5-1-1937

Justice (Vol. 19, Iss. 9)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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.
On To Atlantic City, May 3

Twenty-Third ILGWU Convention Opens in World-Famous Hall — Parade and Grand Ball Feature Opening Day

With three month's years of progress to discuss and an advancing course of action to chart for the future, the Twenty-Third Convention of the ILGWU opens Monday, May 3, at Atlantic City, N. J.

Promptly to 10 o'clock, the colorful parade of the 2,500 delegates representing 240,000 members in the United States and Canada, the opening session will be called to order by President Dubinsky at 1 P.M. in the great Convention Hall of the famous ocean resort.

The parade of the delegates will be reinforced by a "hospitality corps" of 2,500 members from Florida and a special thousand from nearby Jersey locales. Special caps and mantles and colored brass bands will lend a gala note to the parade.

A distinguished list of guest speakers drawn from national, State and city governments, international unions and fields of liberal and progressive thought will address the convention at designated intervals during its fourteen days of sessions.

Though a heavy business program is scheduled and the ground to be covered during the formal sessions will complete the better part of each day, a well rounded program of entertainment including a grand ball, sports, dramatics and music is scheduled.

Delegates To Sing

With May First demonstrations holding many delegates and visitors to the last minute, the advertised guard will arrive in the convention city Saturday night. The full tide of delegates and visitors is expected Monday, May 3.

Soon, however, will see the delegates lined up at the Hotel Chelsea, Boardwalk and Morris Street, general headquarters for the convention, in preparation for the opening parade. At the same time "hospitality corps" from Philadelphia and other nearby cities will be gathering at the railroad depot, donning special caps and receiving colored ILGWU pennants. Behind blaring brass bands both sections of the parade will march to Atlantic City's world famous Convention Auditorium and merge for the opening session. Mayor Charles B. White of Atlantic City, and Vincent J. Murphy, secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, will address the delegates and visitors following the movement when President Dubinsky opens the opening gavel.

Come To Sing

A special program will be sung by the named choirs of the ILGWU at intervals during the opening session.

Special Broadcasts From Atlantic City

The regular ILGWU Locals' Programs broadcast regularly over WEVO will, during the convention, come direct from Atlantic City.

VOICE OF 89

Sat., 10:11 A.M.

LOCAL 91

Tues., 8:30 P.M.

LOCAL 62

Thurs., 10:30 P.M.

Listen to them and the daily ILGWU News Broadcast at 8:45 to know the latest happenings at the Convention.

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With the conclusion of the parade, a full symphony orchestra and several well known opera stars will complete the program of the opening session. Though, as usual, the initial meeting will be devoted to the spirit of the convention, the wheels of the convention will start grinding as the various committees complete their organization and set out for the serious work ahead.

Jersey the Mead

On the evening of the first day the New Jersey locals will play host to the delegates and visitors at a reception in the Grand Ball Room of Convention Hall. Two dance orchestras, a buffet and guest artists drawn from among the headliners of stage and radio will be among the features. Because of the nearness of the convention city to great centers of ILGWU membership, thousands of visitors are expected. The hall will take its place beside the memorable social events of the convention.

After the hall is over, the ball will start rolling for the business of the convention. On the second day, the various committees will buckle down to work, furnishing the reports and recommendations around which the agenda of the convention is built.

Committee WorkHeavy

Naturally, the Committee on Resolutions and the Committee on Officers Reports will furnish the highlights of the business sessions. From the membership in all over the country and Canada, from individuals and organizations here and abroad, a vast tide of resolutions will pour into the hands of the officials of the Convention Committee for collection, study and action. A large percentage of every cause dear to the heart of labor will be represented.

The Committee on Officers' Reports naturally concerns itself with evaluating the progress of the ILGWU. In the last three years and will release recommendations which, if approved by the delegates, will guide it during the next two.

As the delegates tackle their serious duties they will be entertained by many features prepared under the guidance of Fred. F. Emery, executive secretary of the ILGWU, and chairman of the Convention Arrangements Committee, consisting of First Vice-President Louis A. Santschi and Second Vice-President Samuel Pershing, Harry Wender, Basilio Deit, Charles Kreider, Bernard Schaefer and Louis F. Langer.

Among these special entertainment features will be a special performance of "Hobo," John Wexley's hit play as produced by the Atlantic City Opera Company, a concert to be given by the ILGWU Mandolin Orchestra under the baton of Latif Paparillo, and a special broadcast of the "Voice of Local WV." 10 to 11 A.M., the first Saturday of the convention. The opening day of the convention, the grand ball and some of the proceedings will be broadcast over Atlantic City's municipal station (WDO).

Champ Garres

Basketball will top the sports program with playoffs for the ILGWU League Championships in both men's and women's divisions.

While many delegates will stop at other hotels, the Hotel Chelsea, Borden West, 15th Street and others, the first will be held in the Westminster Hall of the Chesapeake Daily sessions will run from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 2:30 to 5:30 P.M.

Important Speakers

Among those scheduled to speak at stated times during the seventeen days of sessions are the following: Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York State, United States Senator Robert H. Wagner, Mayor Fio- relli H. Laino of New York City, Mayor Charles B. White of Atlantic City, First Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. Warden, Secretary of the New York State Department of Labor, Pauline Schindler, executive secretary of the ILGWU, and chairman of the Convention Arrangements Committee, consisting of First Vice-President Louis A. Santschi and Second Vice-President Samuel Pershing, Harry Wender, Basilio Deit, Charles Kreider, Bernard Schaefer and Louis F. Langer.

The latest news, decisions and happenings

A review of the highlights and personalities of the daily sessions of the CONVENTION::

Every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday:

8:45 to 9 P.M. (New York Time)

WEVO [1900 I.K] N.Y.

Everyone unable to get to Atlantic City to attend the sessions in person, but who desires to follow the news broadcast as it is distributed with the proceedings, sports and new personalities of the convention.

President Dubinsky will be the guest at the first broadcast, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4TH, 8:45 P.M.

Listen and invite your friends and members of your family to listen.

Halil Where Convention Delegates Will Meet Daily

Westminster Hall in the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J. is one of the most beautiful Convention Assembly Places in the country. Its Overhead Lighting, Restrained Decorations and Grand Ventilation make it as Comfortable as it is Beautiful.
30,000 ILGWU Members to Mass at Randall’s Island Stadium in Great Demonstration Saturday, May 1st

Radio and Opera Stars—Dance Pageant and World-Known Orchestra—Prominent Speakers on Afternoon’s Program

In a mighty outpouring that will display the power and might of the Union, 30,000 members are expected to join the giant municipal stadium at Randall’s Island as the ILGWU holds itself with the world-wide commemoration of May Day, Labor’s international holiday.

This is the first time in recent years that the ILGWU has prepared to give demonstration for its own members, giving additional breadth and significance to the May Day celebration in New York City.

Fine Program

A spectacular program ranging from prominent speakers, famous singers and musicians and a pageant, thought to be the ILGWU’s largest, will thrill and entertain the tens of thousands in the stands as well.

The general committee in charge of arrangements consists of Rabbi Jonas, Joseph A. Silverstein, Rabbi Henry M. Margolis, and Daniel Silber.

This will be the largest membership the committee and the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union.

Members to Mass at Randall’s Island Stadium in Great Demonstration Saturday, May 1st

Among the features of the program announced as this issue went to press was the booking of Roxy Ross, who will interpret fiesta scenes; Jeff Moulton, Haley, and Jayne Mansfield and her famous pageant dance group.

Chorus of the ILGWU

The ILGWU choral groups will deliver a special series of songs, as follows:

1. "A Woman’s Lot"
2. "There Is a Time"
3. "In My Father’s House"
4. "Lament for the Struggle"

A number of minor groups will also take part.

