Justice (Vol. 18, Iss. 22)

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.

This article is available at DigitalCommons@ILR: https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice/689
ILGWU Will Not Send Delegates To Tampa Convention

"Union's Future Course Will Be Decided After AFL Convention," Says GEB

The General Executive Board of the ILGWU voted last week not to send delegation to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Tampa, Florida, because, as a result of its surveying of the Executive Council, the ILGWU, along with other affiliated of the Committee for Industrial Organization, received no credentials from the Federation to participate in the convention.

It is highly regretted, (The General Executive Board declared, that conference for the purpose of maintaining every opportunity for recognizing the existing differences between the Executive Council of the A.F.L. and the ILGWU affiliated with the C.I.O., were not held. The General Executive Board, shortly, directed its officers to continue their efforts toward reconciliation, but there are differences in the labor movement.

"Our feeling comes with regard to the controversy between the Executive Council and the C.I.O., the General Executive Board further declared, will be decided after the constitution of the A.F.L., at our next regular meeting."

Executive Board declared, that conference for the purpose of maintaining every opportunity for recognizing the existing differences between the Executive Council of the A.F.L. and the ILGWU affiliated with the C.I.O., were not held. The General Executive Board, shortly, directed its officers to continue their efforts toward reconciliation, but there are differences in the labor movement.

General Board Launches Cotton Garment Drive

$500,000 Appropriated; President Dubinsky in Charge of Campaign

Determined to utilize the "current historic moment in our national life which has brought greater hope and strength to the labor masses of the country over for an all-embracing drive to unionize the countless women's garment workers, especially, the tens of thousands of undersold and underprivileged in the cotton garment industry, the General Executive Board of the ILGWU voted last week to launch a national widespread drive, "backed by all the material resources of the Union."

In a declaration issued in connection with this decision, the GEB stresses the point that, in shaping the industrial and political situation of the hour, it is the labor organized as well as unorganized, "is ready and always in its history to demand greater participation and share in the ownership and control of our nation, ready to go to the wall for the call for organization, to demand recognition of achievement and collective bargaining, wage increases, reduced hours and other improved conditions of existence."

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in a declaration further reads, is prepared to bring to bear every means of unprotected workers the message of unionism and the economic safety and social security which unionism demands and stands for.

The initial fund of $500,000 was raised as a "pledge" of the GEB for this purpose. The ILGWU will make funds available to the General Board in amounts of $50,000 and $100,000, respectively, toward unionization campaigns. Contracts call for 3,000 workers, collective bargaining, 15-hour days for all and 100 workers in a week for railway makers. The union's drive has been completely organized in Philadelphia, Chicago and New York.

"WE'VE JUST BEGUN TO FIGHT!..."
ILGWU Rejoices in Roosevelt Triumph

Garment Workers Throughout Land Hall New Deal Victory As One of Man's of Labor's Political Advent

No sooner had the news reached across the continent that President Roosevelt won, on November 2, the greatest victory in American political history, than a united front of revolutionary and anti-Brown Street, telegrams of congratulations and laudatory words began to swing into the General Council of the ILGWU. President Dubinsky on the sidewalks of the battle in which the 'Labor Moment Workers' organization has taken an active and vital part.

Messages came from Boston, Cleveland, Baltimore, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Philadelphia, New Haven, Bridgeport, from the South and from the Twin Cities. All indicated happiness over the outcome. 'This great event as a landmark of Labor history and predicting expression of independent Labor political action in the years to come.'

It was certainly the leaders and members of the ILGWU in such cities where they had won an important part in the campaign. For the election of Roosevelt and for the nomination of Henry L. Latham for Governor of New York. In New York City, the ILGWU headquarters was alive with activity. The Union Hall was packed with people who came to hear President Dubinsky deliver a speech to the workers who had supported the campaign. The ILGWU had taken an active part in the election, organizing workers and supporting the Roosevelt administration.

The ILGWU and the Roosevelt administration had worked closely together to achieve victory. The ILGWU had played a crucial role in the election, which was seen as a major victory for Labor. The union's success in organizing workers and supporting the Roosevelt administration had helped to secure victory.

The ILGWU's success in the election was seen as a victory for Labor. The union's successes in organizing workers and supporting the Roosevelt administration had helped to secure victory.

Next President Dubinsky will continue the ILGWU's work in Labor advocacy and support for the Roosevelt administration.

'First Lady' Speaks To Staten Island Dress Workers

One hundred fifty girls stood by their machines and applauded as Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Herbert Lehman and Mrs. Crowninshield, gathered in the factory. The girls, who were working on dresses for Mrs. Roosevelt, were happy to see her and her family visit the factory.

Mrs. Roosevelt spoke to the workers about the importance of organizing and supporting Labor. She encouraged the girls to continue their work and to fight for better wages and working conditions. The girls were happy to hear her message and were grateful for her support.

In New York City, the ILGWU headquarters was alive with activity. The Union Hall was packed with people who came to hear President Dubinsky deliver a speech to the workers who had supported the campaign. The ILGWU had taken an active part in the election, organizing workers and supporting the Roosevelt administration.

The ILGWU's success in the election was seen as a victory for Labor. The union's successes in organizing workers and supporting the Roosevelt administration had helped to secure victory.

Next President Dubinsky will continue the ILGWU's work in Labor advocacy and support for the Roosevelt administration.

'First Lady' Speaks To Staten Island Dress Workers

One hundred fifty girls stood by their machines and applauded as Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Herbert Lehman and Mrs. Crowninshield, gathered in the factory. The girls, who were working on dresses for Mrs. Roosevelt, were happy to see her and her family visit the factory.

Mrs. Roosevelt spoke to the workers about the importance of organizing and supporting Labor. She encouraged the girls to continue their work and to fight for better wages and working conditions. The girls were happy to hear her message and were grateful for her support.

