Justice (Vol. 18, Iss. 4)

Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

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.
Dressmakers Win Demands; To Mass For Ratification


Three Madison Square Garden Meetings tell the story of the brilliant victory won by the Dressmakers on the eve of a General Strike.

On Tuesday, September 3, last, dressmakers massed in the great "Garden" to hear President Dubinsky and General Manager Hucznick outline the Union program calling for Limitation of Contractors, Settlement Direct, with the Jobber, and a Base System of Wage Settlement. That was an announcement.

On February 7, after endless. (Continued on Page 5)

"117" Stages Great Merger Meeting

Amalgamation of Locals 1, 3, and 17 To Become Fact at Big Joint Rally

Marching the front steps in a banner of banner stamps between two hundred percent locals of the ILGWU, which adds its member stamp to the hat of 1936, a merger announcement was made at Madison Square Garden by members of: Local 1, New York, Cheek, Operations, and Local 17, New York, Belts Makers Union, who have come together to meet the many industrial needs, to take place at Madison Square Garden, Monday, February 7.

Along with Local 17 in the ruling position, will come in addition to the amalgamation, which appearing to be undisciplined members, has held in the past, and Tammany Bar "poor" more than ever.

Keeping the speakers at the meeting will be President Dubinsky and Vice-Presidential Brunett, Assistant, Leon and Hedin. The merger was carried on in accordance with a direct mandate issued by the New York convention in Chicago, the new local will comprise all that and be in operation in Greater New York in it is expected will have a revolutionary strength of eight hundred thousand.

ONCE AGAIN AN ILGWU MIGHTY HOST CARRIES THE DAY

"Our Union - Indivisible, Invincible!"

DRESSMAKERS UNION 105,000 STRONG

President Dubinsky Sums Up Last-Hour Dress Events

The great dress industry controversy in New York is over.

After weeks of ardent, tense negotiations we have success in laying the foundation for safeguards that should make labor standards not merely paper guarantees, but realities and uniformly applicable in every sector of the dress industry. It took the backing of mighty unity. More than 100,000 strongly and supported by the united strength of our International, to wrest from the employers, their vital agreement modifications.

The gains made by the Dressmakers' organization in the new collective agreements are of a fundamental, far-reaching character. They reach down to the very roots of the chaos that has beset and the dress industry and which the organized dressmakers have set their hearts and minds on eliminating.

For the first time in the history of the dress industry we have won great reforms without a strike. This was possible and we are happy over it — because for the first time in the history of this industry we have it in a powerful, one-hundred-per-cent union, equipped with a modern army to enforce its program of constructive demands. In the constructive effort for a rationalized and stabilized industry we have had an our size almost the entire press which reflected the sympathies of an unfeigned public opinion. Needles to add, we owe laudable gratitude to Mayor La Guardia, whose sincere and vigorous mediation have contributed very substantially to the winning of a basically strike and to the final success of the negotiations.
ILGWU Launches Union Label For Dresses

(Continued from Page 3)
announced the formation of a Union Label Department, Charles H. Green will be in charge of it.

All figures are based on contractual relations with the unions that are eligible to use the labels on their garments so long as they continue to observe the terms of the agreement.

Practical efforts to promote the ILGWU label will be undertaken. The label will be placed at first in the cotton and rayon categories of the dress industry. Because cotton dresses are worn largely by women and women whose purchasing ability is not high, it is calculated, on one hand, that the union label appeal may affect them quicker than any other segment of women consumers, and that, on the other hand, union dress manufacturers might be more easily approached with regard to contract-

ing for the use of the label in view of the recent success of the fact that they themselves realize that the market for garments is a large measure a wage earners' market and that it might be in their interest to use the label to carry a union label on the dresses manufactured by them.

The start of the label drive has been marked by a letter forwarded this week to members in the cotton dress field by President Dubinsky in which the unions, totaling 600,000 members, are urged to join a union label, and that the "ILGWU label is ready for distribution." While Office plans to concentrate on personal contact, some departments are being used to wash dresses and children's dresses, labels for silk dresses are available.

Labels will be sold by the Label Department, and the plan of the " ILGWU label, meaning the secretaries of joint boards, or of the union label in localities where there are no joint boards. In this letter, President Dubinsky urged the unions to agree to pay attention to the following:

1. To take up the launching of the union label at the great meeting of

2. To arrange for an offer of the Central Traders Council on the Label Department in the localities interested in the membership and the importance of the union label, in general, followed by a short talk of one of the senior officials of the ILGWU label, in particular.

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New ILGWU Label

Tense Moment in Philly-tractors Encounter

Now and Local Joint Board Secretaries Can Help

Local and Joint Board secretaries are the key men in the union label plan of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. In a move to prevent the coming of union dress to market, a large number of local boards have agreed to the plan, and the Union label is ready to go.

Within a short time all local secretaries will receive full instructions concerning the ILGWU union label and how it is to be handled.

Meanwhile, local and Joint Board secretaries should call to the attention of all employees with whom they have con-

tracts that the union label is ready.

For the time being, we plan to concentrate on cotton dresses. At the same time, labels will be available for silk.

The cost of the labels is $1.50 per thousand for cotton labels. They come in rolls of 1,000 and 5,000. The price just covers the cost of printing and distribution. It is set so low in order to make it as easy as possible for employ-

ers to use the label.

Any questions concerning the label should be addressed to Charles H. Green, director of the Label Department, 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y., and they will be promptly answered.

Milwaukee Strike Settled in 1/2 Hour

Over in Milwaukee, Wis., they have learned to do fast, factory fast, if you please.

The Green Dress Shop, 39 West North Avenue, in that city, has a new and interesting union label story. Milwaukee Dress Makers' Union. The first sign that it could work was the agreement, so the workers struck. But let us tell it in the words of Miss Martha Hart, secretary of Local 13.

"The company signed a contract with us as the union label in 1934. The strike was settled." A strike was voted at a meeting Wednesday night, January 25. Early Thursday following the call for a strike was issued. The women walked out. The women dress-makers faced the strike and maintained a rigid picket line until the dispute was settled.

MILWUKEE UNION LABEL

Toronto Union Ready For 25th Anniversary

By Samuel Krahn
Manager, Toronto J. B.

Toronto has moved rapidly and significantly in a union way over the last several months.

Last year, on the 25th anniversary of our first collective agreement, we had a demonstration on Friday, February 14, accompanied by a concert and a presentation of "My Fair Lady". This year, we will have a similar event, which will include a grand banquet.

At the beginning of the season, the union had not set out to obtain a settlement of prices in compensation for the reduction of work hours from 40 to 35. The employers, on the other hand, stubbornly resisted our attempts and in many instances, we found ourselves faced with a stalemate.