This is a Prophecy of What a Corner of the Great Municipal Stadium at Randall’s Island Will Look Like When the Membership of the ILGWU Gather at Celebrate May Day... 30,000 Members Are Expected to Occupy Every Seat in the Giant Horsecaps and Thousands of Special Chairs on the Field.

Unity House Will Open on June 6

Will Accommodate 200 Guests from May 25—New Features Announced by Manager Ellyn

Abraham Ellyn, Unity House manager, returned last week from a trip to the vacation home of the ILGWU in the Pocono Hills of Pennsylvania very much impressed with the plans of an approaching new season. Ellyn reiterates that the grace of Unity House has been turned to rest and the trees are starting to bud. There are signs of new life everywhere.

Ellyn speaks enthusiastically regarding plans for the 1957 Unity House season. Elaborate preparations for the season are being made, including the complete renovation of the house.

The Main New Building at Unity House

Where is the women’s garment industry today? See the map in “The Warburg Garment Industries,” by the Educational Department.
Thousandsof French-Canadian Girl Workers Respond to ILGWU Call

By Rose Pastore
ILGWU General Organizer

With plaudits to both languages, French and English, the early picketers were on hand, joined by a large delegation of heads of households who were on their way to picketing. The factory gates were jammed from the main entrance until the last rag was cut. The picketing was continued by the strikers who were determined to fight for their rights.

The dressmakers who began to own the employers who had collaborated. Then the manufacturers invited the representatives of the so-called "Ligue Catholique" and "L'Association Nationale de l'Industria, Inc.," to the show and gave them the privilege of the...
London's Labor "Mayor" Talkson Things American

An Interview With Herbert Morrison, Chairman of London County Council

By M. D. D.

Herbert Morrison, M.P., chairman of the London County Council, which is the body that initiated the movement to make the city of London the administrative capital of the British empire, in a broad sense—one might say, a too busy person for our Englishmen to public life. In fact, and I am sure that this is a compliment, Herbert Morrison reminds one so little of the typical Britisher that one might think that he had been born in America or, heaven forbid, even in America. The "Mayor" of London, at present on his second trip to the United States, is a man of broad knowledge and experience. He is a man who knows his way around the common folk and he is a man who is not afraid to speak his mind. His speeches are well worth hearing.

London's Labor Party has Special Committee for Underprivileged Children.

Right Honorable Herbert Morrison, M.P. and Chairman of London County Council, Given Luncheon at Hotel Pennsylvania on April 17 by Friends and Comrades in New York City—At Front, From Right, Allen Kean, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Abraham Cohen, Dr. Win. Bahn and Adolph Held.

Meeting The Municipal Head of London, England

May Day: Day of The Future

By Mark Star

Holidays and celebrations there are many
to choose from and to occasion long outworn,
to rules, politicians, generals, battles

And all the fatima and the jatsim

Left the shore of criminal memory

By axes left out of the past.

On these days about the shifted

On these days of the anger

The trivial gamers of the

The trivial gamers of the jungle boom.

With many a ponderous platitude, England's past still cries foul sacrilege.

The First of May is different.

It foreshadows a new future.

The shape of brighter, better things to come.

Yet not, not church, state, rival

But here humanity itself makes

The Winter of the dreary and con-paring past—

Hate, superstitions; greed and

Hate, superstitions; greed and frightful war—

Melt in the Spring of our workers' solidarity.

When Labor's march forth so that

First May Day Its banners call for the other

The Eight Hour Day—unanimous, the phenomenon of the common action

Transcending all the accidents of birth and race.

Beneath these banners—red as the fiery life of so

Jew, Gentile, Negro, Nordic and the rest

Here on this Labor Holiday we march together.

We have anabolized space and

The plane soars above the national boundaries

Standing on their heads on vision's blind.

The almighty knows no law or limit.

Despite the madness of Duce, the Hitters and their
circle.

The Universe is knitted together.

The field of our being is not

Before the mad dash of human

Yes, if these mortals be upon these

Other planets

Today we wear them, too, a uni-

veiled praying.

Oh, let our minds and hearts

For May Day, Hartinger of Hope, Great Feast of Labor's
day.

Shout that the hope and will are

To make the glorious Summer of our future.
A. W. Katovsky  
Cleveland Joint Board Manager

The glad news is coming out of Cleveland that Vice-President Alfred Katovsky, manager of the Cleveland Joint Board, who had been ill in a hospital since February 8, when he was attacked by a band of hoodlums near his home, is rapidly recovering and will attempt the Atlantic City convention at the end of his home town sojourn.

The news on Katovsky's life in a lifetime of railroad laborers' interests and a rich heritage of railroad citizenship, prompted a storm of congratulations in Cleveland and throughout the ILGWU. The Gild Board issued 10,000 for the Joint Board's 50th anniversary, and Katovsky's contributions to the cause of labor were acknowledged.

Katovsky's life was described as one of March, especially after his service on the Board of Directors.

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In approaching the forthcoming convention of the ILGWU, we can't help but look back upon the years since 1934 and recall some of the more vital experiences through which we have passed.

To begin with, we must remember that only one of the local operating in an industry which was in wildly scattered and which, outside of the New York area, is poorly or not at all-organized. It is only recently, with the active and able support of the International, under the guidance of Brothers Winder and Delahanty, that some of these locals are being organized and the collective power, which in the past must have only been heard upon the New York market, has been somewhat relaxed. We are, indeed, President Dubinsky and to the General Executive Board for making it possible. Before that, we did all we could, within our limited means, to cope with the "out-of-town" problem, but could not make the progress we are making today.

The establishment of fair trade and industry practices, minimum wages and hours under the NRA was a major step in the organization. It removed some of the worst of the threat, the occasional and temporary form of the organized New York district and enabled us to carry on our work more efficiently. The growth was marked, and our power grew proportionally.

When the NRA was declared unconstitutional it fell by many the fight we had reached the peak of its strength, and was about to experience a temporary membership. But, however, was not the case. Actually, we are stronger today than we were at any time either prior to or during the NRA. The reasons for this are clear, our organization has been alert and energetic in every phase, and the splendid support given us by the workers is at hand. We are cutting down the number of the "out-of-town" unorganized factories, and, in the long run, we are reburying, the threat in the highest and most powerful form in the New York area is enduring.

ILGWU Fights Attack on N.Y. Labor Board

The bills introduced by Senator Perry, Bronx Democrat, designed to abate minority practices in New York, and which were rushed through the New York Legislature in the middle of April while we were looking, were the target of a concerted fear from trade union leaders and representatives of the political groups at a hearing held in Albany on Friday, April 23. The bills are too vague to be given any weight in any court of law.

The morning was well occupied by the hearing on behalf of the American Labor Party, Mrs. J. J. Malinchak, chief attorney for the party; Robert J. Schuman, executive director, and Mrs. B. C. R. Read, secretary, Theodore S. Abravaged, William B. S. Schuman, and David Wolman.

On behalf of the ILGWU, President Dubinsky forwarded to Governor Lehman the following telegram calling upon him to vote against the bills:

"On behalf of the one hundred and fifty thousand members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union residing in New York State, we vigorously oppose the four bills which have passed both houses of the Legislature and so are now awaiting your approval. Such bills as these will only serve those interests that seek the destruction of our Democratic institutions. We look forward to your vote as one who has in the past manifested a keen desire to maintain the democratic institutions and traditions of our country to which we are loyal."
HUGE INSTALLATION FOR "22"

Opening of Local 22 Installation

Dubinsky Administers Oath and Pays High Tribute To Local — Ceremony Marked by Guests From Abroad, Opera, Concert, Chorus and Mandolin Orchestra — Hochman, Zimmerman Deliver Addresses — Shops Send Money for Spain Instead of Flowers.