In New York City, the ILGWU headquarters was alive with activity. The Union Hall was packed with people who came to hear President Dubinsky deliver a speech to the workers who had supported the campaign. The ILGWU had taken an active part in the election, organizing workers and supporting the Roosevelt administration.

The ILGWU's success in the election was seen as a victory for Labor. The union's successes in organizing workers and supporting the Roosevelt administration had helped to secure victory.

Next President Dubinsky will continue the ILGWU's work in Labor advocacy and support for the Roosevelt administration.

'First Lady' Speaks To Staten Island Dress Workers

One hundred fifty girls stood by their machines and applauded as Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Herbert Lehman and Mrs. Crowninshield, gathered in the factory. The girls, who were working on dresses for Mrs. Roosevelt, were happy to see her and her family visit the factory.

Mrs. Roosevelt spoke to the workers about the importance of organizing and supporting Labor. She encouraged the girls to continue their work and to fight for better wages and working conditions. The girls were happy to hear her message and were grateful for her support.

In New York City, the ILGWU headquarters was alive with activity. The Union Hall was packed with people who came to hear President Dubinsky deliver a speech to the workers who had supported the campaign. The ILGWU had taken an active part in the election, organizing workers and supporting the Roosevelt administration.

The ILGWU's success in the election was seen as a victory for Labor. The union's successes in organizing workers and supporting the Roosevelt administration had helped to secure victory.

Next President Dubinsky will continue the ILGWU's work in Labor advocacy and support for the Roosevelt administration.

'First Lady' Speaks To Staten Island Dress Workers

One hundred fifty girls stood by their machines and applauded as Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Herbert Lehman and Mrs. Crowninshield, gathered in the factory. The girls, who were working on dresses for Mrs. Roosevelt, were happy to see her and her family visit the factory.

Mrs. Roosevelt spoke to the workers about the importance of organizing and supporting Labor. She encouraged the girls to continue their work and to fight for better wages and working conditions. The girls were happy to hear her message and were grateful for her support.

In New York City, the ILGWU headquarters was alive with activity. The Union Hall was packed with people who came to hear President Dubinsky deliver a speech to the workers who had supported the campaign. The ILGWU had taken an active part in the election, organizing workers and supporting the Roosevelt administration.

The ILGWU's success in the election was seen as a victory for Labor. The union's successes in organizing workers and supporting the Roosevelt administration had helped to secure victory.

Next President Dubinsky will continue the ILGWU's work in Labor advocacy and support for the Roosevelt administration.
ILGWU From Coast To Coast Rejoices in Roosevelt Triumph

(Continued from page 2)

headed the committee of honor of Local 21 and was besides an active member of the convention and State commit- tee committees, did particularly valuable work as chairman of the nominating committee. The mass meeting of the convention and State committee met in the Convention Hall on October 21. This meeting, which held all presidents of the various State and local union committees, was extremely well attended to the extent of 12,500 people, according to the State committee minutes, was ad- dressed by Governor Lehman, U. S. Senator John V. Lindsay, A. L. B. Dabinsky, Sidney Hillman, Louis Antonelli, Abraham Cahm, Edward F. Waldoen, Mrs. F. C. Yablack, and several others.

Philip Gamp, secretary-treasurer of the Denver Joint Board, was another "little giant" of the ILGWU whose name will go to the company "all they had and made it a gilt- ting success. Gamp's speech was nothing in the manner In achieving results made him an invaluable factor in the campaign in New York City.

Space permitting, scores of other members of the committee are contribut- ing to the success of the A.P.U. campaign. These and all similar names should be mentioned in this list of ILGWU workers who made history, together with all other union stal- worths, in putting up labor inde- cent and ruthless capital for the first time on an inspiring scale.

After it became definitely known that President Roosevelt had secured an overwhelming victory, Dabinsky forayed to join the following conveyance:

**Register For Old Age Benefits!**

NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE ILGWU

Under the terms of the Social Security Act, passed at the last session of Congress and approved by President Roosevelt, there will be established on January 1 a Federal plan for the payment of old age pensions. Our Union and the entire organized labor movement have long fought for a plan of old age benefits under which workers would no longer face want and starvation when they reach old age. Against the various amendments proposed, it is now our duty to aid the government in putting the plan in operation.

Convening November 21, 1936, every worker, equally employed or temporarily employed, is required to fill out a form, giving his name, address, age and other information which is needed in order to determine exactly each and every one to whom a pension of the ILGWU is eligible for old age benefits under the law.

The Post Office Department, which is in charge of ob- taining this information, has worked out a plan whereby the names of workers will be assembled on a single form. It is the duty of every shop chairman to see that every worker in his shop fills in and files his form.

All Local and Joint Board offices of our Union have been instructed as to the requirements in filling these forms and will be prepared to answer questions and render assistance.

UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS, in particular, are called to their local offices and fill out and file their forms through the Union.

**PLEASE NOTE THAT DECEMBER 5 IS THE LAST DATE FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT TO RECEIVE FORMS.**

Do not wait until the last day, Register for Old Age Security from your shop, but if you are unemployed or for some other reason cannot register from your shop, go to your Local Office any time between November 21 and December 5 and fill out your form so that you may be eligible for benefits.

**ILGWU Urges New Deal Amendment In Constitution**

Among the first subjects on the agenda of the special meeting of the General Executive Board held November 1, 1936, in the ILGWU, which took place at the Palace Hotel in Washington, D. C., from Monday to Wednesday, November 9 to 11, was the consider- ation of a new section of the constitution which would "secure for the working population of the country that measure of economic security which was embodied in the New Deal of 1933."

The resolution adopted de- clared that the sentiment of the country, as apparent in the re- sults of the recent national election, has "overwhelmingly crystallized in favor of a funda- mental constitutional change." For the sake of the amendment of the major labor and social enactments passed by Congress in 1932 and 1934 by the Supreme Court of the United States on the grounds of unconstitutional, Congress has repeatedly pointed out, and since it is recognized that uniformity of labor and social legislation cannot be hoped for or obtained through the action of the few workers, amendment of the Constitution is the only method by which Congress can have the necessary power to institute for the protection and advancement of the workers throughout the country.

