a check in the shop of the A. J. Greene & Company Spring, New Haven, because of difficulties arising between the two partners. The workmen complained that they did not receive their pay. I immediately attached all the merchandise in the shop, as well as the firm's account at the bank, and communicated with the New York City Office Department of the International. We were successful in collecting over $179 in wages due to the workers for two weeks. Our pay was made good by the correspondents promised by the Atchison Office Department of the International. An amount of $187 was received from the joiner, Lisiewski & Tashbahn.

(Continued from Page 2)

Another group of cutters are on the job, every day and night doing minor work on the cutters. Meanwhile, the campaign started among the non-organized workers, where a group of cutters are on the job, every day and night doing minor work on the cutters.

Meanwhile, the Textile Manufacturers' Association of Montreal, de- cided to appeal on the basis of the increase in hours after its last year's victory in the maritime strike, has been attempting to bring back the 48-hour week and to get the workers. This attitude, naturally, is turning against us. Our program is to make the issue simple for us. We must stop cutters, control the overtime and de-stain with subdivisions of old cutters.

After the formation, other branches of the dress trade. It may sound unbelievable, but it is a fact that girls are going from sixty to sixty-five hours a week in dress shops here in Montreal. The pressers who lost their jobs in the last strike are being forced around the corners, but the job for the men. Those who are working are receiving a more pitiful pay and are selling for a few dollars a day and another person who may replace them on the job. It is another, even more, chaotic and economic prices which have to work here. We are everywhere, but not least last but not least.

Live Spring Season in Corset Trade

By Abraham Snyder
Manager Corset Workers' Union

The Spring season of the corset and brassiere trade is at hand and the Union is beginning its activity. Many shop and chairleek's meetings are being held to take place. A general membership meeting is planned for the near future. The Union is confronted with a double task: first, to conduct an organizing campaign to recruit the shops that are not yet organized. This will require a great deal of work. However, we are sure of our success. Our second task is to see to it that the workers in the union shops are paid according to our tables of rates and that the workers in the non-union shops are paid according to our tables of rates and that the workers in the non-union shops are paid according to our tables of rates.

Educational Activities

During the last weeks we conducted labor educational activities throughout the entire territory. We believe that the workers are not yet organized. This is our goal. We are also arranging a series of lectures for the next few weeks.

The first of the series will be given by August Czarnetzki, and judging by the beginning made they will be a success.

Organizing Work

At the same time, our Union started an organizing drive among the workers of the unorganized shops. During the last few months our union has spread leaflets and other literature among those shops. Three leaflets describe the exploitative conditions prevailing in the shops and emphasize the importance of becoming members of the union. These leaflets are followed up by special visits of our members to the shops to explain to the workers the purpose of unionizing them to fight for union conditions.

Here, also, our work points to success. To us this success has succeeded in organizing the following shops: Barttolo Bros., Jaquez Bros., Co., and American Wear Wild Brasiers. We also have organized two organizing committees in the following shops: Barttolo Bros., Jaquez Bros., Co., and American Wear Wild Brasiers.

The first is a success and the second is a success because our efforts are efforts that will be of the benefit of the workers. We then examine the achievements of the Union during its short existence. We have organized two organizing committees in the following shops: Barttolo Bros., Jaquez Bros., Co., and American Wear Wild Brasiers.

We are sure that before the season is over we will be able to organize a number of very important shops.

Our work is at this moment concentrated on organizing the shops which are producing high-priced garments.

There Are No Unemployed

Although it is not very busy in our trade at this time, since it is only the beginning of the season, there are no workers without jobs. Our employers are advertising in the daily press and are asking us to help them to get qualified workers to begin the season at such a time the employers would treat the workers in a human fashion. However, this is not the case. As soon as a manufacturer has the opportunity to violate the provisions of the law, he does so, cutting prices and sending his work out of town. Therefore, the union must conduct an unceasing battle to combat the employers in the interest of our members and in general to keep up the conditions of the agreements.

Our Ball

The Executive Board of our Local have fixed their Thursday evening at the Donley Hotel. The first preparations, already, point to success.
Among the Underwear Workers, Local 62

By Samuel Shore
Manager, Local 62

A labor market for 1935

Two Codes That Should Be One

In the forefront of all discussions on the effectiveness of labor union authorities, the question of labor representation is a prominent issue. The American Federation of Labor consistently demands effective code enforcement and compliance. It is also an admitted fact that virtually all code authorities where labor is absent, enforcement is capriciously lax and ineffective. In such code authorities, on the other hand, where labor’s voice is not added, the compliance department operates efficaciously, efficiently, effectively, thereby to industry comparative equality of labor costs.