Magnificent entertainment achievements shared the stage at the huge installation meeting of Local 22, held at the Hippodrome, Monday evening, April 19. Every inch of available space in the giant theater was taken shortly after waiting crowds stormed the entrances at the opening hour. Money usually spent on congratulatory bouquets of flowers by shops was sent as cash contributions for hospitals and food for Spanish workers struggling heroically to maintain democratic liberties. It was announced that close to $3,000 had been sent in and that it was planned to start a Local 22 hospital unit in Spain.

The new administration elected by overwhelming majorities at the recent ballot was installed by President David Dubinsky, who paid high tribute to the local, General Manager Julius Hochman of the Dress Joint Board and Charles Zimmerman, retired manager of the local, delivered addresses of great general interest.

Greetings From Europe

A dramatic feature of the evening was an inspiring talk delivered by H. Koper, president of the Nether-land Federation of Trade Unions, who addressed the International Conference of Local 22.

On the Youth Front

By Murray Keenig

WE DEMONSTRATE: The Progressive Youth Club, in keeping with the traditions of Local 22, will be in line for the May Day Parade.

OPINIONS FOR SALE: At "Administering questions," decisions are made into the scientific, economic, political, social, and moral opinions of the youth club members kept hot discussion cooking until the late hours. Friday, April 18, Bill Wällert tried to act as arbiter and authority, but everybody disagreed with everybody else. It was a free-for-all intellectual jollification meeting with no debating barred.

WATCH OUT: The Seniors are issuing fair warnings of trouble to all in and around Local 22 that a raffish idea is cooking. Friends are now in need of help in order to keep the club's educational activity.

FORTH ESTATE: The ambitious Seniors are planning a movie Friday evening at 318 West 40th street, 6th floor.

MOVING AHEAD: Walter Nutter, our correspondent from the Empire, has become a member of the Shipping Clerk's Union and during a recent strike aided the Twelve-Twenty club in organizing several shops.

WOMEN'S LIONS: At the recent "Renaissance Dance," the basketball team was awarded the League Banner, Captain Mayer Cohen did the honors for the term.

WITH THE JUNIORS: A striking result of their visit to the plant yard, the Juniors are preparing a mass-recitation for May 1st.

Want To Be A CITIZEN?

It has always been important to be a citizen of the United States.

Today, with social security and other legislation, it is your duty to yourself and your family.

The Joint Board Helps

To come to Room 502 between 4 and 5 P.M. any work day or between 10 and Noon on Saturdays for information.

Mr. Morris Teich, an expert in the field as well as a person familiar with the problems of our own members, is there to give you service.

DO IT NOW!

Chorus In Demand for Union Events

Installations, Demonstrations, Celebrations — the Headliner at Most of Them Is Usually The ILGWU Chorus. Of Course, Most Arrangements Committees Go Outside for "Names". But When The Event is Over it is Usually Found That Our Own Home-Grown and Home-Trained Talent Has Stolen The Show. Above Is Shown A New Candid Shot of A Section of the Chorus Singing at The Local 40 Installation.
Fashions Italy Has Crushed Its Labor Movement. Wages Have Gone Down; Standards Have Dropped; Free Expression Has Disappeared. The Lovable Qualities of the Italian People, Known for Their Intelligent Tolerance and Neighborly Good Feeling, Have Been Favored in the Hostility Inexorable from Extreme Nationalism and the War Spirit. Under the Banners of the ILGWU and the Dress Joint Board, Tens of Thousands of Italians Work Peacefully and Cooperatively Together. With 28 Other Nationalities. The Time Will Come When the Peoples of All the Nations of the World Will Be Able to Overthrow False Prejudices Created by Race, Color and Creed and Come Together in a United States of the Earth, Dedicated to Peace, Plenty and Happiness for All.

LOCAL 22
SPORT SQUIBS

RAISE A SACKET: We're scheduled to take over our team on the first week in June. Full information soon. Meanwhile you can raid your local for information or practice.

IVORY MARKET: Our baseball team is rounding into midseason form. Jack Asheim and our third baseman, is beginning to scoop up those bloopers with big league效率. At Gulliver's giks them all of the air and whistles them down by being a little more out there. Let's go to Florida for a training season. The way the season has begun to roll is a good sign of our being a winning team.

STEAM BULL: John Maloney, who pitched for one inning in a previous game, had a whip to his arm. He fasted ball sixteen down to left and exploded in six. Now he's back on his feet.

VOLLEY BALL BOOMS: Our volleyball game, which had an invitation to some of the fans that attended, has started with great efficiency and practice.

A P熇LOGIES GO WITH A GOOD SUGGESTION

In a letter to all shop chairmen and through them to the workers in the shops, Charles R. Zimmerman, manager of Local 22, extended the apologies of the local for being unable to accommodate many members at the installation ceremony at the Hippodrome. Club President Robert Zimmerman pointed out that Madison Square Garden was occupied by the circus on the selected day and that the Hippodrome was the nearest hall in the city. The next installation will take place in Madison Square Garden, instead. He made it clear that all members desiring to attend can be accommodated.

In his letter he said that the "most inspiring event of the evening" was the retirement from the local of many shops who had sent contributions for the Spanish fund. Instead of the usual flowers, he urged shops to contribute the collections and said that through the collection of these notes over the years, were being kept open for additional contributions.

A Day May Pledge-1937

By Luigi Antonini

Never before in the history of the American Labor movement, have we witnessed the day of May with finer prospects for the future. Labor is on the march, an impetuous, irresistible, sweeping march, crying all opposition. The time spent by a small but determined minority of American Labor in elevating the necessity of political action and industrial organization is to equip the workers with weapons for an ultimate victory, have born fruit. The industrial organization of the unskilled workers in mass production industries and the participation of labor in politics, broad and national, are now a reality, and just because of that, Labor is marching, victorious and confident.

We, of the socialist-minded and progressive wing of the labor movement, we, who have carried forward and high the torch of labor, emancipation and labor's international solidarity, and have always chosen this May Day as the occasion for2 commemorating the birth of common interest and aspirations with the workers of every other land; we, who have believed and asserted that the mission of labor is far above and beyond mere struggle that with employers on wages and working hours; we, who have led and educed for the understanding of social legislation and the benefit of organized labor; we have every reason, on this 1937 May Day, to feel vindicated.

"Maid your own business" (that is, confine yourself to the collection of dues and to the adjustment of shop complaints) we were told by many in our own family and friends. But we, who believe in the advancement of the working man, have ever been interested in the welfare of the working masses in the White House. And the same kindly, active was re-
The 23rd Convention and the Cloak Joint Board

By Louis E. Langer
Secretary, New York Cloakmakers' Union

Once again local delegates of the ILGWU meet in convention. This is the third time in the last four years that they will meet in the city of New York, for justice is a slow and tedious business. They will come from near and far, from various parts of the United States and from Canada, which is part of the British Empire. They will travel hundreds of thousands of miles to attend the convention.

More than 600 delegates are expected to be in attendance. They will come to report on the progress their unions have made since the last convention and to come with demands for greater organizational activities in their countries. These demands have been made in resolutions and will be put forward at the floor of the large auditorium of the Chelsea Hotel. The delegates will listen to them, attentively, in every decision adopted by the convention, fill blanks for greater progress of our International.

The New York Cloak Joint Board and its affiliated locals have always stood by the side of the International Organizers. Their Cloakmakers' Union, in all the years of its existence, and in the old members of the International family, has always supported our organization and has undertaken. To be sure, it is no longer the 'International,' but its foundation is as firm as ever. It is still as genuine as it was in the past. It still stands as one of the greatest organizations, whether or not the leadership is connected with the general labor movement. It is hard for us to say how much money the Cloak Joint Board and its affiliated locals have distributed to various organizations during the last three years, because these demands know just what sums the locals themselves have given away. It is safe to say that the total runs into thousands of dollars. The Cloak Joint Board representatives have been responsible for the union, and it goes without saying that all is looked after.