The General Executive Board re- acted to the special committee to legislation of the ILGWU as one of the most important and to cooperate in all other labor organizations and ver- sus other workers' groups in the passage of such a constitutional amendment.
Million Voters Bury "Red Bogey"

A PAGE OF INFAMy FROM THE 1936 CAMPAIGN BOOK.

A Brief Review of the Rise and Fall of the "Dubinsky Issue"—Appeal to Race Prejudice Meets With Disastrous Failure.

Now that the battle of the ballot is over—and the enemies of the New Deal and of the standard bearers, Franklin D. Roosevelt, are worrying for cover of any try- ing frantically to climb upon the handicaps—there is no doubt that it is of interest to refer to the militant" 90's, a file of the front and side lights of the campaign of 1918 and abated by the Randoll high command and their associates upon President David Dubinsky, the Communist Party.

It is well to bear in mind that this attack upon President Dubinsky was not an incident in the campaign. In part, of course, it was due to the fact that the Republican campaign planners had not been able to call up real issues on which to appeal to the electorate against Roosevelt. The more astute among them must have conceived that such issues as "waste," "bundling," "usury," the constitution," and "half-abortions, half-realizations, half-plainness against the American voter. And so, encouraged by the fact that they had disposed practically 50 per cent of the "Big Press," they decided to make it a cam- paign of madness, of mud-slinging, and of diet thrashing of life. In this business, they thought, William Randolph Hearst with his asserted yellow sheets would be the most invaluable to them.

That this was so is well attested by the fact that as late as July, 1935, Mr. John Hamilton, at that time a bureau chief for Hearst, in a dispatch date for the post of Republican National Chairman, which was later to be given as the keynote of the political convention. As heard in some of the Catholic social leaders, a move was recognized as necessary to "伢nique" the public into considering the American trade unionists, and other friends of labor.

By that time, too, the American Labor Party was formed in New York as a branch of the National Labor's New-Pearson League, for the express purpose of rallying all forces of labor in New York State to the defense of the New Deal and for the rebuilding of Roosevelt and the American Labor Party. Dubinsky, upon his return from Europe, became more deeply interested in the work of the American Labor Party and it came one of its staunchest sup- porters.

The Labor leaders, meantime, had without prejudice to their engagement in this battle of the ballot, and are resolutions of the Spanish Re- public. The fund, known as Labor's Act Against Spain, was initiated by the International Federation of Trade Unions for the purpose of supplying food, medicaments and clothes to American soldiers and sailors, and the militant among the tradesmen of Spain, many of whom were rendered homeless and destitute by the war. President Dubinsky understood it to raise $10,000 in voluntary contributions among the American trade unionists.

By that time, too, the American Labor Party was formed in New York as a branch of the National Labor's New-Pearson League, for the express purpose of rallying all forces of labor in New York State to the defense of the New Deal and for the rebuilding of Roosevelt and the American Labor Party. Dubinsky, upon his return from Europe, became more deeply interested in the work of the American Labor Party and it came one of its staunchest sup- porters.

"Regrettably, partisans in the United States of America are trying frantically to climb upon the handicaps—to the fact that it is of interest to refer to the militant" 90's, a file of the front and side lights of the campaign of 1918 and abated by the Randoll high command and their associates upon President David Dubinsky, the Communist Party.

It is well to bear in mind that this attack upon President Dubinsky was not an incident in the campaign. In part, of course, it was due to the fact that the Republican campaign planners had not been able to call up real issues on which to appeal to the electorate against Roosevelt. The more astute among them must have conceived that such issues as "waste," "bundling," "usury," the constitution," and "half-abortions, half-realizations, half-plainness against the American voter. And so, encouraged by the fact that they had disposed practically 50 per cent of the "Big Press," they decided to make it a cam- paign of madness, of mud-slinging, and of diet thrashing of life. In this business, they thought, William Randolph Hearst with his asserted yellow sheets would be the most invaluable to them.

That this was so is well attested by the fact that as late as July, 1935, Mr. John Hamilton, at that time a bureau chief for Hearst, in a dispatch date for the post of Republican National Chairman, which was later to be given as the keynote of the political convention. As heard in some of the Catholic social leaders, a move was recognized as necessary to "伢nique" the public into considering the American trade unionists, and other friends of labor.

By that time, too, the American Labor Party was formed in New York as a branch of the National Labor's New-Pearson League, for the express purpose of rallying all forces of labor in New York State to the defense of the New Deal and for the rebuilding of Roosevelt and the American Labor Party. Dubinsky, upon his return from Europe, became more deeply interested in the work of the American Labor Party and it came one of its staunchest sup- porters.

"Regrettably, partisans in the United States of America are trying frantically to climb upon the handicaps—to the fact that it is of interest to refer to the militant" 90's, a file of the front and side lights of the campaign of 1918 and abated by the Randoll high command and their associates upon President David Dubinsky, the Communist Party.

It is well to bear in mind that this attack upon President Dubinsky was not an incident in the campaign. In part, of course, it was due to the fact that the Republican campaign planners had not been able to call up real issues on which to appeal to the electorate against Roosevelt. The more astute among them must have conceived that such issues as "waste," "bundling," "usury," the constitution," and "half-abortions, half-realizations, half-plainness against the American voter. And so, encouraged by the fact that they had disposed practically 50 per cent of the "Big Press," they decided to make it a cam- paign of madness, of mud-slinging, and of diet thrashing of life. In this business, they thought, William Randolph Hearst with his asserted yellow sheets would be the most invaluable to them.

That this was so is well attested by the fact that as late as July, 1935, Mr. John Hamilton, at that time a bureau chief for Hearst, in a dispatch date for the post of Republican National Chairman, which was later to be given as the keynote of the political convention. As heard in some of the Catholic social leaders, a move was recognized as necessary to "伢nique" the public into considering the American trade unionists, and other friends of labor.