The Two Underwear Codes

This is strikingly and conclusively borne out by a comparison between the workings of the Underwear and Allied Products Code Authority, while the Underwear and Allied Products Code does not.

The two labor members on the Underwear and Allied Products Code Authority, by virtue of active and vigilant participation, have, from the very inception of the authority, insisted on the observance of its labor provisions. This enforcement not only benefits the workers but indirectly is a constructive factor for the industry in its entirety making for comparative equality in labor costs.

While our local, as can be seen by the number, is one of the oldest locals in the International, and has had its ups and downs in the years of its existence, it did not really work its way up until the organization in 1933, when a successful fight was accomplished, organizing the dreammakers in our city. From that day on, Local 61 has become a real factor in the industry.

When the installation of officers came around, the local decided to have a little celebration on the day of the installation of our officers. We all felt that the Underwear and Allied Products Code is a good code, and we all join in the hope that it will continue to be a good code.

The Juries

The juries are the officers of the local, as well as Brother Brandy, the central jurors of the Central Trades and Labor Union of our city, who helped us in our organizing work.

We hope that we will continue to be a good code.

New Set of Officers

The following officers were elected to office: Local 61 for the next two years. We are confident that we will continue to be a good code.

Brother Brandy, a veteran in the labor movement, and known from coast to coast, has recently been talking to labor problems in general, and pertaining to our locals, in particular. Sister Ella Kaiser, secretary of the Joint Board, spoke in the name of the Board. Sister Ruth Miller, president of the organization, Local 994, Brother Frank Simmsite of the President, Brother Charles Lando of the Local, Makers Local — all made short talks and offered fraternal greetings.

The new code is a step in the right direction. We are confident that we will continue to be a good code.

St Louis Cutters Have An Anniversary

By Ben Gilbert
Manager, St. Louis Joint Board

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What Every Dress Maker Should Know

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE AGREEMENT

By Julius Hochman
Manager Dress Joint Board

This "Close Examination of the Agreement" now digs into questions of immediate importance to every worker in the shop. It tells you why there are "minimum flat rates" and "bargaining systems" of price settlement, exactly what they are, on what types of dresses each is used, how workers can protect their rights under each, and how both systems operate.

Some of the topics were sketchily covered in the last issue of "Justice." This week we get them completely because letters from workers indicate that further details were needed. Our "Agreement" is the law under which our industry operates. Our Union does not rely on the benevolence of the employers to obey that law. We police the industry ourselves—and every worker must be entirely familiar with the law in order to preserve conditions. Now continue with what happens in February 15 issue of Justice. If you have any questions I would consider it a favor if you would write me at the Dress Joint Board.

PIECE RATE SETTLEMENT

Question: What is our present system of price settlement?

Answer: We are now using two systems of price settlement, called the "minimum flat rate" and the "agreement" or "bargaining" system.

THE MINIMUM FLAT RATE

Question: What is the minimum flat rate?

Answer: The minimum flat rate is an arrangement made between the employer and the workers' association that certain definite minimum flat rates are to be paid for dresses wholesaled for $7.75 and below. The union expects shortly to substitute the scientific United System of bidding for this arrangement.

THE AGREEMENT SYSTEM OF PRICE SETTLEMENT

Question: What about dresses that wholesale above $7.75?

Answer: On such dresses we use the agreement system of price settlement, the "bargaining" system, as it has come to be called.

Question: What is the bargaining system?

Answer: It is a system under which the contractor and the price committee look over each garment and determine how much it would take an operator. Using either the minimum rates paid for such a garment, and then make the price for that dress must be at least one and one-half times the minimum rate. The workers agree.

Question: What do we do next?

Answer: The contractor then informs the employer of the amount of the charge, and the price committee estimates that it will take 15 minutes to make the dress, the price for that dress must be at least $1.00.

Question: What do we do at last?

Answer: The contractor then informs the employer of the amount of the charge, and the price committee estimates that it will take 15 minutes to make the dress, the price for that dress must be at least $1.00.

Question: What if the employer refuses to grant this price?

Answer: Then the bargaining begins. Workers are always ready to accept the price they fix and not lower it, but employers seem to like to bargain. If you are dealing with that type of employer it is always advisable to avoid using a "dress" price so that the contractor can have his bargaining fun without interfering with your earnings.