A great and important event has drawn the attention of the nation. The cloak operatives of Local 1 and Local 10 have been joined together. They are united under the banner of Local 1 and are organizing a strong, powerful local.

The new local and the entire union, with the history of the United States, can appreciate the importance of this development. More than one person has seen great opportunities between the two locals, now happily one, that dark cloud over the union of our city. From time to time both locals have been the object of disfraction. After the last convention, the International succeeded in putting the two locals, the G.U.R. in the cloaks, and the G.U.R. is sure to dwell upon this.

The joint board is thoroughly satisfied with the problem of preserving the 22-hour week, but also with the efficiency of the whole recovery plan, which has been able to make a remarkable change in the situation. This is a matter of great importance. In the past, the house profits more than the other trade have benefitted from the hard work of workers, and today the Just Joint Board has set up a special fund to assist the workers in the recovery, and it is hoped that the unions will continue to make this an important part of their program.

Our union was founded not only with the knowledge of the problem of preserving the 22-hour week, but also with the efficiency of the whole recovery plan, which has been able to make a remarkable change in the situation. This is a matter of great importance. In the past, the house profits more than the other trade have benefitted from the hard work of workers, and today the Just Joint Board has set up a special fund to assist the workers in the recovery, and it is hoped that the unions will continue to make this an important part of their program.

The Just Joint Board is sure to inform the delegates that its agreements with the employers are more on the 22-hour week, and that it will demand better conditions for the workers in the trade. It will also ask the convention to endorse a general strike in the New York trade market in case it becomes impossible to reach an amicable settlement with the basis of the settlement of the existing contracts.

At the convention, the Just Joint Board will also inform the delegates that its agreements with the employers are more on the 22-hour week, and that it will demand better conditions for the workers in the trade. It will also ask the convention to endorse a general strike in the New York trade market in case it becomes impossible to reach an amicable settlement with the basis of the settlement of the existing contracts.

NationalImplement and exercises a moral influence upon the cloak manufacturers as well as upon those who sell cloaks.

Because the new organization does not possess the same authority as the former National Recovery Administration, the Just Joint Board and its affiliated locals have the task of the Agency in the trade, guarding against violations of the 22-hour week. To this end the Just Joint Board has set up a special fund to assist the workers in the recovery, and it is hoped that the unions will continue to make this an important part of their program. A national

And this resolves the question of preserving the 22-hour week, but also with the efficiency of the whole recovery plan, which has been able to make a remarkable change in the situation. This is a matter of great importance. In the past, the house profits more than the other trade have benefitted from the hard work of workers, and today the Just Joint Board has set up a special fund to assist the workers in the recovery, and it is hoped that the unions will continue to make this an important part of their program.
Who's Who on the National Labor Relations Board

By HENRY ZON

WASHINGTON—"Employees have as clear a right to organize as do the representatives of governmental purposes as the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation has to organize its business and select its own officers and agents." So Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, writing for the Supreme Court, said in the case of the National Labor Relations Board v. Jones and Laughlin Steel corporation. The decision, containing historic implications, is likely to be one of the most important in labor legislation history. It all but nullifies the Wagner Act, so far as the labor movement is concerned.

History of Wagner Act

The National Labor Relations Act was passed by Congress in 1935. It was a result of the pressure of labor, which, after the Great Depression of 1933, saw the need for legislation that would provide a legal framework for collective bargaining. The act was designed to protect the right of workers to organize and to engage in collective bargaining. It established the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) to administer the act and to settle disputes between employers and employees.

Impact of the Decision

The Supreme Court's decision, in effect, nullifies the Wagner Act. The act provided for the certification of unions, the protection of workers' rights, and the establishment of a national labor relations board. The Court's decision, however, is expected to result in the erosion of labor rights and the weakening of labor unions.

Justice Stone's Opinion

In his majority opinion, Justice Stone wrote that the Wagner Act was unconstitutional because it was an interference with the rights of property owners. He argued that the act gave the government the power to compel employers to recognize unions and to bargain with them, which was a violation of the liberty of contract.

The Decision's Impact

The decision was met with widespread criticism and protests. Labor leaders called it a setback for workers' rights and a victory for employers. The decision had a significant impact on labor relations in the United States, as it led to a decrease in union membership and a weakening of labor unions.

Conclusion

The Supreme Court's decision in the National Labor Relations Board v. Jones and Laughlin Steel corporation is expected to have a lasting impact on labor relations in the United States. It is a reminder of the ongoing struggle for workers' rights and the importance of collective bargaining in protecting those rights.
"91" In Best Shape of Long Career
By Harry Greenberg, V.P.
Manager, Local 91

The Great Depression and the first meeting of the new Dressmakers' Trade Council marked the end of an era of starting growth and expansion and usher in a period of unionization and consultation. What came next was to mark the beginning of the present day labor movement.

In order to alleviate their distress the union demanded regular union elections and conditions, and at the same time, to reduce the number of unions so that the labor market might not be reduced to competition.

"Runaways Are Checked"

At this time, the victory over machine-written rules and the establishment of the Decatur market swept into action in high gear. Wholesale manufacturers discovered that their predecessors were encountering considerable difficulties. No longer were unorganized employers permitted to use the godfathers' auxiliary workers. Unions sprang up in hundreds of cities and small cities all across the country.

Last fall the second period began to set in. It commenced with the outbreak of the runaways, slow at first, and then extremely severe. And then equally slowly an employer phenomenon began to set in, too. A reaction from the way back in New York was underway. The runaways were discovering that their labor market heavy was the labor market in the state. Later, we were discussed in the national, we were discovering more and more.

"Doubly To Speak"

Most southern manufacturers were finding themselves in the bankruptcy court, and some of the latter were suffering severe blows. At the end of the year in the state, it was revealed that a high percentage of these industrial carpeniters ended the auctionee's hammer. Natural labor in the city and the wage employers returned. This period is being modified, particularly wherever pressure is being applied to non-union workers.

"Launch Program"

The drive in the industrial market was supplemented by a campaign in an unusual field. Realizing that Local 91 had built upon the original and all law of justice and the principles of the executive board of Local 91 determined to institute a series of radio workers programs. "Workers Win," New York City's labor station was chosen as the most appropriate channel.

"91" Girls Clinic Basketball Championship

Vice-President Greenberg beams on Trophy. Children's Dress Team Wins Against Still Local 22

"Ramirez" and "Le Barbiere de Seville"

Joseph Conrad was a Pole who moved into Europe and then produced to write 25 books. He was the author of "Heart of Darkness," "Ramirez," by Joseph Conrad, in a story of Carlos Ramirez, written by the famous French composer, composer of "La Barbiere de Seville.

"Canaan" by the Warner Bros. is a boasting film, after which the present film is released. In this way, the president of the International, and on whose face is the face of the many thousand garment workers in the United States and Canada will be featured. The film will be released on page 25.
Cotton Dress Department Has 28 Locals Now

By Elias Reiberg, V.P.,
Director, Cotton Dress and Millinery Union

The past two weeks have brought a rising climax to the 13-months’ work of the Cotton Dress and Millinery Union’s Collinson Trades Dept. with 2,200 new members joining the ranks of the Union in the state of Massachusetts.

On another page in this issue of Justice the news of the settlement reached in the Babyfash Knit¬ting Company plant, 1,900 workers are employed. The agreement was signed by Mrs. H. B. Hurlbut, wife of the president of the firm, with 640 workers.

In addition, during the past two weeks, contracts were reached with several smaller establishments, to the number of 250 workers in Pennsylvania, a number of 60 workers in Connecticut, and a number of 25 workers in New York. Altogether, there were 2,000 new members in the Union, making the total membership 12,791.

The membership of the Cotton Dress and Millinery Union is now in excess of 28,000 workers. The Union is divided into five districts: New England, Middle Atlantic, Pennsylvania, Chicago, and Southern. There are 26 locals in the state of Massachusetts alone.