The strike has not yet come to a resolution, but we are still hoping for a favorable outcome. We are prepared to continue our efforts until such time as a fair and just settlement is reached.

Seattle Strike

Seattle 8-Hour Strike--Workers Victory

By Harold Hubbard
Manager, Seattle J.B.

The 8-hour work week is an agreement that we should strive to achieve.

The Board of Directors, after careful consideration of the situation, has decided to support the workers of Seattle in their efforts to achieve a 40-hour work week.

The UIPWU and the UEFU are working together to ensure that the workers of Seattle receive fair wages and working conditions.

The Strike

The strike was called on the 25th anniversary of our first collective agreement, with the intention of seeking a resolution to the wage dispute.

The workers were demanding a 40-hour work week, while the employers were offering only a 35-hour week. The strike was called after several rounds of negotiations failed to produce a satisfactory outcome.

The strike is still ongoing, and we are committed to achieving a fair settlement.

Atlanta Basketball Bases Bok in Own Smiles

By People's Choice

The Atlanta Basketbakers have been doing well in their recent matches, with a series of wins against various teams.

The team is currently ranked second in the league, with a record of 10 wins and 2 losses. They are playing with great enthusiasm and are looking forward to a successful season.
Jury Acquits Pickets in Hudson, N. Y., Strike

After having remained for more than two weeks on account of a strike for better wages and working conditions, the Hudson Dress Co., Hudson, N. Y., which is engaged in producing uniforms, has reopened its factory.

The Hudson Dress Co., which is owned by Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Hertzberg, was closed for a strike by a local union of a group of workers.

The strike was called by the local union of the Hudson Dress Co., which is one of the largest dress manufacturers in the country.

The Hudson Dress Co., which is located at 424 Hudson St., has elected a new president and secretary, who have been in charge of the company for the past two years.

Local 144, Newark, A Live Union Now

Line Up for Common Action in Event of Strike

By Anthony Conlon

Manager, Local 144

Notwithstanding the good work of its former leader, Anna Smolinsky, and her staff, who, in November, 1932, was sent by President G. R. in Newark, Local 144 was not in a very healthy condition, due to the difficulties caused by the Depression. But, when Local 144 was represented by Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Hertzberg, it became the center of the union movement in New York City.

In the course of an investigation conducted by the president, a committee was formed and the strike was called.

The strike was called by the local union of the Hudson Dress Co., which is one of the largest dress manufacturers in the country.

St. Louis Silk Dress Contract in For 2 Years

Old Code Wages And Hours Maintained—Raises To Be Arbitrated

In a brief peace message, President Nevin P. B. of the St. Louis Dress Workers' Union, announced that the contract with Associated Garment Industries, covering the silk dress industry in St. Louis for two years, will be maintained.

Local 144, Newark, and Associated Garment Industries have agreed to a new agreement, covering the silk dress industry in St. Louis, for two years.

The contract, which was signed on February 8, is to take effect on March 1, 1936.

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DRESSMAKERS WIN DEMANDS; TO MASS FOR RATIFICATION

Local 89 Takes Care of Its Own

An Old Age Weekly Benefit Arranged by Local 89 Will Make the Years of Antonina Casimano, Veteran Dressmaker, More Comfortable. The Committee of Old Age Security Which Should be the Function of the Government, Local 89 Is Showing the Way, Picture Shows Brother Antonini, with Lucille di Giovanni (Chief Clerk of the Sick Benefit Division, Local 89) and Antonina Casimano Receiving Her First Check.

Slanderers of Local 89 Held For Grand Jury

Antonini Wins First Round

A significant victory over two Chicago Dressmakers unions when a suit culminating in a strike had been instituted by First Vice-President Luigi Antonini was reported Monday in the Magistrates Court, when Magistrate Van Antwerp held Dominico Trambita and Rino Tramita to $500 bond each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

These two individuals, in a number of articles published in the popular weekly periodical devoted to the dissemination of Italian propaganda in this country, have made scurrilous attacks upon Brother Antonini, and upon members of the executive Board of Local 89.

These attacks were of no definiteness a nature that Brother Antonini, upon advice of the Executive Board of Local 89, deemed it his duty to see the authors for criminal libel, an action which was subsequently approved and endorsed unanimously by the membership.

Brother Antonini laid his complaint before the authorities early last year. Many hearings were held before Magistrate Van Antwerp, Trambita and Tramita offered to defend to the charges of criminal libel but instead proceeded to delay the hearings in every possible way. Applications for writs were made before Magistrate Van Antwerp to a study to effect the hearings. One such application was carried up to the Supreme Court and Solicitor Colgan obtained a writ of habeas corpus in the Supreme Court. The trial however was atrributed thereafter filed by the authorities and hearing before the Magistrate was continued.

Last Monday the proceedings to the Magistrate's Court were continued by Magistrate Van Antwerp who held the defendants to keep the action by the Grand Jury to defend the charges of criminal libel. It is not expected that the case will be proceeded to the Grand Jury within the next few days and that an indictment will follow.

This victorious culmination of the first phase of the case brought many congratulatory messages to First Vice-President Luigi Antonini not only from his many friends in the labor movement, but also from people who, although differing in their political beliefs, have realized that this is another victory in the struggle from which the Fascists have revolved in the past to combat their present efforts and exploit.

New Ideas for Many Reasons Are Good

Style in All the Seasons

Join Your Classes.

The New Dress Agreements

A special article by General Manager Hooke, who has given an important part in the negotiations, regards the writing of the new agreements as a "major achievement" for the dressmakers.

"Earlier Next Year" For Dressmakers

A number of the dressmakers, he believes, will be able to afford the increases this year. The International Union and the National Association have made the advantages available and the dressmakers can decide whether or not they will be satisfied.

Settlements Come

First of the New Highs was the Allied Dress Manufacturers Association, the "better grade" mark manufacturers. The unions had reached an agreement on a number of points, although the final signature of the agreements is still pending. The unions have agreed to discontinue the practice of "slimming" the agreements, and to the credit of the labor leaders and the dressmakers, this agreement was reached without any strike. The agreement was signed by the unions and the National Association (Chambers) had reached an agreement with the unions and the International Union of Dress Industry (Chambers). This agreement is to be signed by the International and the dress makers.