Question: But what if after bargaining and bargaining no agreement can be reached?

Answer: Then the agreement provides for a test.

TESTING THE GARMENT

Question: What is the test?

Answer: A test is the process by which the line it takes to make a garment is fixed by actually making it.

Question: How is the test carried out?

Answer: The price committee and the employer agree on a certain operator in the shop to act as the test hand. By analyzing the earnings of the test hand in previous weeks it is established how much he can earn in an hour. He then takes a bundle of a dresses and the line it takes to make the garments is noted. For example, the operator usually earns $3.00 an hour and requires 60 minutes to make the dress, the price is set at 50 cents.

Question: Suppose the price committee is ready to make the dress for 50 cents and the employer refuses?

Answer: Answer: If a test is made and the operator can make the dress for 50 cents the employer must pay 50 cents even if the price committee was willing to take less. The refusal is also true.

Question: Suppose the employer and the employer agree on a test hand and cannot agree as to what the hourly rate should be. What is to be done then?

Answer: The agreement has provisions for such conditions, but they are complicated. It takes a lot of time and trouble to make the wages of the workers of the various contracting shops.

Another advantage will continue this interesting analysis of the Agreement in the next issue of Justus. Look for it.

FREEDOM

[Text continues about the freedoms of expression and assembly.]

TIME OUT TO LOOK PRETTY

One of Leo Cohen's gym groups taking time out from a basketball game and a session of callisthenics to look pretty for the picture man. If all this muscle building under the guidance of Local 22 Educational Department, Will Harburg, Director, continues, it's going to be a bad day for men who don't take to gym work in self-defense.
THIS WEEK IN THE NEEDS

By Julius Hofmann

SHIVERING HANDS: There are enough children in the dress industry to fill every carriage at the county courts. And the job of uncovering and checking these children is by no means one of the smaller tasks in our daily routine. It takes a lot of time and money to ferret out the various schemes these children invent to hide their thievery. But little by little we are discovering their tricks. One of these days we will publish a brochure entitled "101 Ways to Falshy Books," not so much as a contribution to their shabby practices as a monument to the perverted genius of some of our dress manufacturers. But no matter with what genius some of our dressmakers conceive their deceit, our Detective Department manages, as the mystery stories have it, to foil their plots. Some 30 of the best trained assistants are on the job day and night, dogging, digging, slipping for the little class that mean so much. Many of these jobbers are caught red-handed.

When they are caught, like all criminals, they first deny and offer alibis. When they are confronted with the proof, they go into long, intricate, and sometimes painful explanations, followed by floods of tears. When the Union strikes them they talk settlement. When they talk settlement they first offer pensions. When they finally pay, as they almost always do, their pain is terrible—to many cases tears of anguish flow down their cheeks.

There comes to my mind the case of an outstanding jobber in the industry who was faced with a bill for $15,000, but who could produce bills only as well as he juggled his books, he would be a major attraction in any circus. But some acquaintances frequently got wind of something he had contracted his contractors that they were making $22.25 a week each, but that really sold these dresses for $12. He didn't want to admit it, but that is one of the things which cost our members a lot of dollars in wages. But you should have heard him howl when we stroked him and he appealed to the Union officers to discuss settlement. The dressers present offered $100 and were shown the door. About fifteen minutes later they popped back and offered $200. This time they were shown both sides of the argument and told not to come back before they were ready to sign on the dotted line for the full amount. After days of strike, the partners again appeared—this time with their chins up.

The president of the firm turned to his partner with resent tears in his eyes and said: "You sign the settlement."

"What's the matter?" I asked reflectively. "Don't you usually sign the settlement?"

"I was afraid," he answered, "I am afraid to sign this one."

My hand is shivering so much that the signature may not be accepted by the court.

My heart was broken—but I took the check. I even found the strength to tell the manipulator that any more tricks would cost him more. And for his shivering hands, we recommended a good doctor.

WHIPPED CREAM AND POISON: We all know, don't we, that the people who really care for us, love us and protect us, are the bosses. It is terrible to think what would happen to us if the employers turned away, one of them, for one minute. In some industries such as ours we somehow manage to live without their gentle care, but not all industries have hard boiled unions that do not appreciate the sweet and gentle bennecience of the employers and their moody antics. Where there are no unions of any strength the employers feel that it is their duty to protect not only all the workers in a bunch but to protect every individual worker from the cruel tyranny of the others. This noble attitude is equally obvious in the auto and steel industries.