The membership of the Union is now at an all-time high, and the Union is on the verge of being able to move forward with its program of organizing the remaining cotton dress plants in the state. The Union is working with the local unions to establish a strong presence in the industry, and is working to improve the working conditions for its members.

Girls Sit Down—Pay Goes Up

These House Dress Workers in the Shop of Louis Grosman, Fall River, Mass., "Sat Down" for Three Days in the Middle of April and Got Up With a 10% Increase in Pay and Other Improvements in Conditions

Wilkes-Barre ILGWU Comes of Age

In Wilkes-Barre and surroundings, the ILGWU has been growing steadily and has become a significant presence in the local garment industry.

The ILGWU has been successful in organizing workers in the local textile industry, and has been successful in improving the working conditions for its members. The Union has been able to negotiate contracts that include increased wages, better working conditions, and improved benefits for its members.

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Road To Union Made: Easier

(An Account Of An Incident)

By David Gingold
Pa. State Supervisor

Hardly a front page of a newspaper can be scanned without finding a notice concerning a strike, a sit-down, or an old-fashioned plant fire.

Labor’s revolutionary and continuing militancy, however, brought with it a more than mild paradox. Labor’s field has been bleached with results that will and must show themselves in every effort on the part of

With a bouquet of flowers by the workers.

In Wilkes-Barre the installation ceremonies of Local 24 were very unusual, perhaps, unprecedented.

Among the guests of the local were the members of the Industrial Committee of the Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce. To one who knows the history of the Wilkes-Barre strike, this is not nearly as remarkable as it sounds. For during the long strike it was indeed—work against the Pioneer Dry Goods Company, which has manufacturing plants in every state, with thousands of workers in different parts of the country.

The officials of the Central Labor Union, who helped to organize the strike, and whose work was done in the name of the Union, all in aid of the local union.

The press to cheg the workers and post. Workers are made to understand

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Great Lowell Knitwear Plant Signs Pact After Strike

1,450 Workers Gain Union Conditions

Suffolk Knitting Mills, Lowell, Mass., the largest hosiery mill in the country, signed a union agreement after a five-day strike conducted by the Massachusetts Division of the Coton Devea and Miscellaneous Trades Department. Through this agreement, 1,450 workers—1,260 in the Lowell plant and 285 in the firm's East Boston plant—received wage increases, halted the 50-hour week, and the security on the job that a union contract brings.

Behind the settlement is a story of two months of strenuous, organized activity carried on under the direction of James Hall, assistant secretary for the Coton Devea Department of the State of Massachusetts.

Months of Steady Work

To make certain of constant contact with the workers during the organization drive, an office was established by the mill's employees. Betty Herman and James Gal- lacher were sent into Lowell.

The board of public relations activity finally found the workers. They learned that the labor board of the workers called upon the firm to demand a sub- stantial wage increase. The firm was adamant. It was willing to give a 75-cent-per-hour increase. But it would not give the 75-cent increase to all the workers—but for the great majority—not even this slight concession subject to arbitrary treatment.

The firm had been immune to organization for so long that it thought it could remain immune forever.

More organization was sent into the entire force of the Unions in the State of Massachusetts, making an organized drive. Some 1,260 workers were out on strike.

The employer were thunder-shocked. It was bad enough that they should have a strike on their hands. But that their entire factory should be tied up—this they could not bear. And they did not believe the evidence of their eyes—the three days—three days during which 4,000 workers had been organized. They were more enthusiastic and more determined than that time the second came to terms—terms.

Third Day An End

On the third day the employer realized the strength of the organization and opened negotiations with Organizer Halpern, connections continued for two

The 23rd Convention and Cloak J. B.

(Continued from page 11)

We reserve this article only under the control of our Joint Board.

Our Joint Board comes to this convention more united than it has been to the previous convention. The consolidation of the two locals has strengthened its foundation. Today the Chinsmakers' Union is looked upon with the same respect that it was twenty-seven years ago. For the labor world knows that it was the Chinsmakers' Union who saved the import to the great and powerful people the oldschool officials. Our Joint Board remains the pioneerorganization, and the other central bodies in the local trades follow its example and politics.

The Joint Board submits the election to the convention. It is its wish and hope that the proceedings of the convention will prove an invaluable experience of valuable to the future growth and progress of our International.

Doughnuts Now; More "Dough" Later

Breakfast Scene at Suffolk Mills, Lowell, Mass., Strike Headquarters. After Early Picket Hours—1,400 Knitied Garment Workers Union Demand After Brief Night.

Netfroen Local Installs New Officers

Ado Rees, of the Coton Devea Department of the ILGWU, in a letter to "Jubilant" talks of a "happy grand time" had by the members of the Trenton Local, No. 217, on Wednesday, April 25, when the newly elected officers of this organization were installed.

"The President Nino" writes Miss Rose, "officiated in conducting the executive board. He addressed the members in English and Italian, and his speech was both informative and inspirational. Mr. Merle New- fold, instructor of our classes in Trenton, urged the members to attend educational and study classes.

Trenton was in the functioning of the medical serv- ees that have over the centuries have been discovered.

Thirty-three percent of all members applying for membership in the Sick Benefit Fund are rejected for organic or chemical, chronic disease, obesity, and a great variety of chronic conditions. Many of whom are deemed in need are not permitted an opportunity for reapplication, but that fact remains that this enormous percentage of denied insurance has been individually and collectively for those who have been making it.

In January alone, four cases of active tubercle have been discovered. Although in some of these cases the men were due to no obligation to these members, the full benefit of two hundred dollars was paid. One of these workers, who elected to go on the Los Angeles Maintenance, has written us recently of the splendid progress she has been making.

This is the only local union that extends its membership in addition to the regular medical services, and supplies free of charge. Well over two hundred members have been covered with medical attention since January, at no extra cost to themselves. The result has been a great experience among all members of the benefits of organization and the social purpose of the Union. For this reason alone, we feel that the modestness of the insurance fund in more than balanced.

ANSWER ALL

About LLS.W.U. Educational Work

"A Trade Union Pioneers" (reprinted from "American"

Sustend free to members.
"Little International" Has 32,000 Members

By Harry Wender, V.P.
General Manager, Eastern Out-of-Town Department

The picture is not of the last vestiges of our International, but the real test of the effectiveness of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department.

The first test came when the Supreme Court lifted the NRA. A large number of employers took new steps, but the time had arrived to break the power of the Union once and for all. We had to secure new agreements with the Union and the existing conditions outlined under the old contract.

From this point on, we continued to operate in a more favorable environment, with better wages, increased working hours, and a more efficient management. The situation was particularly favorable in the non-union trades, where we were able to negotiate new agreements.

The situation was particularly favorable in the non-union trades, where we were able to negotiate new agreements.

The next test to which the "out-of-town" membership was subjected came in 1933 at the expiration of the old agreements and the demand for new agreements.

It was obvious that this test was the crucial test for the future of the "out-of-town" membership. What was to be the response of these new members? Had they been bought and sold, or were they going to hold the line?

Our Union offered a demand for New York and raised the level of the "out-of-town" membership. Local 50 came to New Haven, Saturday, April 10, and Unibond Such a Stadling Floor game that New Haven's Championship hopes were blasted. Vice-President Harry Wender is shown presenting our South River Cage Artists With the Trophy Earned by a Splendid Record Through a Long, Hard Season of Play.