By that time, too, the American Labor Party was formed in New York as a branch of the National Labor's New-Pearson League, for the express purpose of rallying all forces of labor in New York State to the defense of the New Deal and for the rebuilding of Roosevelt and the American Labor Party. Dubinsky, upon his return from Europe, became more deeply interested in the work of the American Labor Party and it came one of its staunchest sup- porters.

"Regrettably, partisans in the United States of America are trying frantically to climb upon the handicaps—to the fact that it is of interest to refer to the militant" 90's, a file of the front and side lights of the campaign of 1918 and abated by the Randoll high command and their associates upon President David Dubinsky, the Communist Party.

It is well to bear in mind that this attack upon President Dubinsky was not an incident in the campaign. In part, of course, it was due to the fact that the Republican campaign planners had not been able to call up real issues on which to appeal to the electorate against Roosevelt. The more astute among them must have conceived that such issues as "waste," "bundling," "usury," the constitution," and "half-abortions, half-realizations, half-plainness against the American voter. And so, encouraged by the fact that they had disposed practically 50 per cent of the "Big Press," they decided to make it a cam- paign of madness, of mud-slinging, and of diet thrashing of life. In this business, they thought, William Randolph Hearst with his asserted yellow sheets would be the most invaluable to them.

That this was so is well attested by the fact that as late as July, 1935, Mr. John Hamilton, at that time a bureau chief for Hearst, in a dispatch date for the post of Republican National Chairman, which was later to be given as the keynote of the political convention. As heard in some of the Catholic social leaders, a move was recognized as necessary to "伢nique" the public into considering the American trade unionists, and other friends of labor.

By that time, too, the American Labor Party was formed in New York as a branch of the National Labor's New-Pearson League, for the express purpose of rallying all forces of labor in New York State to the defense of the New Deal and for the rebuilding of Roosevelt and the American Labor Party. Dubinsky, upon his return from Europe, became more deeply interested in the work of the American Labor Party and it came one of its staunchest sup- porters.

"Regrettably, partisans in the United States of America are trying frantically to climb upon the handicaps—to the fact that it is of interest to refer to the militant" 90's, a file of the front and side lights of the campaign of 1918 and abated by the Randoll high command and their associates upon President David Dubinsky, the Communist Party.

It is well to bear in mind that this attack upon President Dubinsky was not an incident in the campaign. In part, of course, it was due to the fact that the Republican campaign planners had not been able to call up real issues on which to appeal to the electorate against Roosevelt. The more astute among them must have conceived that such issues as "waste," "bundling," "usury," the constitution," and "half-abortions, half-realizations, half-plainness against the American voter. And so, encouraged by the fact that they had disposed practically 50 per cent of the "Big Press," they decided to make it a cam- paign of madness, of mud-slinging, and of diet thrashing of life. In this business, they thought, William Randolph Hearst with his asserted yellow sheets would be the most invaluable to them.
DRESS LOCALS FORGE AHEAD

Employer Fine
Sent To Mooney

Tom Boosts Spanish Red Cross; Thanks Our Union

Described by Tom Mooney as a "unique war of expression" among the "serious class enemies of society" the famous class \-- the famous red cross. The money was raised through a small committee of local 21.

The money was a small part of the total amount raised.

In his letter to Manager Sen. Tom Mooney, Mooney takes the initiative to the effect that the union has the "organizational strength" to continue "unauthorized" unions in the area.

The communication states that the money was used to cover the cost of the "Spanish Red Cross." The letter also states that the money was a small part of the total amount raised.

It is important to note that Tom Mooney was a prominent figure in the labor movement and his support for the Spanish Red Cross during the Spanish Civil War was well known.

One May Search the Map of the World for a Country That Has Suffered More From the Curse of Nationalism and the Poison of Prejudice Than Has Poland. A Thousand Armies Have Thronged Across Its Territory. Changing the Map of Europe With the Worker Paying the Price, Martha Finds a Different Spirit Under the Banner of the ILSGWU and the Dress Joint Board. Here the Barriers of Race, Color and Creed Have Been Hurdled by the Minds of the Membership. Here Are 29 Different Nationalities Asking Only One Question: "Are You a Fellow Worker?" The Time Is Not Far Distant When the Workers of the World Will Look Across Artificial Boundaries and Ask the Same Question, Then There Will Be Only One Nationality All Workers as Citizens of the World. Then Poverty, Hunger, War and War Will Disappear From the Earth, Bringing a New Era of Happiness for All.

Spanish Collections Continue in Shops

The campaign to aid the heroic Spanish workers by direct aid of funds and supplies is continuing in the shops with many reporting success.

Among the shops reporting for the second time are the following: The Greek Market, 6969 Market Street; the World News, 5628 Market Street.

Local 21 will cooperate with the newly-formed ILSGWU Comité de Trabajo to spread the word and ask for help in the fight against the "black market." The local will also take part in the "Spanish Day" celebration to be held in the near future.

Special drives like those in aid of the Spanish workers and the campaign for the American Labor Party have made it possible to send money and supplies in large quantities.

The continued work of the women's and the women's stores has been instrumental in organizing a wide movement among all workers.

The executive board of Local 21 has been actively involved in organizing this movement and has been successful in collecting funds and sending aid to Spain.

New Ideas for Many Reasons Are Good Style in All the Seasons.

Join Your Classes.
Eighteen Years Ago....

By Luigi Antonini
General Secretary, Local 60

Address Delivered at Armistice
Day Mass Meeting of Emergency
Peace Campaign at Madison
Square Garden, New York, No-
vember 11, 1926.

The necessity of awakening the conscience of the American people to the facts of world peace was never more strongly felt before in this country, in view of the threatening war abroad and the domestic situation, and there is no other occasion than Armistice Day to bring this matter to the attention of the American public through the giving of gatherings of peace and defense of peace.