"Proportional Representation," in the new dish of whipped cream the employers are setting out for the workers. The old phrase like the "company union" and "open shop" began to mean as much as the old fish that some new phrases were necessary. Take the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce, these are the real champions of the rights of labor. They are des- perately afraid that workers will lose their "constitutional rights" if labor is allowed to bargain for them. They believe in the right to "the love the worker and want to protect him. They might show their love by raising wages and cutting hours but that would interfere with the more direct trick of the employers—"proportional representation." The number of workers who come to interfering with the study individualism of other manufacturers who might interfere with profits, thus all the happy labor philosophy is trampled on. Contrast these two sections of a resolution submitted to Congress by the Manufacturers Association.

FOR MANUFACTURERS:

practices and prohibitions submitted by the prop-
erty a"ttractive, trade or industry stand-
BING ON THE MINORITY.

FOR LABOR:

The Egal Rights of Minorities or Indi-
uals is a bargain for themselves directly or through repu-

The East New York dressmakers, members of Local 99, did everything but hang from the chandeliers at their section meeting last Wednesday evening at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. Though every inch of space was packed, as this picture shows, hundreds milled about in the street outside to get in to hear Brother Antonico deliver his report. The enthusiasm of the local's various sections as evidenced by mass attendance at district meetings is rolling up new records for union enthusiasm.
HARRY RICH PICKETS

Something of the spirit of sturdy unionism can be caught in this picture of Harry Rich, presser, out on the picket line in defense of his job and conditions. Though well in years Harry Rich can swing for all he is worth. On the picket line he was a striking sight that attracted much favorable attention and comment.

Local 22 Urges Ban on Child Labor

A striking appeal for favorable action on the Child Labor Amend-
ment now before the state Assem-
bly has been addressed to Wil-
im C. McCready, chairman of the
Assembly Judiciary Committee, to
other members of the committee and
to a number of assemblymen from
New York, by Detroit Local 22.

Workers Heed Appeal

The appeal of Charles R. Zimmer-
man, secretary-manager of Local 22,
which is particularly interested in
child labor, was addressed to Wil-
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Just before the February 22nd Parade Impresses Dress District

Packed as tightly they could hard-
ly move. Singing and cheering. Hundreds outside clamoring for admis-
sion.

There you have a picture of the meeting held by the East New York District, Local 26, Wednesday evening, in source laborer's home.

The demonstration was headed by Bro. Louis Antoni, general secretary of Local 26, Charles Zimmerman, secretary-manager of Local 26, Louis Silber, organizer, and Max Bleseritz, manager of the joint board's organ-
ization Department. During the meet-
ger and rain, the ranks of the demonstrators continually grew in volume as they swung down Eighth Avenue singing union songs. Build-
ings where lights were seen burning were visited by direction of the ranks of the paraders and workers found at machines were added to the march. Workers
encountered on the streets, on the way to work, were also detoured back
the homes.

Toward noon the demonstration reached the Dress Board Office in East New York.

Meetings prior to February 7 have already been reported in "Jusi-
tion." On February 1, a meeting of Section "B" of the United was held at Christ Church and recorded the same approval of the executive policies of the present administr-
ation. Heavy rain could not keep the crowds of workers away. The manager is Frank O'Bry; business agents are, Salvatore Mosso, Lilly Rutham, Leon Galasso. Section "A" has followed on Feb. 4 and chalked up its anniversary. The manager is Charles Cherkos. Busi-
ness Agents are Frank Garbellano, Vincent LaPana, and Charles Pastore. National Secretary Peter Molin was elected to the Ad-
ministration.

Despite the fact that many shops have moved from the area, the Har-
lem District meeting was a "Stand-
 ing Ovation" meeting. The work-

ease Hall was filled to capacity with hundreds of workers unable to enter.

The Election Committee, which has been set up, will supervise the elec-
tions. The Manager is Joseph Pietello; Vin-
cent D'Arrigo is the, business agent.

Not a single dissenting vote was recorded when Brother Anti-
sen's report was put to the test.

The message, signed by Charles R. Zimmerman, secretary-manager of Local 22, was addressed to William C. McCready, chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, to other members of the committee and to a number of assemblymen from New York, by Detroit Local 22.