"Out-of-Town" Staffs from Three Eastern States

BOTTOM ROW: Left to Right: Jack Grossman, Manager Long Island; William Altman, Manager Union City; Louis Reiff, Manager Mount Vernon; Simon Baumrind, Manager South River; Bernard Schub, Manager Manhattan; Abe Stein, Assistant Manager of Dept.; Harry Wender, General Manager of the Dept.; Israel Horowitz, Manager of Contact Dept.; H. Passer, Manager Flatbush; S. Nisikawa, Manager Passaic; I. Covo, Manager Newark; H. Lawrence, Manager of the Dept.; J. Sussman, Organiser of the Dept.; M. Feuer, Manager of the Dept.; H. Sh education, Manager of the Dept.; S. Gross, Manager of the Dept.; M. Sussman, Manager of the Dept.; H. Gross, Manager of the Dept.; S. Nisikawa, Manager Passaic; I. Covo, Manager Newark; H. Lawrence, Manager of the Dept.; J. Sussman, Organiser of the Dept.; M. Feuer, Manager of the Dept.; H. Sh

Current News from ‘Out-of-Town’ Front Lines

Button, Button! Who’s Got the Button Workers?

Well, the I.L.G.W.U. Has Them and the Button Corporation of America Didn’t Have Them When the Workers Walked Out of the Big Plant at 49 Dickerson Street, Orange, N. J. Under the Slogan, ‘Button Workers Are Not Cousins,’ They Struck for Higher Wages and Better Conditions.

The strike in two Button shops

About 100 button workers from the American Button Corporation, the Button Corp. of America, 49 Dickerson St., Orange, N. J., and the Button Corporation of America, 34 Vreeland Ave., New Brunswick, N. J., have walked off the job against the companies. A strike was called last Wednesday afternoon by the employees at both places, following a series of talks on the New York market. The strike was called after the companies refused to meet the demands of the workers.

The strike was called after the companies refused to meet the demands of the workers.

The strike in two Button shops

The unions have demanded an immediate raise in wages, a shorter workday, and an eight-hour week. The workers are also demanding better working conditions and an end to the use of童 workers.

The strike in two Button shops

The Button Corporation of America, which has been in business since 1920, is one of the largest button manufacturers in the United States. The company produces a wide variety of buttons for different uses, from clothing to furniture to automotive applications.

The strike in two Button shops

The American Button Corporation, on the other hand, has been in business since 1915. The company is known for its high-quality buttons and is a major supplier to the fashion industry.

The strike in two Button shops

The strike is the latest in a series of labor disputes that have been occurring in the button industry in recent years. The companies have been accused of using童 workers and paying low wages to their employees.

The strike in two Button shops

The workers have been without pay for the past week and are now facing the prospect of losing their jobs. They are hoping that the companies will negotiate a settlement and bring an end to the strike.

The strike in two Button shops

The strike is a testament to the workers’ determination to stand up for their rights and improve their working conditions. They are demanding better wages, shorter workdays, and an end to the use of童 workers.

The strike in two Button shops

The strike is also a reminder of the need for workers to stand together and fight for their rights. It is a call to action for all workers to come together and demand better wages, shorter workdays, and an end to the use of童 workers.

The strike in two Button shops

The strike is a significant event in the history of the button industry. It is a testament to the workers’ determination and a reminder of the need for workers to stand together and demand better wages, shorter workdays, and an end to the use of童 workers.

Masques Give Prize Money To Suffering Workers in Poland

The department has conducted a comprehensive survey of the suffering workers in Poland and has allocated a substantial amount of prize money to help alleviate their plight. The survey was conducted by a team of experts who visited the region and interviewed suffering workers.

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I hereby designate you as my representative in the matter of your urgent request. Your action is greatly appreciated. You may proceed as you see fit, knowing that I fully trust you with my matters.

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Basketball Playoffs To Be Held At Atlantic City

A last minute switch in plans has shifted the basketball Playoffs scheduled to be played in Atlantic City to the Long Beach Junction for the conference commencement. Three teams are left in the men’s division: Local 162, Local 110 Pennsylvania, and Local 11 Philadelphia. A play-off will be held between two of the three teams and the winner of this game will earn the right to meet Local 11, winner of the New York Girls’ tournament, for the ILGWU title approximation.

Mr. Vernon E.cope was chosen as the new president. The ILGWU Secret League was brought to a close on Monday, April 12, with 12 local teams represented, and special rules to govern the basketball schedules of games were brought up and acted upon. The following special rules and regulations were put into effect and all players are cautioned to take note of these regulations:

1. All league games will be
2. No extra time will be added after 15 minutes after time goes
3. No change in the schedule at
4. No teams will play more than one game per week.
5. No team may carry more than two players on contract at any time.
6. Two umpires will be used in all league games.
7. All league games will be
8. Any violation of the above rules will be

Admission to all ILGWU members for a series of 12 weeks will be by season pass, which the Athletic Division will place at the disposal of the members for 50c for the season. The usual rate charged to outsiders by the owners of the clubs is $1.00 per hour, so no one will be allowed to enter.

The Athletic League is an opportunity to get some exercise and to meet friends. The committee is looking forward to a successful season and hopes that all members will participate.

Garment Truckers Reach Basketball Top

Louis Schaffer, Head of Recreational Division ILGWU, Presenting Championship Trophy to Basketball Team of Local 102 After They Won Race on Saturday, April 10, by Beating Local 10.

All On Account of a Union

By Edward Geller

 ViewPager Eighteen
Page May 1, 1937

"Play Ball" And ILGWU 1937 League Season Opens

"But there was a reason for all that trouble, and if it was, I am sure, believe it or not, by the union. "Now, not the hardware union—the color union. "You're not looking, I mean it. You say you ain't in no hurry, so sit down and I'll give you the story of how the cops went on a mad. The story is really a funny one, you know, don't you? I have a laugh out of it right away, but you'll see later on what I mean.

The word spread like a wildfire in the shop which is just a few doors away from the store, where you live. You give us an "In" which very few folks have. When the cops come in the shop to take their men, you pretend or a button stuck on, and they want it. They have their job done, they go to eat about that, but the other thing. I've learned that in this small city of ours, the cops are the rest of the folks we know, the only difference being that they can't, that is, most of them, see any farther than their noses. Also, they're a little dumb with the power that is given them.

The other day when all the trouble took place in front of the new hardware factory, Fritz and Simonds were all set to go.

A committee headed by Stanley Schwartz is scheduled to meet very shortly to lay plans for the holding of a basketball tournament among members of the ILGWU. If this committee can work out satisfactory arrangements, I will be able to report on this matter in the next issue of "Justice."
Chicago Makes Rapid Strides Since 1934

By Morris Ball, V.P.,
Manager, Chicago Joint Board

The Silk Dress Is...)

Since 1934, the Chicago Dressmakers' Union has been ahead with vital ideas. Like most of the other organizations in the principal markets, the Chicago Union was faced with what is called the "outmoded" shop problem. Dress as well as other fashion houses hesitated to try new ideas to which the Chicago members were relatively interested and taking part in these activities.

The Cotton Dress and White Goods Workers

The cotton dress and white goods industries in Chicago are constantly expanding, and in the past three years the International has been enthusiastic with the workers keeping pace with this growth, which is bringing union activity among the cotton garment workers.

The settlement of the La Mode strike in 1935 served as a base for the formation of the White Goods Workers, Local 76. During the first year of this new organization, the local had a big effort to organize the entire garment industry and succeeded in this considerably.

In August, the Steel Field Cotton Division charged the local about that time. General Organizer Albert Plunkett was sent to the city to conduct the International's activities in the cotton field and the local has succeeded in getting an agreement with the_tlright workers which is an important step in the organizing of the cotton garment workers.

In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Local 153 was founded in 1934 and has been the past three years, established. Today conditions in this city is a silk and cotton dress shop, and the workers have been organizing the conditions of the workers.

Alternately, Brother Firstman, who has led the 1934 strike, and Brother Niedt, and Ben Dimitri, is now more active, have been charging against Milwaukee local. The Meyer and Swanson stores have been organizing the silk and cotton dress and the local is now in a vigorous state of organizing the silk and cotton dress workers.