Morris Comes From Patch-Zote, a Town In What They Call New Poland. Moriss Or Our Now—the Story Is the Same—Prejudice of Race, Color and Creed—Pale Patriotism—With the Snake of the Military Bureaucracy Defending the Bar of the Members to the Call of Their Real Interests. Morris Has Discovered That Megs and Anzoni Are Men and Women, Not Men and Women, and The Whole Class of Working Women Are the Only Class of Working Women. A Dressmaker Under the National and the International and the Dress Joint Board, Her Work Is Side by Side with 32 Nationalities. We March Forward in the War, Peace, Plenty and Happiness Are Waiting. The Talents and Their Wives and Children When Our Ideas Become the Ideas of the World.
Thousands Turned Away, Dubinsky and Hochman Announce U.A.W. Will Not Recede A Step in Getting Union Demands

In the night, under the shining of thousands stretching away to the very topmost rows of giant Madison Square Garden, in the tremendous cheering, singing and spontaneous "picker lines" that marched through the aisles...all the unanimous shout for "Get 'em, Sis's!"...that soared through the jammed arena...the demonstrators set the pace under which new agreements would have to be written.

This meeting, opened at 3 P.M., February 12, while union leaders were still in debate with the management over the industrial question, created another spectacular page in New York's trade union book. It opened, and marked the opening of the "thousands period" in negotiations.

After 20,000 demonstrators had stormed the Garden, other thousands massed themselves in the streets of New York, while thousands more converged from the suburbs and counties.

Union President Dubinsky, General Manager Hochman and other union leaders entered the hall after hurrying away from the hotel for fear of the vast audience rows as usual and to avoid arrest under the new law to prevent expression of opinions and convictions.

With the prediction that the meeting, which is expected to be the largest demonstration a model for the trade union world, events of this tremendous character for the first time in the city. The garden was not large enough to contain even a fraction of the assembled to cadres. It was filled nearly. Last Thursday night, 2 P.M. was the opening time set for the meeting but the famous building was filled. There wasn't space for anyone.

The call to speakers was a record of the union's leadership. President Dubinsky and General Manager Hochman delivered the keynote addresses and were the first to speak. Theirs the fact that the Union would not recede a step from its program for bettering wages and conditions of the workers and insisting enforcement of the agreement, Dubinsky announced.

As the meeting progressed, it became clear that the workers were determined to hold. Strikes and boycotts were called and a meeting of the workers were still in the shops. Workers of the strikers gathered. They announced that the agreement was no agreement and that a general strike was won.

"The representatives of the workers to strike for limitation of hours, for 8 hours a day, for 6 days a week, and the United System of Price Settlement, was unanimously the strongest card in the hands of the Union organizers.

Strong telegram from W. F. Wright, the former president of the American Federation of Labor, and Joseph P. Ryan, head of the Central Trade and Labor Council of New York, promised the demonstration full moral and financial support in their struggle for a new agreement.

President Dubinsky analyzed the course of negotiations and said that the history of the industry proved that no important agreement had been signed while the workers were still in the shops. Workers of the strikers gathered. They announced that the agreement was no agreement and that a general strike was won.

"Arise Ye Prisoners...."
LOCAL 22 SPORT SQUIDS

By Leo Cohen

Alice Schwartz becomes the Barn-  
bank of sport the other right and  
tries to graft a little soccer on the  
game of basketball. Alice plays  
the snappy game of basketball but  
has a touch of the legendary  
mayhem for which some daily  
coarse-word puzzle fan invented the  
name soccer. Now in soccer you  
may use any and all parts of the  
body in any way you choose, with  
the hands, Don’t ask me why—  
guess it’s just to make things  
harder. Anyway from the lively  
work, the prettiest sight in a  
very great deal is the way the  
laces bounce the leather on his  
head andanness of the soccer  
field in the right direction.

Well, Alice was playing basketball  
when a sideline klatterer with a  
top editorial voice (the klatterer  
always has strong voices) shouted: "Abe—  
you’re on the court...” Abe forgets  
playing basketball and relaxed into  
his soccer technique. Wham!  
He knocked the ball up on his  
brain pan and, with a twist of his  
head, sent the leather to the  
basket. If this was a fairly tame  
fake I’ll tell you that he balled the  
head, Abe has a fair-sized brain,  
much at that because it slammed  
there, but that was the thrill  
we award Abe with our braved  
head illustrer adorned with a pin  
representing the brain.

Oh, the way toward high scores  
In the League—Isidor Schwartz.  
He’s sinking them lately as  
though he might be playing the  
basketball. If he beats that lads  
after next month, he’ll have a  
high score medal on him at the  
end of the season.

The style adorns in the market  
are several. One of the best  
thought of it first for soccer uni-  
forms. That gray and red combi-  
nation looks better on the boys  
who actually artistry and striking  
it’s appealing to the eye. But the  
boys are discovering that  
these uniform aren’t like those the  
Beverly High outfits was not so  
jealous in. Candidates must show  
athleticism in the style. Then the  
boys are not so footloose. A high  
score drop in an either occasion  
or both.

Let’s hand a pink orchid to the  
girl’s basketball team. After  
losing right where they stand-ed  
to be from Local 91, the girls  
turn around and take the Joint  
Kodewriter Council by dishing out  
a 24 to 2 stuffling. The builders  
pull up a right but didn’t have enough  
experience to turn back the 22 streamers  
from the game are waiting for a  
return battle with 91. That’ll be  
next week.

Lester Reznarzewski announces  
ten and joyfully that he finally broke  
into the scoring column because  
the presence of the girls made  
him that little additional inspira-  
tion. At Bellmore belongs to  
that school. He said Lester: "The  
girls might be inspiration to you;  
but I wish I had some source of  
perseverance to my mouth.” Mayiss,  
Arun after the dear girls too much.

The girls’ callisthenic drill  
will be a happy hunting ground  
for the before-and-after school  
of advertising men. In one group  
and the "mudlet" and "furniture"  
fn're the living statues and turn  
are also the life of the party. In  
the group are the three perfect  
"hrefs" who perform with grace and  

Shore Tribute Dinner Draws Great Labor Host

A Man of Words and Acts

B. Charnell Vladeck, New York’s labor investigator, preceded, and featured in the opening of the dinner  
that, "the New York labor movement was honoring a man  
who has proved not merely by words but by acts that he was one of  
his ablest and most gifted sons. The  
leader holds he leaves the  
feast of embers to the night of  
the season is not the  
actor of bridges in the construc- 

tion of skyscrapers; it is the  
man who manages to get workers 
and cohesion in the lives of 
the humble and oppressed, who can 
aware and awakens and to the 
true function of organization 
and can maintain such organization 
by the organization of his own 
personality until it is made 
possibility of the use of their 
artistic needs.