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In Union Health Center Waiting Room

Excerpts from Miss Newman's Report

"With so many new locals here at last, there will be so many thousands of new members, the necessity for bringing the Union Home to their attention is in the main a matter of securing the services to the large number of new arrivals. I note that a large number of new arrivals have been seen through the Union Home during the past year. Long-range of the committee and the experience gained in addressing these groups will be especially valuable. The Board of Directors of the Union Home has authorized me to use my judgment and discretion in determining the need of new members and to work with the Union Home in securing its membership. In order to secure the best results, the I.L.G.W.U. should be made known through the Union Home Center for any improvements that may be required or for any other purpose."
Dubinsky, Hochman, Golden, Ogburn and Carr Speak at Educational Symposium

David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who preceded at the start of the winter season arranged by the Educational Department of the Union, and held on Saturday afternoon, February 16, at the Russell Sage Foundation Auditorium on "The Section of Section 7A," emphasized that "most of the work in connection with shortening the working hours of industry will quite likely have to be done by the trade unions themselves."

Would Rally or Strike Mainly

Sweeping labor's disappointment with the results of the industrial codes, he further declared that he would, nevertheless, keep the NRA, at least a beginning, and would rely on strikes to win code.

Employers Attack Classified Wages

Among other things advanced by the President Dubinsky asserted that the code was the result of "a technical analysis of the demand which has been in existence for a year or more."

"Can we expect at the present moment that the 30-hour week will be legislated into existence by Congress? That may be different answers to those questions. I hope, I am inclined to join to the less optimistic side. It would seem to me that the most of the work in connection with shortening the working hours of industry will have to be done by the trade unions, themselves, adjusting themselves to their individual circumstances in the various industries."

"And this applies with no less force, I believe, to the no less important question with regard to the general problem of recovery,—namely, the question of shortening the working hours which is the responsibility of the employees."

Questions and Answers

What is the Case for the Thirty-Hour Week?

An outline for the use of study groups and teachers is being prepared by the Educational Department. Meanwhile, read President William Green recently issued 40-page pamphlet, "The Thirty-Hour Week." Here he is very persistent that any reduction of the workweek to absorb the unemployed must not involve a cut in wages. By charts and diagrams he increases the productivity in an hour. Labor costs become a smaller item in the total value of the product, for example, out of every dollar spent for autos in 1919 nearly 16c was paid for wages; in 1933 only 13c out of each dollar represented wages. Taking the manufacturing industries as a whole we find that in 1909 the wage per cent of the total value produced was 23.2; in 1933 it had fallen to 17. President Green records the failure of the NRA to improve real wages.

President Green, while opposed to "a movement based upon a new economic and social order by destructive methods," declares that "a P.C. of L. has fought and will continue to fight for constructive development toward a new order.

For the time being our emphasis is using President Green's pamphlet, the opponents of the thirty-hour week will have done their best to prove it a "destructive method."

"The labor movement will have to do more education of workers.

We shall be glad to supply copies of the pamphlets to any teacher or group upon request.

I Want Some More Pamphlets Dealing With the Legal Position of the Unions As Affected By NRA

Each pamphlet issued needs an addition before it gets into print because of the daily changing situation. The easiest way of getting the text of various decisions is to read "Labor and the New Deal," by Emanuelt Stein, Carl Kaushansky and Louis Macdonald. (Cotsa, 50c). See also "Labor Under the New Deal," by Houghton Mifflin, 0.25. The A.F. of L. has issued some useful leaflets on elections and the unions' rights.

The London County Council has pollution for workers the Labor Party Members are providing new textbooks for the schools and circulating the "Weekly Leaflet of Facts and Suggestions" which have stirred the workers' children with "drum and trumpet" and left them in the dark about the trade unions. Many of the Tory papers are alarmed about this. They insist upon the truth.

In the United States, also parents and teachers would be well advised to have about the right sort of book for their children's study. The following are suggestions:

"The Road Ahead," by Harry W. Larrick.

"We The People," by Lee Beumker (Harper's). For older students and deeper study the most recent and radical test book we know of, "Economic History of the People of the United States," by Fred A. Shannon (Macmillan, 0.60). A "Guide to Reading," published by the Ambrose School, 1925, contains a annotated reading list of novels, plays, biographies and poems dealing with social and economic problems.

Where Can I Find Advice on Conducting Group Discussion?