Cincinnati, Local 63,
To Have Big May 1 Event

More than 500 members and delegates will attend the Anniversary of Old Fellows' Temperance, Saturday, May 1, to attend the May Day celebration, sponsored by the Church, and organized by the Local of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Committee on Arrangements had the pleasure of informing the membership in the newspaper industry of the special engagement of the local, which has been engaged in the celebration of the anniversary of the old fellows' temperance society, a group of men who have been organized in the city and who have been actively engaged in the temperance movement for many years.

The celebration will be held at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and the entire membership will be in attendance.

The program will consist of a special service, followed by a banquet, and a social hour.

Colored Girls On Chicago Picket Line

350 Cotton Dress Workers From One of Sophia Bras. Plants In Windy City Tell the World by Placards and Signs That They Will Not Return to Work Until Hours, Pay and Union Recognition Demands Are Granted.
“Cloaks for Cloakmakers”
Slogan of the Pressers

By Joseph Brevik, V.P.
Manager, Local 29

Cloaks for cloakmakers are now in fashion. The bonnet of production has diminished. Though many cloak makers' sending boards, the bulk of the order for cloaks seems to be in the spring season in a limited sort of way. True, it started a month or two ago, but it is only now later picking up quite a little, as they are realizing their orders from last spring are coming in after their custom.

IRIS IN MAY

Extensive interest in the international union affairs is evident in the Randall's Island annual appearance._

Everywhere I find keen interest in the great holiday:' not only by Local 35 members but by our members and officers of other locals. Our officers are bent on carrying through the International. We shall present a beautiful pageant. We have the power and the strength of the International. The whole island will be jammed to overflowing with happy singing and enthusiastic workers.

Social Services
To Our Members

The activities conducted by the educational department of our local awakened a great deal of interest during the winter. The club rooms from which we received these reports from time to time—very cordially, and arranged our own gala affair. There was more interest in the educational department than we have ever had in the past. Our educational work is the only work that will help to save the International. We are facing the entire international. We shall present a magnificent pageant. We have the strength, the power, and the enthusiasm which will prove to be invaluable in the future.

ILI GWU Student Fellowship

This is the first year for the creation of an old-age pension fund for the members of the International. Our workers, particularly the cloakmakers and dressmakers, have given their lives to their work and their union. As we grow older, our work becomes less important. We need a fund to help us in our later years.

The arrangement of this fund is something that should be done for all the members of our International. Our workers need to be taken care of in their later years. The International must take a big step in their representation and the future of the union.

COMMENTS FOR LOCAL 29

Local 29 is also going to the forefront on two major issues. First, we will insist that every manufacturer who signs the contract in the New York area has to have a cloaking shop in New York and nowhere else. There is an urgent need to get the cloaking shop out of New York. Second, our slogan will be “Cloaks by Local 29.” The question of the cloaking shop problem must be solved once and for all.

In addition to the cloaking shop problem, we must face the question of the factory owners and the production that they can do.

Local 29 is sending a representative to the ILGWU convention. Our major purpose this year is to influence the international union in the matter of the cloaking shop problem. We must work to have our rights as workers recognized. Our International has to stand by us in this matter.

We are working in the best interests of the cloakmakers and the Dressmakers. We are working in the best interests of all workers. We are working for the benefit of all workers. We are demanding that the cloaking shop problem be solved once and for all. We are demanding that the International stand by us in this matter.

Our convention is the high point of the International union. We have a number of important matters to discuss. We must work to have the cloaking shop problem solved. We must work to have the International stand by us in this matter. We must work to have the cloaking shop problem be solved once and for all. We must work to have the International stand by us in this matter.

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The ILGWU Fellowship

The Fellowship is an important part of our organization. It is a way for us to help each other in our later years.

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Atlantic City, 1937, was sure fun for the boys and girls. The weather was perfect, and the crowd was huge. "Tiger" A. Stoe, a professional baseball player for the St. Louis Cardinals, was in town. He was looking for a good time, and he certainly found it. The atmosphere was electric, and the nightlife was vibrant. Stoe spent the night at the famous Mayfair Hotel, where he met with many of the other athletes and entertainers who were in Atlantic City for the same reason. The next day, he played a friendly game against the local team, and the fans were thrilled. It was a great weekend, and Stoe took it all in stride. He enjoyed the city, the people, and the sports. It was a time he would never forget.

**Recipe for 3000 Can’t Be Wrong**

_A Story by James Darrow_

_3,000 Can’T Be Wrong_

_Sweatshirt Girl By James Darrow_

_Ten cents every day._

_Eighty cents a year._

_Everybody gets one._

_Ain’t this a lovely gift?_

_Where is the money going?_

_Could the Union help you? Find out! Try it. Girl’s work is worth a prize. Can be thrown out for quite a long time. It can be thrown out at any time._

_Join up, and find your strength, and be at least._

_You can be an honest shirtmaker and have union wages, just like men._

_Your secretarial, Local 1480, American Textile Strike Protective League._

_Even though the kitchen is small, the food is excellent, and the people are friendly. The union leader, who has been a member of the union for many years, explained that the union had negotiated a contract that guaranteed fair wages and working conditions for all workers. The union leader was confident that the future of the textile industry was bright, and she encouraged everyone to join the union and support its efforts. The union was also active in the community, organizing rallies and protests to raise awareness about the issues facing textile workers. In short, the union was making a difference._

_What is the future of the textile industry in the United States?_
The ILGWU Locals in Baltimore

By Charles Kreindler, V.P.

Baltimore has for years been known as a hotbed of unionism due to the heavy concentration of union workers employed in the garment industry located in the city. The ILGWU has been at the forefront of this union movement, and the localILGWU unions have been instrumental in raising the standard of living for garment workers through collective bargaining and efforts to organize the industry.

Future observance and paid sick days

After years of negotiation, the ILGWU local unions of the Baltimore garment industry have secured significant gains, including paid sick days and future observance. These improvements reflect the hard work and dedication of the local union leaders and the thousands of garment workers who have participated in the unionization efforts.

The Garment Unions in Puerto Rico

By Teresa Amparo

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Justice

February Seventeenth

"32" Issues Sick-Benefit Check No. 1

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French Garment Labor Wins "New Deal"

By David McKel

In the last ten months, the National Federation of Garment Workers has brought about a new wage scale in France, where the workers have been demanding a minimum of 70 francs per hour for a long time. The new scale, which went into effect on March 1, 1937, has greatly improved the living conditions of the workers in the garment industry.

The Federation of Garment Workers, which has been active in the French labor movement for many years, has been successful in negotiating better wages and working conditions for its members. The new scale is a significant victory for the workers, who have been fighting for better pay and fair treatment for a long time.

The Federation has been able to negotiate these improvements because of its strong negotiating position. The industry is highly competitive, and the Federation has been able to use this competition to its advantage. The new scale is also a victory for the workers, who have been fighting for better pay and fair treatment for a long time.

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ILGWU on the Pacific

By Israel Feinberg, V.P., West Coast ILGWU Representative

The ILGWU is today in a new battle with the women's garment makers on the Pacific Coast. The ILGWU, represented by Local 69, is engaged in a dispute with the San Francisco Women's Garment Industry* over wages, hours, and working conditions.

In 1938, and the first half of 1939, San Francisco women's garment makers engaged in a number of nonunion dress strikes and, in general, made little advance in wages and working conditions. In May of 1939, they had to come to terms under contract with the union makers, who agreed to a 15-hour work week and 50 cents an hour less than the union scale.

The strike began on June 15, 1939, representing a distinct advance in work conditions and unionization. The contract signed with the San Francisco Women's Garment Industry* specifically deals with adjustment of disputes, hours, wages, and gives the ILGWU and San Francisco Women's Garment Industry* the right to set up a new machinery and make several other gains.