Eighteen years ago today was the hour when eloquent speeches from the country from coast to coast called the movement that had been started in the country for peace and was changed and that peace would need to be reestablished in the world.

When the armistice was announced November 11, 1918, free and just peace was clearly fixt at the point of conflict that peace and war were the sine qua non of American security, prosperity and happiness.

Today is a time to state that the great majority of the American people are definitely committed to the cause of peace. In the last few years, this sentiment has received a wide expression and encouragement by the policy pursued by our Government, and the great majority of the American people are committed to the cause of peace.

This widespread sentiment for peace has also penetrated into the white house of the White House as well as to the House of Representatives, the House of Representatives of the United States, and in support of the Federal peace movement.

This feeling is based on the premise that the work of organizing labor is not just for the purpose of winning back the public's support, but for the purpose of winning back the public's confidence in the principles of peace.

Max Cohen Explains Campaign Issues

One of the Meetings That Attained a Great Deal of Press Notice During the Progress of the American Labor Party Campaign. Was That at Mineola, Where General Manager Julian Hochman Presented the Head of the Nassau County Republican Committee with a Beautifully Framed Copy of the Constitution. It Was Presented to the Republicans That Free Speech Was Still a Heritage of Free America. The Republican Committee Had Endorsed the Action of a Local Police Official in Denying the Use of the Hall to the American Labor Party. The Meeting That Eventually Took Place Was Very Well Attendance. And Brother Hochman's "Stunt," Symbolizing the Issue of the Meeting, Was Widely Commented On, in All Parts of the City and State. Picture Shows Eldrino M. Hennick, State Chairman; Brother Hochman; and John J. Buckley, Local ALP Campaign Director.

They Hear About Constitution From Us

LOCAL 32
SPORT SQUBS
By Leo Cohen
Athletic Director

The 22nd Gym Schedule

PLACE
Church of All Nations, 3 Second
Avenue, at First Street

TIME:
All at 6:30 P.M., 8:30 P.M.

MEN'S:
Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7 P.M.

WOMEN'S:
Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7 P.M.

SPECIAL NOTES:
The evening in the 22nd Gym is
open to the public.

Goldstein Clads Again

Jack Goldstein, who made his appearance in the previous issue of the paper with his column, "Goldstein Clads Again," has returned with a new article. This column, which has gained popularity among the readers, continues to provide a unique perspective on the events and issues of the day.

For those who are not familiar with the column, "Goldstein Clads Again" is a humorous and insightful commentary on current events, often with a touch of sarcasm and irreverence. The column is known for its candid and sometimes controversial commentary, making it a popular read among those who enjoy a good laugh at the expense of the Establishment.

In this edition, Goldstein Clads Again takes on a topic that is particularly pertinent in today's political climate. The column discusses the ongoing debate surrounding the issue of free speech and its implications for the American democratic process. Goldstein Clads Again argues that the erosion of free speech is a threat to the very foundation of democracy, and that it is essential for individuals and organizations to stand up against attempts to silence dissenting voices.

The column concludes by urging readers to stay informed and to engage in critical thinking when confronted with issues that affect their lives and the lives of others. Goldstein Clads Again reminds us of the importance of free speech as a cornerstone of democracy, and the responsibility that comes with exercising it.

Overall, the column continues to provide a thought-provoking and engaging read, offering readers a unique perspective on the events and issues of the day. Whether you agree or disagree with Goldstein Clads Again's arguments, the column is sure to provide a good laugh and a stimulating discussion.

---

Brother Max Cohen, Manager of Local 60. Divided the Time of His Last Meeting in Harlem Between Union Matters and the American Labor Party. The Long Visit in Harlem Was Just One Indication of How the Presidens Feel About the Country. His Harlem Branch Has the Habit of Turning Out At Least 50 Per Cent for Discussion of Union Aims.
Dressmakers Jam Vote Machines

Sample Voting Machines Installed at All the Floors at the Dress Joint Board Office and All the Branch Offices Attracted Large Crowds Anxious to Learn How to Handle the Little Keys. From the Results of the Demo. Appear Our Dressmakers Learn How to Vote and How to Vote Right.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT REGISTRATION COUPON

Antonini Gets The Figures

Neckwear Workers Present Demands To Employers

By Joseph Tolwin, Manager
The Ladies' Neckerchief Workers Union, Local 142, is preparing to meet the employers in the trade to constitute a new agreement.

On November 15, at Webster Hall, the union will meet to hear the report of the executive board recommending certain demands to be framed before the conference board of the National Neckerchief Association. Among the recommendations suggested by the executive board are the following:

1. The shortening of hours from 52 to 48 hours a week with the 6-day week; a 52-hour week with the 6-day week.

2. Provision in the agreement for not less than two hours work or pay for any worker called in to work on any work day.

3. Incurred expenses in the preparation of business schedules and other costs of business.

4. A higher scale of humorous and less work for the workers.

5. A solution of housing problems.

6. The setting up of machinery to save labor.

7. The right of the Union to have permission to organize when the factory is not fully occupied.

MARGO SAN THINKED BY M & H WORKERS

"Justice" is able to record the thanks of the M & H workers expressed in a resolution passed by the entire shop, October 21, the resolution follows:

We, the workers of the M & H Denim, 257 West 39th street, want to express our deepest appreciation for the splendid efforts in our behalf, made by our business agent, Brother Martin. He recently secured an increase of $5.00 in salary for the machinists and has, in general, been a progressive influence in behalf of our shop. The undersigned are deeply grateful for the cooperation and pledge their cooperation for a progressive labor movement...


SHOP FRATERNITY IN FULL BLOOD

We, the workers of the Sanders Paper Co., No. 26 West 39th Street, want to express our brotherhood and solidarity of the IBEW. The following statement that appeared in our shop shows the solidarity and friendly attitude that exists here.