Tourist master Vladeck introduced 
the speaker—W. C. Cullison,  
who spoke in behalf of the  
American Federation of Labor 
and party of 
Samuel Shore in the name of 
the New York Workers’ Union,  
occupying time of those, paid honor on  
Saturday, February 1, at the  
Shore home, owner and founder of 
the vital workers’ organizations 
in the main ballroom of the  
Shore home, Hn Sidston, and 
Boulevard, New York Cty.

Samuel Shore, the speaker at 
the dinner pointed out, has won an 
unsung record of achievement in 
the ILGWU and in many 
branches of the labor movement 
for the past twenty-five years.  
For years his activities have 
contributed in the cause of the 
white goods workers, while he had 
actually led out of the "wildness 
of employers. Abraham, Brother 
Shore had been an active figure 
in the Local 188, the United  
Bread Workers," took a 
lively part during and after 
the Chicago and many other  
strikes, which marked an 
outstanding ten years of his 
history; Morris Feinsteins, 
represented the Chicago 
Bread Workers, while Louis 
Walshman, who spoke in the 
name of the Socialist Party, 
Mary Cullison, a member of the 
Bread Workers, and finally 

President David Dubinsky, at the  
ILGWU.

"Collective Bargainers" 
Par Excellence

President Dubinsky spoke at  
length and dwelt on the growth of  
Local 91, which under the  
leadership of shore, has grown to 
the estate of the third largest union to  
the ILGWU. He commented on 
Shore’s renowned ability as a 
organizer and "collective bargainer"  
pointing to the recently concluded 
year’s agreement in the under- 
wear industry which awarded a 
strike and wrested notable 
accomplishments for the workers as 
a simple of Shore’s deserved hand- 
ing of industrial matters. He fur- 
ther paid tribute to Shore’s, out- 
standing achievements as an  
organizer of workers, cited his opin- 
ion record over the past few years 
during which the organization over 
which he presides reached out to 
the farthest limits and is now occupy- 
ing a front place in the ILGWU.  
In appreciation of those who had 
been in charge of Local 91 while 
shore had been away from the 
state, President Dubinsky men- 
tioned who wish to receive the same 
award of Abraham, who was mem- 
ber of Local 91 from 1912 to 1925, 
the "Irish" of his years of history, 
where he and his companions to 

Has Finger On Members’ "Pulse" 

The secret of power is to give the  
people a hand in the direction of  
the u. The workers’ control is 
there to serve the people and  

Deborah Sanato-  
rium Gets 2 Beds  
From Local 99

The old-age benefit group at 
The Local 99 has already 

persuaded the local committee 
and the employers so that more 
beds are available for the old- 
sters who are over 65. More 
members of the local at least since 
the 1933 general strike, and no 
longer able to work, have no 
source of support.

The committee also aided 
another appropriation of $350 for 
the upkeep of two beds at the De- 
borah, H. L. I. Sanatorium, to 
which it is intended to send dis- 
abled members affected by tuberculosis. The workers of the 
Beverly High Fund provides a payment of $254 to such members as, on account of his sick- 
ness, are compelled to quit work 
and reside from the local.

President Dubinsky and concluded  
the talk. "Nothing requires 
more sympathy. Sam Shore’s past 
and present experiences belong to 
the White Goods Workers’ Union, 
which afforded him that oppor- 
tunity for active duty in our work. 
We made it because we want to 
these workers, the quality 
and the language of our 
members. That enabled us to 
respond with a maximum of sensi- 
tivity to our community needs 
and aspirations."

Telegrams were received from 
Abraham Calman, editor "Daily For- 
ward"; Morris Antonius, first 
vice-president (ILGWU); Joseph Schloss- 
nberg, secretary-treasurer; Abraham 
Cohn, general manager of 
Clothing Workers; Julius 
Hochman, general manager of 
Dress and Apparel; Arvo Levenson, 
manager of Local 91 Joint 
Board, and Arnold G. 
and Alex Ross, military work- 
ner; Alexander Lee, Frank Cross- 
man, and S. W. Davis, officers 

Local 142’s Pride and Joy—A Blooming Glutet

There are Seven of Them, Reserve and All—Though Joe Twinning Maintains That Five of 

them Would Be Enough to Cop That Chump Bumpin.
ILGWU Local Formed in Far Tennessee Town

By Ann L. Davis

In the heart of the Appalachian Mountains, surrounded by sheer walls of rock worn smooth by countless rains, stone and streams that have wasted their fury on this earth forever, live the people of the town of Jellico, Tenn. A well-drawn map, the circles through the mountains with their guitar pattern on it, is the only method of impress or appeal to the town other than the music, which also adds its way through the mountains and through tunnels to Jellico. Here and there, these have been opened on the mountainside with paths leading from these months of shelves to the road. Among these gazing black holes are the cameralike openings through which the miners make their entrance into the dark, creepy pits.

Miners' Kin Among Girls, Makers

The Callaway Basket Company is located in Jellico; among its workers are many sons and daughters and wives of the miners. With the wages of the NRA, wages, were established with the help of the United States Chamber of Commerce, which would not allow the company to pay less than the NRA standard wage, which is $5.00 a week.

Big Ed" Discovers ILGWU

They wanted a Union, though they could never discover which one. They turned to the only one they knew, the Eight-Minute Workers. They approached "Big Ed" Hare, who had just led the mine workers in Jellico in their successful strike. They had seen him lead the hundreds of miners in Jellico, speaking of life and death, their gains and their losses. He was the power house of mine and life and fought for the rights of the workers, and he was the stick with which the greatest miners found the ILGWU.

Toni-K ITEM, Southern representative, immediately went to Jellico and began to negotiate with the firm. An agreement was reached containing increases of from 1.5 cents to 6 cents per hour, which was raised to 50 cents in the first year and $1.00 in the second year. A meeting was called to ratify the contract, and every man present voted for the 132 on strike was present. The agreement was discussed and accepted and the strikers went back to work.

"Strategic" Meeting Place

On November 15, Tom Plunk and Joseph Jones, educational director of the Atlanta, Ga., local, participated in the presentation and formal installation of the charter to Local 218. The talks were followed by an evening of dancing, and the reception of representatives from the larger unions in the state and their friends of the United Mine Workers' Union. It should be noted that Jellico is partly in Tennessee, which is a state where, and partly in Kentucky, which is a state where the affair was given wide and extensive publicity. This situation, however, did not lead to any conflict with any of the members who had been on strike for a time to ensure that the miners were on strike.

The dancing involved far into the night, with the "strategic" meeting place met with trepidation and made plans for future work of the local both as to business matters and educational activities. Because of the lack of other forms of amusement, the members of Local 218 met very often in the homes of members, playing cards, singing and dancing.