See "How To Lead Discussion," by Lefroy C. Bowman (Yoneda's Press, 25c). The conditions promised by the writer are nearer the ideal than those to be found in most union study classes but they give many suggestive and useful tips.
150,000 New York Store Clerks Next in Union Line

Staempool's International Mobilizing Huge Clerks' Army in New York—An Interview with Roy E. Denie, R.I.C.P.A., Eastern Leader

By Frances Keene

What would a general strike of salespeople in New York do like a bomb shock? Would it mean that thousands of clerks would strike to the union line? This is the question that the New York for nearly a fortnight, gave rise to a question as to what would happen in New York, where the union is weak. That the unfortunate clerks in New York are understaffed and overworked, is common knowledge. It is generally believed that the trade unions here are in an attitude of antagonism to the store owners and their effects. The question as to whether the shop clerks, as a group, are not easily organized, is of course an open one.

A Builder Comes Out of the West

I went to Roy E. Denie, eastern representative of the International Protective Association, to sift through some of these building blocks and to find out what had been in charge of the organizing committee. For eight months, I was told, had already built an amazing record in the New York store industry, under the leadership of the Department of the West. I found Mr. Denie in the building, a steely atmosphere, a list of names, all of whom had been union organizers in their own right, and each of whom was occupied by typical, competent, committees, etc., etc.

Workers' Education and the Future of the Labor Movement

A luncheon symposium was held at the Broomwood Labor College.

RSOF'S RESTAURANT

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1932

HOUSE" RESTAURANT NEW YORK CITY

SPEAKERS

George H.between, chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, "What's the use of being an executive when you have no organization?"

President, President of the International Ladies' Garment Worker's Union. "The importance of an Educational Program for the Union, and its influence in the security, comfort, and happiness of the worker."


Emile Sorel, President of the American Federation of Labor, "The importance of Retail Labor Which Can Save for Workers' Education.""

Dr. Harold B. Sugg, Professor of Labor Economics, Columbia University. "Economics of Labor.""'

Chairman

Dr. Abraham Lederer, Vice-President of the American Federation of Teachers.

Tickets $1.50 each. Admission to the meetings, etc., is restricted at least to two members of the Broomwood Labor College, Jakarta, N. Y.

Mass meeting of Dallas Dress Makers held Monday, February 11, at the City Hall Auditorium to decide on the question of a general strike within the industry. The dress makers called the strike a successful one in the future. The chorus singing union songs, in front, Chairman John D. Kei, a member of the Cutters' Union, Local 204, Mayor Perlman, general organizer of the I.L.G.W.U. Standing in the background are representatives of all the organized trades of Dallas.

Denie replied:

"Frankly, we haven't yet reached the bridge that crosses over to the department store, though this problem, if it exists, is a factor we are not as yet prepared to face it. Our plan, however, will be to work up the general line. Our union is growing by leaps and bounds, but we are still a long way from the general line. We know, too, that when the time comes and we have to summon the help of our sister organizations in this metropolitan district, we will not be deterred by any sense of false pride. I have enough confidence in our labor movement that it is our duty to call for help, our bell will be answered in a hospitable manner."

Kansas City Women Officers Grateful For St. Louis Cheer

Letter Sent by Leaders of Local 124 to Their St. Louis Hosts

John Board, I. L. G. W. U., 70 North 14th Street,

Dear Sisters and Brothers: We wish to express our appreciation for the warm reception given to us during our short stay in St. Louis. It gives us unbounded courage to know that our co-workers of the I. L. G. W. U. are progressing with their movement in view of the fact that our workers in Kansas City are comparatively new in this work and need just such splendid fellowship. We hope that some day we will come to your city and we can show you the same warm-hearted cooperation in which you received us. We encourage you as fellow members of the I. L. G. W. U. to keep up the wonderful spirit.

With kindest and best regards to each and every one of you. We remain,\n
Fellow workers,

Virginia Strong, Chairman, Local 124.
Neckwear Workers Make Further Strides
By Joseph Tovim
Manager, Local 142

Local 142 has made considerable advances during the past month in organizational and educational work.

After a 60-day struggle with consistent picketing daily, rain or shine, the Union signed on February 14 an agreement with the Nadler Neckwear Corp., which employs over 1000 people. The fact that this firm has been a long-time unionist is needed by many skilled union men when facing with agreement violations. They would always point to the Nadler firm as one that was "getting away with it."

Local 142 wishes to express its thanks and gratitude for the union men from the company group working with Bro. Max Schauf of the Cheek Joint Board.

Another Fort To Be Shelled

Now that the tank has been accomplished the union will devote all its time towards the unionization of another anti-tank fort, the Simon Durischer Corp., employing about 125 workers. When this is achieved

Local 143 will be in a position to proudly say that they have the industry completely organized in New York City.