A little over two months ago, Anna Newman, at about fifteen before your shop and the Union, was questioned and threatened. We referred her to a hospital where she recovered for eight weeks. After this period of time spent in a hospital she was going to return to work although still very weak. The shop called a meeting and discussed the matter. It was decided that she will not return to work. A collection was held and some of our own members contributed to the cause of our sister. Miss Newman is now back in the country on vacation.

Harry Bachman, Chairman.

Antonini Gets The Figures

Educational Department
Dressmakers' Union, Local 22, ILGWU
Kroon St. 232 West 40th Street

Note the Smile on Brother Luigi Antonini's Face As He Receives Hat-Off-The-Wine Figures Showing Successful Results in the American Labor Party Campaign. With him are Mrs. Simon M. Harriet, State Campaign Director, and Sidney Hillman, President of the American Clothing Workers of America. Pecky Was Snapped on Election Night. Brother Antonini is Chief Chairman of the American Labor Party.
A Page of Infamy from the 1936 Campaign Book

San Antonio Girls Picket Dallas Shop

Five ILEGWU Members Show Up Toby Wolcher

Give $500 to Princeton Fund On Pledge Strike

Five members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, residents of New York City and New Jersey, today issued a pledge to give $500 to the Princeton University Fund.

Montreal Cutter Strike Still On

Local Vote To Increase Dues In Union's Defense

A wire from Toronto says that the United Garment Workers' Union, residents of Montreal, have voted to increase their dues.

Three Newark Firms Settle

The settlement drive against the New Jersey firm, conducted by the United Garment Workers Union, has resulted in the settlement of policies with three firms in Newark.
Ohio ILGWU Did Its Bit For Roosevelt

Great Meeting in Cleveland Public Auditorium, Wednesday, October 28—Seated on Platform: Abraham W. Katovsky, Manager Cleveland Joint Board; Albert Dalen, President Cleveland Federation of Labor—at Microphone: President David Dubinsky.

By Abraham W. Katovsky, V.P. Cleveland Joint Board Manager

We, in Cleveland and throughout Ohio, did everything possible to arouse our members and friends to the necessity of returning Franklin D. Roosevelt to the White House.

Early in the campaign, the writer brought the question of Roosevelt again to the attention of the officers and stewards of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, of the ILGWU in Cleveland, the federation in the state at large, and of the local organizations. The meeting was held in the Columbus, Ohio, office of the AFL-W billboard committee. A resolution calling for a campaign for Roosevelt was adopted at this meeting.

Our activities for President Roosevelt's reelection were as follows:

1. Friends of the President were organized in the state at large and throughout the country.

2. The ILGWU officers and members throughout the state have been active in the labor's campaign. The Good Neighbor League and the AFL-W billboard committee have been active in the state and in the country.

3. A special meeting of the AFL-W billboard committee was held in the Columbus office of the federation on October 28. The meeting was attended by all the officers and stewards of the federation in the state at large.

4. The meeting called for a campaign for Roosevelt and for the return of the labor movement to the White House.

CINCINNATI HONORS KATOVSKY AT TESTIMONIAL DINNER

On October 27, 1936, the members of Local 63 of Cincinnati gathered in the Union Hall Hotel to honor V.P. Abraham W. Katovsky for his service to labor. The event was attended by all the officers and stewards of the federation in the state at large.

The meeting was held in the Union Hall Hotel and was attended by all the officers and stewards of the federation in the state at large. The speakers included President David Dubinsky, who gave the opening address. The closing address was given by President Abraham Katovsky, who thanked everyone for their support.

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting:

RESOLVED, That we, the officers and members of the Cleveland Joint Board of the American Federation of Labor, do hereby express our hearty thanks to President Abraham Katovsky for his service to labor and for his efforts in the campaign for the reelection of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

N. Y. Knitting Mills—Signs Pact With Union

Agreement Calls for Two-Year Contract—Settlement Given Impetus by Arbitration

The New York Knitting Mills, Inc., which completed a new workmen's agreement with the New York City Board of Trade, has concluded a two-year contract with the union. The agreement was signed on October 27, 1936, and will be in effect until 1938.

The agreement covers 600 workers, provides for a closed shop, and includes a two-year contract. The union has been able to secure an increase in wages, and has also obtained a number of other improvements for the workers.

The settlement was reached after a week-long strike, which ended on October 22, 1936. The union has been able to secure an increase in wages, and has also obtained a number of other improvements for the workers.

The settlement was reached after a week-long strike, which ended on October 22, 1936. The union has been able to secure an increase in wages, and has also obtained a number of other improvements for the workers.

Local 52, Embroiderers, and Local 209, Cotton Dress Makers, Cored to Discuss Campaign Issues and Social Security Act. Seated Right to Left: A. W. Katovsky, Manager, Pete Pickens, Mike Harrison, Pete Lippman, and Augusto Cosentino.
ILGWU Label Becomes a Desirable Article

By Mayor Pratziek
ILGWU Southwestern Representative

We are going, although slowly, from one extremity to the other. This section of the country was and still is very much anti-union. Every inch of the ground we have gained has been through struggle and sacrifice. Happily, our International Union has reached the stage where it is strong enough to undertake the tremendous task of organizing the trade in a section of the country where the difficulties have seemed at times to be insurmountable.

Naturally, the process cannot be measured by New York or other Chicago standards, where unions in our industries have been in existence for almost half a century and where mass movements are easily developed. Here mass movements do not easily occur except in large cities, where they are driven to desperation.

The chambers of commerce and the civic and labor associations are exploiting large sums of money in the effort to destroy the workers to impose their conditions, and the thousands and thousands of a minority of employers that are deeply opposed. These employers, in this section, are not only the employers that have no courtes-

With all that, we are gradually breaking through the iron wall, and the First Sift Dress Label Agreement Signed With A. S. Fine Co. of Minneapolis, Minn.—From left to right: Mayor Pratziek, Attorney for Firm, A. S. Fine; Standing: Stenographer, Leah Schreiber, ILGWU Organizer.