The bonds of friendship and unity are very close between Jellico and Atlanta, ga. During December, when an application for certification was filed with the National Labor Relations Board, it was expected that the miners would have help from the miners of Jellico and help to acquit them with the intruders [sic].

This brings the story of Local 218 at Jellico to a close. Thanks to all who have helped us in the recording of the important mountains over the mountain ranges of Tennessee and Kentucky.
by Thomas W. Kattewau, V.P.
Manager, Cleveland Joint Board

Our New Agreements

In the past 5 years we have succeeded beyond our dreams in Cleveland in establishing peace for two of the three cloaking unions. The third, the Ohio, is making an effort to develop itself. The agreement reached with the Ohio, the Ohio-Cloaks All, is a revolutionary step forward, and one which will enable us to work more harmoniously and efficiently.

There are a few points of this agreement which we are not satisfied with, but the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages.

The agreement provides for a 5-cent increase in wages for the workers, and a 1-cent increase in wages for the employers.

The agreement also provides for the establishment of a joint committee to investigate and settle any disputes that may arise.

The agreement is a step in the right direction and we are looking forward to the future with hope and confidence.

Cleveland Educational Leaders: Seated, Berndine McGruder, Director of Educational Department; standing: Esther Schwartz, Secretary; Esther Schwartz, Secretary, Recreational Committee.

The enthusiasm of our members for these activities is encouraging, and we are giving a great deal of thought to developing opportunities for education on a larger scale.

Teledo

The popularity of Unity House, coupled with the fact that we are not far away from a hotel and can take advantage of it, has prompted the members of the women's Local 28 to do a job of housekeeping for the hotel and have a very successful affair.

The Blanket Branch, under the leadership of Brother Albert Bold and Sister Frances Bush together with a group of active men and women on the executive board, has developed into a very active section of the Local. They have a good organization and are keeping up excellent conditions.

The Blanket Branch is a real feather in the cap of the Local and is doing good work.

The Executive Board is arranging a dance for Saturday, February 21, for the purpose of selling "landmark" tickets. This dance, under the leadership of Sister Frances Bush, active executive board member, is also doing very good work.

Good luck, Local 28 — You are doing good work.

Bro. Solomon

Some of the active members of our Local have recently given us a great deal of encouragement. Brother Selles, in his 25 years of service, has been a real asset to our Local. He has been very active in our Local, and his presence has been very much appreciated.

Brother Selles was very much pleased and stated that this was the best Local he had ever been a member of.

Our Local is doing a splendid job of organizing and는미 has made the most of the opportunity given to it.

Teledo

The demand for the signing of an agreement was precipitated by the fact that during the past few weeks the demand for the firm has been increasing. A large number of garments have been received, and this is causing a great deal of difficulty among our Toledo members.

When we first approached the firm, the stock situation was critical, and an agreement was not reached in time to prevent a strike. When, however, they learned that we were absolutely ready to go out and strike, the firm agreed to go through with it, and they signed an agreement.

In order to establish stability of the firm in the three shops working for the firm, this agreement provides, among other things, that the firm will not enter into any contracts with any labor organizations while the agreement is in force. The Toledo organization, headed by Brother Selles, is a very capable and active group of men, and is in splendid shape morally as well as financially. The agreement has also been talked over with most of the firms in the area, and the Toledo organization is fully satisfied with the arrangement.
How Many Organizational Workers in U.S.?  

By Charles P. Howard  
President, International Typographical Union, Committee for Industrial Organization  

In discussing the success or failure of the organization policies of the American Federation of Labor during its recent consolidation, the above statement was made by those who proposed industrial organization that there were thirty million workers in the United States. It was also stated the records show approximately three and one-half million are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

This statement was made that after fifty years of effort, this does not indicate a satisfactory degree of success of organizing the wage workers of the nation. Recognition of the importance of this point was charged to the refusal of the A. F. of L. to organize and solicit policies for organization to adequately meet the ever-changing conditions in the labor picture.

The statement is to the organization policies were not being questioned by those who oppose any change in our organization policies. None of those who participated in the debate declared the number of the workers who were organized had been greatly exaggerated. This statement was often made that we are in conflict with the fact that our efforts at organization have not been done in good faith and that there have been more effective policies adopted. However, in one paper where the number of organized workers were used to support the statements and it was ignored that the President of the Federation had expressed his belief that these fifteen million workers could be organized under its banner.

The most comprehensive and accurate statistics available, bearing upon the number of organized workers are to be found in the career reports appearing from time to time. An analysis of these reports in The Journal of the American Statistical Association show there were deficiencies for the year 1920, when the workers were in the United States in that year. Of this number 26,451,177 were skilled and unskilled workers and 2,097,506 were clerical workers. Therefore, the workers in these classes totalled 32,948,683. While it would be expected that there is a considerable number in these classes that are not organized.

First and most important, the best workers. This action should be extended to them. Their wages will be increased. This would be the most logical means of raising and create greater demand for them. Their hours of work would be reduced. This would provide opportunities for employment of some of those who are now unemployed. The increase in gross labor resulting from the larger number of workers will create an employment for an additional number. Thus, instead of being constricted to the present annual condition of eight to ten million unemployed workers. It is entirely logical that the solution of the unemployment problem is to be found in the organization of the millions of workers now employed by the industrial employers.

Second, the organization of these workers would protect those who are now organized. It organized under the banner of the A. F. of L. It would be more effective if it directed its philosophy and desires that they would be more effective if they organized and solicit policies for organization to adequately meet the ever-changing conditions in the labor picture.

Third, the concerns and industries in which the workers are employed would not suffer from the unfair competition of those concerns and industries in which the workers are unemployed and in which the wages are higher and the hours of work longer and the working conditions are better. They would not engage in cut-throat competition through cutting wages and extending working hours.

Fourth, by increasing the number of organized workers the demand for union-made products would be greater. What would be more helpful in maintaining business and industrial prosperity than the millions relating to purchase and circling produced under unsafe conditions?

Fifth, the efforts of those who represent the workers in securing state and national legislation would be more effective if these legislation represented those added millions that are now workers. They are developing policies of regulating wages, hours, and conditions of employment. They are interested in the development of the importance of organized workers and the utmost force in formulating this legislation can not be overestimated.

These facts should be apparent to the most obtuse mind. It is essential that the men of organized workers in mass production, and other industries be organized. Organized police power in the government and the organization of labor have not been as effective as they should be. The new condition which is rapidly developing will make it even more difficult of the past, to say that the standards which have been established by the agreementers of the organized minor. Craft unions have nothing to lose because as a result of organizing working men and women, who are new organized, and the basis that they are willing to accept.

We will not forget these workers will be organized. Conditions will continue to improve: They shall be organized under the leadership of the American Federation of Labor. As the philosophy becomes sympathetic or antagonistic.