Local 143 held an election on February 11, and over 1,700 members took part in the election. The following officers and committees were elected:

Chairman: Joseph Tovim; President, William W. Newman; Vice-President, George Badanes; Financial Secretary and Business Agent, Max K. Pollitz; Recording Secretary, Anna Wenberg; Finance Committee, Lillie Stomerts, Lyna Croi, Ben Danziger; Organization Committee, Elia Kepner, Noe Shafe.

Executive Board: Mildred Bailaroff, Gertrude Grey, Mary McPallone, Olive Rambo, Margaret Brady, Bella Arora, Jennie Comett, Nettie D'amico, Thomas De Paulo, Jeck Lattogron, Mary Martin, Jennie Weider, Esther Sylver, Ralph Bloom, Charles Pflaninger, Emanuel Flax, Max Pfeilschifter, Murray Roff, Jack Kravitz, Ernest Rashoff, George Silverman.

The installation of the officers will take place on Tuesday, March 5, at Webster Hall, President Dubinsky and several other International officers will be present.

Among the Cutters of New York
By Louis Sturberg
Assistant Manager, Local 10

The March Ready Classes
On March 15, at Webster Hall, the local will also hold its second annual Victory Hall and Shore. The members are looking forward to this affair with enthusiasm. Each member of the organization will be given a complimentary ticket and chocolate, but admission, at 7:30 p.m. Eastern Standard, will be $1.00. Our educational work is progressing very satisfactorily. Nearly 60 members are attending the classes weekly, under the tutelage of Frank Cram. The work of the L. I. L. W. U. O. in the athletic and social spheres, Brother Bill Wool and Hiera Cull are doing a good job. Every Monday evening, many female members of the local meet at 6:30 p.m. and are taking part in athletic activities.

Dubinsky Wires Message As Labor Building Opens

In reply to a message inviting the L. I. L. W. U. to be present at the dedication of the new Department of Labor Building in Washington, D.C., February 5, President Dubinsky sent the following message to President T. L. Shorrock Labor Department of Labor:

"Congratulations on occasion of dedication of new Department of Labor Building in Washington, D.C. We congratulate you and make possible the further extension of its many useful activities. Our best wishes to you and yours."

Dawn of a New Day

Our shop is different, since we have power... so that the union alone could give us all we needed... so that because of it there is a strength and power that since...

Dr. Lillian Epstein
Surgeon Dentist

Announcing our 15 years in dental practice, with the Dental Department of the Public Charities for 15 years, and now in private practice.

Announces
The opening of offices for the Department of General Dentistry. Special Services will be devoted and practiced upon individuals.

211 Fourth Avenue
221 Fourth Avenue
Corner 14th Street
Corona 4191
Bryant 5-3124
Telephone:

Kings's Point 9186

PHOTOGRAPHY

Two Cases of Interest

The two cases which came up recently before the Executive Board were two which attracted the attention of the membership. As the result of two meetings, the case went to the Chairman for further study.

The first case concerned a member of the National Board who for the past month has been in a sick bed with a very serious illness. He is in the hospital, where he has been receiving the best medical treatment. The member is not able to pay his share of the weekly tax, and the union has refused to pay anything on his behalf. The case was followed up by the local, and on February 9, the member was dismissed by the Union Chairman on the 9th. The member was paid the full amount of the week's tax

The second case involved a member who had been charged with the violation of the rules and regulations. The case was referred to the local, and on February 1, the member was dismissed by the local. The member was paid the full amount of the week's tax.

CUTTERS THANK JACOBS

We, the cutters of Jacobs Bakeshop, 1160 Broadway, formerly known as the Emslie Bakeshop, do hereby express our deep appreciation and thanks to Mr. Maurice Jacobs for the continued prosperity of our business.

Through his efforts and the constructive influence of the chairman, Manny Schapiro, an increase above the normal amount has been earned for all the cutters.

We wish to see our cutters of Maurice W. Jacobs, 1021 5th Avenue, the same success in all their undertakings in the organization for the benefit of the cutters.

William Rode, Mayer Weindorf, Philip Joel, Max Menof, David Adams
EDITORIAL NOTES...

The Cotton Dress
Campaign

The scattered conflict in the cotton dress factories reported two weeks ago from Missouri and Indiana, by this time have reached the proportions of a nation-wide strike wave. The drive to unionize the cotton dress industry has caught on in sectors as far apart as Dallas, Texas, Twin Cities, Minn., and Baltimore, Md. And as we write these lines, the news reaches us that the entire wash dress industry in Chicago, affecting 30 manufacturers and employing up to 10,000 workers, is out on strike.