During the last four weeks we have signed up the following agreements for the label. Particularly is it gratifying that the First Sift dress shops in the country, and some of them the most prominent shops in the trade—alone or by the first ones in the silk dress industry (to adopt the phrase and slip only imagination that carry the union label) in the Twin Cities the following silk dress firms have signed the union label agreement:

- The Cynthia Dress, 50 to 75 to 100, very few of us have not heard of the Cynthia dress firm. This firm produced the most prominent shops in Minneapolis. They have recently opened a large factory in St. Paul where they will employ the largest number of people.

- The Vanity Dress, Minneapolis, manufacturing 50 to 75 to 100, very few of us have heard of the Vanity dress firm. This firm produced the most prominent shops in Minneapolis. They have recently opened a large factory in St. Paul where they will employ the largest number of people.

- The A. S. Fine Dress Company, Minneapolis, manufacturing 50 to 75 to 100 cloths, signed a closed shop agreement with the union and adopted the label. Only about a year ago the union had the problem of getting the employers to close the union in St. Paul. After getting the union label, they signed the agreement, and the firms are now producing about 85,000 dollars in cloth, and there is a growing demand for the union label.

- The First Sift Dress Company, Minneapolis, manufacturing 50 to 75 to 100 cloths, signed a closed shop agreement with the union and adopted the label. Only about a year ago the union had the problem of getting the employers to close the union in St. Paul. After getting the union label, they signed the agreement, and the firms are now producing about 85,000 dollars in cloth, and there is a growing demand for the union label.

- The A. S. Fine Dress Company, Minneapolis, manufacturing 50 to 75 to 100 cloths, signed a closed shop agreement with the union and adopted the label. Only about a year ago the union had the problem of getting the employers to close the union in St. Paul. After getting the union label, they signed the agreement, and the firms are now producing about 85,000 dollars in cloth, and there is a growing demand for the union label.
GERTIE WAS A CHILD
A Story
By Florence Rear

Sam Lowman, writer, editor, then
religion, teacher, scholar, and at some
point, "sane," arrived at his problem.
He was 30 when he realized the
truth of his condition. Sam died 30
years ago, at 60. His stories were
written in the 1920s, long after he
had acknowledged his disease.
There is no cure for schizophrenia.

It was as clear as a crystal, as
immediately uncomprehending, as
the brightness of a clear moon.
He was, on the surface of things, a
state of drab prosperity, then that
man had a right to look. He was and
took them as he could.

But when that same man was found,
for the sake of all mankind, not
discovering, of course, once first.
For, in fact, it is the terrible
situation.

"We are free!" Lassen asked
abruptly, raising his hand.

One of his intellectual specialties.
A picture was being painted now
merely a conceit of the expediency of
the moment. While his hand was
hair, especially, were generally
drawn in a curious and confused
way. Their limitations illustrated
most perfectly for destiny.

Cassie, even now, would be
waiting for him, hardly, in the
shabby little three rooms down
over just a few doors away.
In her favor she had a more
than average schooling for Califormia
women. She was, in a sense, what
shy legs, an unwinding
habit of the body, and the
especially mellow notes, and a
third. Cassie was at it.

Lassen looked quite offhandedly,
only to say that now she should be
married to a man of some
social value for whom she would
become a citizen. But his presence
became the problem, as he had
said. A very small, dark, un
characterless, forever untold
character, said the second.
And with the anticipation of the
second, he felt that in his
words, would both bite directly, with
ways have a strange effect on
Cassie, but could be taken as truly
certainly... the second would say to
it, I can feel for you.

With an air more easily real
ning that of a lamb than a
rider, he was a beauty, a handsome
man of the best of her mother's
beauty, very well, in fact, with a
name inscribed upon it in letters of
peach color.

VENRIS'S "OTHELLO"
ON HIPPOPOTAME OPERA COMPANY
New York City opera forces have
the exceptional opportunity to
have the "Othello" in the Hippo-
portum Opera Company's
repertoire on the stage. This
production on August 21st is
a revival being presented under
the direction of Abraham ca
Rachmaninoff, discusses the
title role. Amore Cigna as Iago,
the famous tenor, and Cesare Asaro as Othello.
The famous tenor, and Cesare Asaro as Othello.
The famous tenor, and Cesare Asaro as Othello.

The famous tenor, and Cesare Asaro as Othello.

The famous tenor, and Cesare Asaro as Othello.

The famous tenor, and Cesare Asaro as Othello.

The famous tenor, and Cesare Asaro as Othello.

The famous tenor, and Cesare Asaro as Othello.
Our Locals Report

South River is looking ahead to December 14th for an Institute which will include the usual program of the all members of the Brookwood Town. The Institute will be held on Tuesday, and the dancing will take place on the same day. The Institute will be held on Tuesday, and the dancing will take place on the same day.

Wrights Education

The truth will make you free

EDUCATIONAL OUTLOOK
Mark Starr, Director
Fannie M. Cohn, Supervisor
Cultural Education Division

Drama and Song

Our teachers of Voice-Training have invited "American Opera" to "American Opera's" home on the second floor of American Opera's Home. The program includes a series of songs and short stories, and the audience is invited to sing along. The event takes place on Friday, December 14th, at 8 PM.

Negro Labor and ILGWU

"The Negro Labor Union of New York" by Charles I. Franklin (Columbia University Press, 5.50) presents Negro labor movements, and the labor movement in general, in a new light. The book is a valuable contribution to the study of labor history, and it is highly recommended to all students of labor and social sciences.

Local 200 reports two good girls' bowling clinics in Cincinnati and Cleveland. All girls are encouraged to participate in bowling and tap dancing at the W.W. S. and physical education programs.