Charles P. Howard

Is This Division?

Springfield, Mass., Shop Strike Settled After 2 Weeks

Union Terms Won—Drive Goes On

The work-strike of the workers of Cosmos Sportswear Co., located at 2526 Chestnut Street, Springfield, Mass., was settled on Wednesday, February 5, in a conference between the IWW representatives, Al Dasser and David Golden in Western Mass., the State Board of Control and Arbitration.

The terms of the settlement are: (1) Recognition of the Union; (2) Strikers to be taken back without discrimination; (3) 12-hour work week; (4) Dimes that cannot be sold are to be sold at the next to the Board; (5) Wages to be determined by the union and the workers.

Organizer Dasser declared after the settlement that the minimum wages required by the statute would be a considerable increase over the wages paid prior to the strike. He said he hoped a local union would be chartered at once and that negotiations with other similar manufacturers in Springfield and other West Mass. towns would continue.

The settlement was due in material degree to efforts of Prof. John J. Murray, chairman of the Arbitration Board and Fred Knight, the Board’s attorney in the case.

PLAY, DANCE, SING, ACT AND STAND UP FOR THE UNION! Join Your Classes

Can Women Lead?  

By Fannie M. Cohn

Each group in society is confronted with the problem of leadership. This problem is assuming particular importance in the labor movement, faced with a changing world in which many forces are at work for good and evil. The labor movement is still more complicated for a woman leader. Many characteristics of women are both to be detrimental and to be developing. It is said, for example, that women are too emotional and that they are overemotional and too emotional; hence, their experience is limited. It is further stated that their counsel is too personal; that they are jealous of each and other and lack generosity in encouraging and recogizing ability in other women who aspire to leadership.

Essentials for Leadership

The so-called "shortcomings" of women are over-emphasized because we generalize for a leadership in the home, the school, the church, the factory, the office, the court, the council chamber, the union, the nation and the world. The facts that women have the right to vote, that they are leaders in the labor movement, is ignored. These characteristics are personal, superficial, understandable. Women are to lead. It is not for women; it is for the woman. It is for the question of leadership qualities. Just the same, they have the same qualifications as the man. Women should be taught the responsibilities of leadership. Women in leadership should not be considered a "women's job." They should be given a chance to develop the leadership qualities essential to leadership as such. Women should be taught patience, tact, and the tools of the trade. A cop-out of leadership, essentially for leadership. Women are to lead. It is not for women; it is for the women. It is for the same qualification of leadership as such. Women should be trained as leaders. Women should be taught the responsibilities of leadership. Women in leadership should not be considered a "women's job." They should be given a chance to develop the leadership qualities essential to leadership as such. Women should be taught patience, tact, and the tools of the trade.

The settlement was due in material degree to efforts of Prof. John J. Murray, chairman of the Arbitration Board and Fred Knight, the Board’s attorney in the case.

Gain More by Working Less

As working women more fully realize their importance in the economic life of our country, they are gaining more and more in their ability to build and practice complete efficiency in their work. Moreover, they are now entering more of the factory, the store, and the workshop. The women leading out in the work of the movement are determined to change the status quo in the home. The leaders of the movement are determined to change the status quo in the home. The movement for the women to have the right to vote is growing stronger and stronger. The women's movement for the right to vote is growing stronger and stronger. The movement for the women to have the right to vote is growing stronger and stronger.
Knitwear Riverside Strike Stirs Town

By Louis Nelson
Manager, Joint Council
Knitgoods Workers

The Knitgoods Union, which is in contractual relations with the Joint Council of Knitgoods Workers' Unions, moved their plans to settle their strike last week, but that in a quiet while.

They had all of the workers of the Riverside plant sign up with the Union. It was, therefore, quite a surprise to Mr. Manny Morris, after the workers' association had claimed him for support, to see the workers on strike for union recognition, higher wages and shorter hours. Mr. Morris, who was feeling comfortably in the fact that he could dislike the strike greatly, but economic depression to get the workers of the small town of Riverside to work for any price offered to them, was hurried to town to see that they would not work for the petty wages offered to them.

Edward W. Schaefer, organizer of the Joint Council of the Knitgoods Workers' Unions, appeared before the Township Council of Riverside and convinced the members of the town council of the Union's organizing the workers of the mill.

At the workers of the town are out on strike now. On the second day of the strike, the Riverside Knitting Mills "found" the organizers, Dean of Knitting Mills, and several police officers on the picket line. The strike was quickly ended, without arrest or interference.

The Strike immediately appealed to the County Council, and the release of the sentenced workers was ordered. The case is now before the County Council. The Union will do everything to protect the rights of the workers who are on strike and the rights of the workers in Riverside to organize and maintain the American system of living. The charge the Union organizers are "saboteurs" does not hold water. Our organizers come to Riverside to help improve the conditions of the workers and of the town people, but the Union can be no equal to the conditions.

Neither the Mill owners nor the Workers have any desire to strike. The trouble is that the workers have no union to protect them. The Union is on the job now and will not give up the fight.

The Knitgoods Joint Council calls upon all labor organizations and all workers living in this town to support the workers who are striking for better conditions.

Elm City Five in Business-Like Mood

Stewart兴业

Manager Schub's Entry for Basketball Tournament Honors Coach Claims They Can't Lose.

The Elm City Five is a basketball team that has been consistently successful in recent years. Their coach, Mr. Stewart, has high hopes for their performance in the upcoming tournament. He claims that his team is prepared to win the competition and is looking forward to the challenge.

Knitwear Council Checks in With a Winning Octette

They'll Have to Prove to Us That We Have Better Basketball Youngsters Than These—Keep An Eye On Their Record.

The Knitwear Council is proud to present their Octette, a group of talented young basketball players. They have been practicing diligently and are ready to show the world what they're capable of. Keep an eye on their record as they take the court and prove their worth.

February 18, 1936

Page Eleven

Connecticut Locals Keep Up Fine Record

By Bernard Schub
Manager, Connecticut Locals

Right at the beginning of the year the Connecticut Locals of the ILGWU have launched several activities. Some have been local, some educational and the educational forums, meetings with students and staff groups are being held frequently, to make students familiar with the ILGWU. The Locals are making progress in the spirit of a strike.

"Runaway" Shops

We, too, have our present situation with "runaway" shops. The Acme Dress Company of Hartford has acknowledged that it would be more

Education Activities

Besides the regular routine of members' shops, meetings and adjusting complaints, we also find time to plan educational activities. Two educational meetings were held, one at the New Haven branch and one at the Waterbury branch. The first meeting was addressed by Father M. Callum and the second, which was held on Tues-

Knitwear Riverside Strike Stirs Town

Other "Runaway" Conflicts in Pennsylvania, N. J. and N. Y.