The cotton dress workers in Dallas, in St. Louis, as well as in Chicago—are striking for a raise of their tragically low wage minimums, for equal distribution of work in slack periods, but primarily for union recognition and for union shops. The I. L. G. W. U. fought for a period of five months for the 48-hour week in order to create jobs for the unemployed in the cotton garment trades. The cotton garment manufacturers stubbornly resisted every effort of the Union in this direction, not hesitating to seek even an injunction to restrain the Government from enforcing the shorter work-week. Today, the 36-hour week is the law in the industry. But the Union does not intend to leave the enforcement of this law to the cotton garment manufacturers alone. The Union knows too well that, if left to them, the cotton garment manufacturers will discover countless loopholes and devices to defeat and nullify the 36-hour law as they would destroy every other work-rule that might interfere with their profits.

The I. L. G. W. U. is confident that the cotton garment workers will come through this conflict with colors flying and victory perched on their banners. Less than two years ago, 150,000 slack and silk dress-workers in the East and in the Middle West were in about the same position as the cotton garment workers find themselves in now. But these men and women stood courageously for their human right and they are, as a result, today among the best-paid and best-treated organized workers in America. The cotton dress workers have every reason to hope, will fight for better working and living conditions, and for their Union with no less loyalty and courage.

The old iron heel in the cotton garment factories must go! The new Union deal must take its place.

In the case of the beltmakers, a group employed in the making of a garment accessory, the readiness of the International to take them under its wing emphasizes the thorough "industrial" character of our Union. We are quite hopeful that both new affiliates and former members will find themselves at home among the family of the International and will, in no distant time, become fully acclimated to their new environment.

The Fight on
Home-work

When the codes in the needle trades first began coming into effect, about a year and a halfago, the problem of home-work, especially in trades where home-work constitutes an important part of production, assumed menacing dimensions. It became quite clear that home-work, with its inferior employment terms and lesser opportunity for control and check-up, has caused an unwholesome influence on work conditions in any industry in which it would be allowed to remain.

On the other hand, it was no less apparent that outright abolition of home-work at that time, considering that many thousands of workers, largely women, had come to depend on it for their very living, would be next to the impossible. In some of the collective agreements written at that period with employers' groups in such industries, it was, therefore, agreed to provide for the gradual abolition of home-work and the step-by-step absorption of the home-workers into the factories. A sample of an agreement we may point to was the contract of the Bonnaz embroidery and the Bonnaz embroidery association.

The campaign for the abolition of home-work, however, proved even more complex than it originally appeared to be. The path for achievement obviously lay along the course of gradual curbing, and to this end the conference recently summoned by the Women's Trade Union League of New York, in which nearly all the large needle trades unions participated, is adding its efforts. The bill sponsored at Albany by this Labor Conference for the Abolition of Home-work is a wedge driven in the right direction. It calls, primarily, for empowering the Industrial Commissioner of New York to issue permits only to those industries in which it is proven that such home-work is not injurious to the interests of the factory workers and the home-workers alike, to include all communities and dwellings in the State, and addle children's and infants' wear to the list of prohibited industries.

There are excellent chances that this bill will soon become a law. This law should furnish a new weapon in the campaign against industrial home-work, adding strength to the fight that is being waged against this evil on the industrial front, through direct efforts of the labor organizations most keenly concerned with it.

The Two New Locals

Within the last month, the I. L. G. W. U. has admitted into its midst two new locals in New York City, the Beltmakers and the Pattern Makers.

The chartering of two additional groups, on the surface of it, we might say, contains nothing "new" at the present stage of development of our International Union. Since the Chicago convention last June, the I. L. G. W. U. has chartered a score of locals all over the country in various trade branches. The admission of the pattern makers, nevertheless, brings to light a certain psychological change wrought among the group of workers. It is only a matter of time before a scan of the files will show that the run-of-the-mill pattern maker in the dress or cloak industry was prone to consider himself, as the designer did, the "chosen" person in the shop, the employer's right-hand boy, well-paid, as a rule, and rather smug towards the other workers in the shop. He looked askance at the Union and the Union did not regard him with any particular warmth.

Today, the pattern maker's pay has come down with a bang and his station in the shop is hardly as lofty than that of any other worker. Hence, his egoism is on the wane and an I. L. G. W. U.