Music Appreciation

Lecture Recitals To Begin, Sat., November 21st

The series of lecture-recitals in the Music Appreciation Club will begin on Saturday, November 21st. The first lecture-recital will feature a presentation on "The Violin in Baroque Music," with Dr. John Smith, a renowned musicologist. The event is open to all members of the club and is free of charge.
In Eastern Cotton Garment Area

By Elin Rosendahl, V.P. Director of the Eastern Misc. Trades Dept.

...the effective work of the or-
ganizers of this Department in the
New Bedford district and the de-
duct Roosevelt went hand in
hand with the regular organiza-
tional activities of the Depart-
ment. Our organizers found
it necessary to make speeches and
to lead strikes; to organize politi-
cal meetings and to organize work
ers in the factories. All of these
came about in their homes on behalf
of Roosevelt and to interview them in
their homes on behalf of the Union.

400 Underwear
Workers Win Strike

Our outstanding result of the
interrupted organizational activity during the pres-
dential campaign was the terminal crisis of the
strike against M. M. Bernstein, at
New Bedford, N. J. This campaign was
made on 100 workers.

When we called a strike against M.
Bernstein, we did so in a genuine spirit of
cooperation on the part of the factories that day the
items were also
strike to discuss terms of
The strike resulted in Easton on
the last week of June. They
cooperated with the employers until 2
years ago. The broader issue of
that campaign was an agreement
embracing the closed shop, the longer hours from 4 to 6, the
higher wages, a $12
minimum was

a strike against the
supervision of General Organiz-
er Jacob Halpern with Organizers
Kane, Green and Michael Solomon in
immediate charge. The settle-
ment was effected by Brother Hal-
pern and Vice-President Philip
Kramer, and provided for a union
shop, a wage increase of 10
percent, and a 15-hour week. Two
hundred workers were

in Boston, Mass., this Depart-
ment is conducting an organiza-
tional drive among the alteration
workers in the stores there. Last
week, Scott, Furler's, a specialty
shop, signed an agreement with the
union providing for full recogni-
tion, minimum wage scale and

Three Pennsylvania
Local Celebrate

Philadelphia, Pa., the strike
against the Pioneer Mfg. Company, and the
Great Eastern Dry Goods, entered its thirteenth week with
the workers as strongly deter-
mined as ever that they will go
back to the shop until the union
has come to terms with the
union. The strike reached the
point where the workers are ask-
ing for recognition against the
stubbornness of the employers. In
this test of endurance the union
has been able to show the workers with every
sacrifice at the command.

Union leaders are on the
job continually. Brother Grimard of
Philadelphia has made
strike camps is in operation with the
strike activities.

Labor Spies in Fall River

By William Ross
Manager, Local 178

That the labor spy racket has
brought a number of victims among
weekshop houses in Fall River was recently discovered by Local 178. Some workers who
took turns to secure information have al-
ready tried that they will put a

The newspaper article is a report on the union activities in Eastern cotton garment area, particularly focusing on the New Bedford district and the successful strike against M. M. Bernstein. It highlights the role of the organizers in organizing workers and making speeches to lead strikes. The Republican administration in New Bedford was opposed to the union activities, and the organizers faced resistance from the employers. The article also mentions the successful organization of workers in Philadelphia and the challenges faced by organizers in Fall River. The overall tone of the article is one of triumph and perseverance in the face of opposition.
Among the Cutters of New York

By Samuel Perlmutter, V.P., Manager, Local

ATTENTION! Members of Local 10

REGULAR MEMBERSHIP MEETING
will be held Monday, Nov. 30, 1936
ARLINGTON HALL, 22 St. Mark’s Place
7:30 P.M. Sharp
Cutters are urged to attend without fail.

ATTENTION! Members of Local 10

REGULAR MEMBERSHIP MEETING
will be held Monday, Nov. 30, 1936
ARLINGTON HALL, 22 St. Mark’s Place
7:30 P.M. Sharp
Cutters are urged to attend without fail.

Decisions have been made on the basis of various criteria:

- Membership in the union
- Attendance at meetings
- Participation in union activities
- Compliance with union rules

These decisions have been made in the best interest of the union membership.
The New Deal has won a smashing, unassailable victory against as vicious an anti-social and anti-labor combine as ever disgraced the political scene in the United States. President Roosevelt has scored a magnificent personal triumph but no one can be blind to the fact that it is no less a triumph for progress in American life.

The “economic miracles,” which have come about as a result of the New Deal, have been as real as they have been effective. The depression, which has been a constant feature of our economic life for the past two decades, is now on its way to being ended. The New Deal has succeeded in bringing about a marked improvement in the economic situation of the country. The depression has been checked, and the country is now on the road to recovery.

President Roosevelt has been a great champion of labor and has been effective in promoting labor’s interests and rights. He has been a force for social progress, and has worked hard to bring about a better distribution of wealth and income in our society. His leadership has been instrumental in bringing about a greater degree of equality and justice in our economic and social life.

The New Deal has brought a new era of hope and progress to the American people. It has shown that the government can play an important role in improving the economic and social conditions of the people. The New Deal has been a great success, and it has set an example for the future. The success of the New Deal has encouraged other countries to follow its example, and has led to a greater degree of international cooperation and solidarity.

The New Deal has been a great success, and it deserves the thanks and the support of all of us.

The ILGWU has done well in this campaign. Many of its members have worked hard to bring about the victory of the New Deal. The ILGWU has shown that it is a strong and powerful force in American life, and that it can make a real difference in the economic and social conditions of the country. The ILGWU has been a great champion of the working class, and its success in this campaign is a testimony to its strength and its effectiveness.

The ILGWU has been a great force for progress in American life. Its success in this campaign is a testimony to its strength and its effectiveness. The ILGWU has shown that it is a force to be reckoned with, and that it can make a real difference in the economic and social conditions of the country.

The ILGWU has been a great champion of the working class, and its success in this campaign is a testimony to its strength and its effectiveness. The ILGWU has shown that it is a force to be reckoned with, and that it can make a real difference in the economic and social conditions of the country.