By Louis Nelson
Manager, Joint Council
Knitgoods Workers

The Shandy Morris Driving Mills, which are in contractual relations with the Joint Council of Knitgoods Workers' Unions, moved their plans to settle their strike last week, but that in a quiet while.

Knitgoods Union Will Discuss General Strike

A call to all members of the Joint Council of the Knitgoods Workers' Unions, Local 125, has been issued by the council's leaders to meet at a general meeting on Thursday, February 18th. The meeting, to be held in Brooklyn, is expected to discuss several issues, including the general strike in knitwear industry. A heavy turnout is expected and arrangements are being made to accommodate attendees. All members of Local 125 are being encouraged to attend this important meeting.

Have You Joined Your Center Yet?

The Joint Council of the Knitgoods Workers' Unions is asking all members to join their center. Membership is important for the unity and success of the union. Please consider joining today.
Charlotte Carr—Chief of Relief

As interviewed by Edith Kinse

Charlotte Carr, the persuasive, determined, and compassionate leader of the Emergency Relief Bureau in New York City, has been a staunch advocate for the disadvantaged and vulnerable during her tenure in the role. Her work has earned her numerous accolades and recognition for her dedication to social welfare and justice.

The job of Charlotte Carr demanded much more than merely distributing relief to those in need. It required a deep understanding of the issues and the ability to navigate the bureaucratic landscape to ensure that the needs of the people were met. Carr's leadership was characterized by her commitment to the principle of relief, her capacity to inspire others, and her unwavering dedication to the cause.

Carr's influence extended beyond the Emergency Relief Bureau. She was a forceful advocate for the rights of women and children, and her work laid the groundwork for many of the social reforms that would later become law. Her legacy continues to inspire generations of leaders who recognize the power of compassionate action and the importance of addressing the root causes of poverty and inequality.

In conclusion, Charlotte Carr's contributions to the field of social work and her dedication to the cause of justice and equality remain a testament to her legacy. Her work continues to inspire us to strive for a more equitable and just society, where all individuals are afforded the dignity and respect they deserve.
E D U C A T I O N A L  D E P A R T M E N T

Fannie M. Cohn, Secretary
Louis Schiffier, Supervisor
Cultural Recreation Division

WHAT'S UNDER YOUR D A Y?

Join your classes and get ahead!

Join your classes and get ahead!

We have new books for workers.

Some students know just about
both and lose interest in one
or the other. There is just the
philosopher. A "philosopher
(date)" by T. R. Jackson, a
book in which the student in
the United States as he should
be. The publisher of the philosopher
in the British and "The Librarian
College" in France says, "The
philes," we say deeply interested
in many of our courses and
another pamphlet worth of note
is "The Three Classes of Men for
Men" by Charles Troeltsch.

There are many pages of American
conference which the entire view of
American do not open for the
purpose of the pamphlet. We get
suggestions about these pamphlets
from a great American" in our
"The Truth," we say deeply interested
in many of our classes and
another pamphlet worth of note
is "The Three Classes of Men for
Men" by Charles Troeltsch.

The West Side Library has the
collection of the advertisements
of the art of India.

New Shop of the Printers'
Craft is organized in the
'most important.

The Public School.

The new school year begins on
Wednesday, September 5th.

The first day is a day of

Classes in the school year will
be conducted in the following
venues.

Atlanta
Boston
Chicago
New York

Citrus to be equipped with
brushed and hand-washable
class supplies, magazine racks, vases, etc.

Flashers from the Field

Flashers from the Field

Boston

Flashers from the Field

Flashers from the Field

Forum

Flashers from the Field

Flashers from the Field

Flashers from the Field

Flashers from the Field

Flashers from the Field

Flashers from the Field

Flashers from the Field
In Eastern Cotton Garment Area...

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

The "runaway" shops have become a very serious problem in the New Bedford area. This trend, which has been increasing for some time, is causing serious problems for both the unions and the employers. The situation is particularly acute in the area of New Bedford, Massachusetts, where a number of garment manufacturers have opened "runaway" shops and are engaging in competitive bidding for workers. This has led to a decline in union membership and a decrease in wages and benefits for union members. The situation has also caused problems for the local community, as the loss of jobs has led to increased unemployment and a decline in the local economy.

In response to these challenges, the United Garment Workers of America (UGWA) has been working to organize new members and to improve conditions in the industry. The union has also been working to negotiate better contracts with employers, and has been successful in securing higher wages and benefits for its members. In addition, the UGWA has been working to improve the working conditions in the garment industry, including better safety and health standards.

The UGWA has been reaching out to the community to educate them about the problems facing the industry and to encourage them to support the union. The union has also been working to build alliances with other labor organizations and with community groups to promote social justice and economic rights for all workers.

The issues facing the garment industry are complex and multifaceted, and require a comprehensive approach. The UGWA and its allies are committed to working together to find solutions that will benefit all workers in the industry and in the local community.
Among the Cutters of New York

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

Catalog In A Pile

While negotiations are now proceeding for the signing of a new agreement in the dress industry, the contract expired on March 24, more than a month before, thus obliging workers to accept the old work law.

The office is working all cutters and on March 14 all cutters were asked to come in, 2 hours per week and to keep out of the shops for all days except Saturday or Sunday. Anyone caught committing a work-off violation will be enumerated against the Executive Board and dismissed.

The following are but a few of the many cases dealt with by the Executive Board on charges of work-off during illegal hours.

Saturday Working

The office received complaints that the cutters of the Signet under 25 and those working on Saturdays were doing work during illegal hours. Our comrade, Louis Epstein, who is in charge of this department, went on Saturday, January 35, at 5 P.M. and found the doors of the shop bolted. He went to the office on Sunday and we found out that the committee sent the cutter out and informed the immigration that the cutter is not working. Following this, cutters 2, Weisstein, No. 152; cutters 3, Schmeling, No. 9; and cutters 4, Silverman, No. 14, were stopped from working. After two such incidents, all cutters were sent for. When the shop was closed for two and a half days, the shop admitted the violation and a fine of 25 cents per hour was deducted from their pay. The cutters are being counseled and are being warned by the shop not to again commit such a violation. The chief reason advanced was that the signet (a cutters' union) is not working.

The shop of Samuel Fishman, 352 East 100th Street, was visited on Saturday, March 14, at 5 P.M. The shop was opened and the signet were watching the shop from across the street. The signet observed the chief, who is known as Louis Schuster. The signet questioned this cutter and found that he had been receiving $7 per week while holding a working card for $6. A complaint was filed by the cutter and he was suspended. An order for the amount was collected from the signet and the cutter was permitted to go back to work.

Working Below Scale of Wages

Sam Fish, No. 557, working for the Golden Star Dress, 227 West 36th Street, was discharged by the firm. He appeared at the office of the local and filed a complaint. The signet answered Louis Fishman questioned this cutter and found that he had been receiving $5 per week while working a working card for $4. A complaint was filed and he was suspended. An order for the amount was collected from the signet and the cutter was permitted to go back to work.

Justice Pure Fifteen

ATTENTION Cutters of Local 10
REGULAR MEMBER MEETING will be held on Monday, February 24, 1936
ARLINGTON HALL
17th Street, N. W.
10:30 A.M. Sharp. Cutters are urged to attend.

Dress Pattern Makers Are Ready For Big Battle

Local 31 Busy Mustering, Strength For Recognition

It is not so long since the pattern maker, because of his special place in the dress industry, felt that he was a skillful and most skilled workers, was not considered a worthy person from a union viewpoint.

The economic situation, widespread unemployment of the job, and the job of the laborer and the pattern makers into the camp of organized labor. Today, Local 31 finds itself in the preparatory work for a general meeting of the union's districts and for the possibility of any of the other labor groups.

The local is carrying on, with its usual efficiency and zeal, the work of organization of activity. Regular meetings are being held, and there is now an extensive system of meetings which are addressed by leading officers of the ILGWU and the President of the local as well as by the leaders of the organizations.

Further details in regard to the union will appear in next issue of "Justice."
EDITORIAL NOTES

Enter, ILGWU

It would probably be incorrect to state that this is the first time the ILGWU has ventured with a label into the consumer market of the country. Way back in 1913 the ILGWUU sponsored a special convention in Yonkers, N.Y., to put into large-scale circulation the label which is the women's garment workers' organization had adopted shortly after its affiliation with the A. F. of L. at the turn of the century.

Very little, however, came from that convention, as both the membership of the Union at that period of our history and the leadership which succeeded next year the Dyche-Rosenberg regime were not sufficiently interested to support the prospect of a viable and costly label campaign.

Following that attempt, the ILGWU label fell into practical disuse. Time and again, since the Yonkers convention, label talk would be sporadically revived, only to lapse again into inaction. In 1924, the Providence Label, a "tag for health and decency of employment," was introduced on the initiative of the Union in the New York market and made some headway; only to be stifled out after a year and a half by a movement of several other intra-industry institutions by a wave of interindustry strike which rooked the organization to its very foundations. In 1933, the NRA brought into our industry a label representing the authority of the codes with sweeping powers and still greater prestige—only to become a memory, after the court set it upon the NRA in May, 1935. Since then, the cost and suit industry, upon forming a national recovery board, has adopted a Recovery Label for coats and suits, sponsored by all the factors in the industry, including the Union, and this Recovery Board is making valiant efforts to have this label adopted by all coat and suit manufacturers in every market in the country.

All these labels, however, without detracting from their potential or actual value for the workers and the industry as a whole—were in no sense union tags. The decision of the General Executive Board last November, to put upon the market an ILGWU label and to push its spread through vigorous publicity, marks the first recovery of the union label in the women's wear industry since its early days, a re-entry that is prompted by fundamental changes in the industry itself and in the organizational structure of the Union.

It is clear that the next big task of the ILGWU is the organization and the stabilization of earnings and working hours in the large cotton garment industry, which is still employing tens of thousands of workers in non-union factories on a below-subistence level of labor conditions. These workers produce low-bracket price merchandise largely for the low-purchasing power groups of the population, wage earners and their families and farmers' wives and daughters. That this large consumer field is responsive to the union label appeal has been demonstrated over a period of years by other unions in other industries, and it cannot be disputed that the logic of experience has caused our own General Board in deciding upon first launching the label for the cotton dress and other cotton garment sectors of our industry.

The ILGWU drive for the union label is already under way. Within a month dresses wearing the label of the ILGWU Union will be widely available in retail stores. To put the label across, to make first, the retailer feels that there is a demand for it, our own members, the 220,000 members of the ILGWU, will have to be behaving as the label to storekeepers where they do business. Our women members should let their retailers know that manufacturers are beginning to sew labels into dresses, and let them know at the same time that the label means something to them. Next, a countrywide appeal in behalf of the label will be directed to the "spheres of influence" of the women, their "sphere of influence," which includes other millions of women dress purchasers, through the labor press, the general consumer press, and many other such fields of activity.

The ILGWU is starting this new campaign for wider union control of 'or conditions in the women's wear industry with the same earnestness and enthusiasm that aided all industrial unions in the past few years. Concentration on the cotton garment product, as a first move in this campaign, should make the campaign more compact, and in the long run the cotton garment industry will, we hope, when the union label drive gets under full steam, begin to realize that they are contending against not only a front-line union that is the United Clothing Workers in the United States, but against union conditions in their factories but against a steady, rising demand for union label dresses on the part of a large sector of the consumer population which knows what it wants and, as a rule, gets it.

The "Industrial Committee" and Industrial Democracy

It is an interesting question whether that the Committee for Industrial Democracy which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is head, have chosen to call itself, is not, in the light of the present situation, it would have saved itself a lot of annoyance, We doubt it, and for the following reason.

The "industrial Committee," that is to say, the Committee for Industrial Democracy, which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is head, is the committee that that Committee for Industrial Democracy, which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is head, is the committee that that Committee for Industrial Democracy, which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is head, is the committee that that Committee for Industrial Democracy, which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is head, is the committee that that Committee for Industrial Democracy, which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is head, is the committee that that Committee for Industrial Democracy, which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is head, is the committee that that Committee for Industrial Democracy, which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is head, is the committee that that Committee for Industrial Democracy, which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is head, is the committee that that Committee for Industrial Democracy, which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is head, is the committee that that Committee for Industrial Democracy, which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is head, is the committee that that Committee for Industrial Democracy, which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is head, is the committee that that Committee for Industrial Democracy, which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is head, is the committee that that Committee for Industrial Democracy, which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is head, is the committee that that Committee for Industrial Democracy, which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is head, is the committee that that Committee for Industrial Democracy, which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is head, is the committee that that Committee for Industrial Democracy, which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is head, is the committee that that Committee for Industrial Democracy, which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is head, is the committee that that Committee for Industrial Democracy, which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is head, is the committee that that Committee for Industrial Democracy, which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is head, is the committee that that Committee for Industrial Democracy, which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is head, is the committee that that Committee for Industrial Democracy, which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is head, is the committee that...