The contract includes a provision for the establishment of a National Recovery Act, which is designed to return to work all non-union employees. The ILGWU, through the National Recovery Act, was given the power to return to work the employees who had been out of work for some time.

The San Francisco Women's Garment Industry* has had a great deal of success in the past three years, tightening competition in the market and gaining stability in membership.

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In the current round of negotiations, the San Francisco Women's Garment Industry* has been able to make considerable gains. The union was able to secure a 15-hour work week, 50 cents an hour less than the union scale, and a provision for the establishment of a National Recovery Act, which is designed to return to work all non-union employees.

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Southwest Locals Look Eagerly to Convention

By Austin Petrie,
ILGWU Regional Director

That stretch of territory which encompasses Southeastern Illinois, Missouri, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas and other parts of the Southwest, was until 1922, seldom mentioned in ILGWU history. With the exception of St. Louis, an old established local, the industry had for years had a small cloak organization, and Kansas City, Mo., the largest, had not shown much life. During the years the industry had built around itself a strong national union. However, it was generally accepted as a unknown term among the needle trade workers in that section.

The organizing movement started by the ILGWU in the 1921-22 year, which resulted in the launching of a substantial drive to unite the mill and cotton dressers in St. Louis and in attempts to crack the stubborn barrier in Kansas City, has brought us to face with the problem of tackling the task of organizing the cloak trade in numerous towns in this section. St. Louis became the central headquarters for this campaign in the Hl Southwestern District.

The St. Louis Cloakmakers

The first test drive in St. Louis was a limited one, employing approximately 400 people in Local 75 and 11 at St. Louis. The natural result of this and other efforts is the formation of a number of new locals, maintaining standard wage and hour conditions in the trade and eliminating what is known as "union-ility"--union conditions in the motors.

The most important event that happened to the cloak industry in St. Louis during the past year was the unification of the Caritas Cloak and Garment factories, which had been run as an open-shop basis for nineteen years. The contract, covering a two-year period, includes a two per cent wage increase for the first year, includes code hours and wages and provides that all members of the new locals were to be union members in good standing.

Drummers

St. Louis was the site of a considerable drum production market. There were 2,000 workers employed in the city’s drum factories, drummers and cappers. -The work in cotton dress shops.

The center of gravity in the fight in the dress industry in St. Louis was the cotton dress branch of it. Within the past year, the St. Louis Joint Board has carried out a strict campaign for unionization of the cotton dress industry, gaining substantial results and winning a number of new locals. In general union sentiment among the workers has materially increased and both control of union conditions in the shops and protection of union workers have become a real fact.

Early in 1922, the ILGWU, in order to secure a more rational functioning of the dress organization in St. Louis, acquired the cotton dress factories from the mills workers, held two different locals, No 114 for the white workers and No. 112 for the cotton workers, establishing a local for the under-workers, No. 209.

In February, 1923, after several months of systematic work, a committee consisted of a group of workers, under the leadership of a meat, was organized, consisting of a meat, was one of the largest meat producers in the city, and the workers of that firm in St. Louis, where about 400 people are employed.

The union also achieved success in securing an agreement with a large underwear shop, the United Garment Company, and the manufacture of women's underwear. The agreement in completing Union terms, and negotiations are in progress now with the manufacturer of the manufacturers in the underwear industry.

The results of the Union in St. Louis have gone hand in hand with a development of educational activity amongst the newly organized workers which has placed the ILGWU organization in that city in a unique position in the local labor movement. Cloak work of every variety, from simple chassis to tram tradesmen in the production of a colorful labor pagant has marked the daily life of the laboring men and women in the Missouri city. In June, 1926, St. Louis witnessed the production of "Dancing Passages," first labor pagant staged by the ILGWU organization which portrayed equally the growth and development of the Union.

Kansas City, Missouri

Prior to 1922 our Union had hardly any organization in Kansas City. As reported to the Chicago convention, we succeeded, in 1922, in organizing a few of the smaller clothing and dress shops, forming our first local, No. 114, in August of that year.

The Union, however, kept constantly at its task, driving ahead with greater or lesser success, for a time, of the unionization of the local market. During 1924 and 1925, some headway was made by the organization of a few of the smaller shops though it still failed to make a dent in the big factories. The real break in the Kansas City situation came towards the end of 1926, growing out of a strike which the Union conducted against the St. Louis garment firms. The drive against the St. Louis garment firms actually began a year prior to that, in June 1925, the Kansas City Joint Board began its activity to organize the workers of the St. Louis garment firms. Shortly thereafter, the Missouri State Federation of Labor, in convention, chartered this company on its unfilled.

The legislative fight--the fight for an act to organize the Missouri garment firms has now grown to 7,000. A number of new locals, Sister Waris Todd, former secretary of the St. Louis Joint Board, has been in Kansas City for a year and a half as a member of the Kansas City Union.

The Union is now concentrating on organizing the few remaining shop and plants with the purpose of organizing the labor, the shop owners prepared to organize a force to resist the Union. The Union is now preparing the force to organize the labor, the shop owners have been organized by former Senator James Smith and are employing about 2,500 workers.

Despite the storm and stress of the last year, the conditions in the St. Louis locals have had to endure

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Despite the storm and stress of the last year, the conditions in the St. Louis locals have had to endure
First 500 Days Label Agreement Signed with A. S. Fine Co.
Where Are We Headed This First of May?

By J. J. Holer, V.P.

May First was a symbol of protest for the workers, and the protest was not for the sake of protest, but for the sake of better conditions. The workers were determined to make their voices heard, to demand a fair share of the fruits of their labor. The May First movement was a symbol of the struggle for justice and equality.

Toledo Passes Critical Time

By M. J. Cohen, Chairman, Central Executive

In 1923, there were two crucial developments in Toledo. One, the Central Executive Committee of the Toledo Industrial Union passed a resolution on the Central Executive Committee of the United States of America. The second was the creation of the Toledo Industrial Union. These two developments were critical for the industrial union movement in Toledo.

The success of the Central Executive Committee was marked by the establishment of the Toledo Industrial Union, which provided a strong voice for the workers in Toledo. The resolution passed by the Central Executive Committee was a significant step towards the recognition of the workers' rights and the establishment of a fair labor market.

The Toledo Industrial Union was formed to address the issues faced by the workers in Toledo. It was a strong union that represented the interests of the workers and fought for their rights.

Leaders of Labor Movement in Annual Confab

The leaders of the labor movement gathered in annual confab to discuss the challenges and opportunities facing the workers. The confab was an important event for the labor movement, as it provided a platform for the leaders to exchange ideas and strategies for advancing the workers' cause.

The confab was an opportunity for the leaders to discuss the issues facing the workers and to plan for the future. The leaders were determined to work together to improve the lives of the workers and to build a better future for all.

The confab was a significant event for the labor movement, as it marked a step towards the advancement of the workers' cause. The leaders were committed to working together to build a better future for the workers.
Three Union Years in Cleveland

Cleveland Members at A 1936 Campaign Meeting

The Cleveland organization of the ILGWU has kept up the annual fight of the Union in the past three years. During this period, the organization has conducted a number of campaigns for the workers in various branches of the trade. Primarily, emphasis should be placed upon its struggle to maintain working conditions, reduction of working hours, and the advancement of the Union's position and prestige in the trade and in community life, in Cleveland and throughout the United States.

The union, which was formed by the combination of the American and European Sections of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, was under the supervision of the Cleveland Joint Board. The organizations in Chicago, Detroit, and Toledo have also been under the supervision of the central organization in Cleveland, which now operates with continuous assistance and has taken a keen interest in all their affairs.

The Claim Adjustment

At the close of 1931 a controversy involving Cleveland claim contractors and manufacturers held the attention of the entire union. The Cleveland Joint Board took upon itself the responsibility of serving a series of demands upon manufacturers for the payment of union assessments. They worked primarily in the neighborhood, allowing cases to proceed until the provisions included in the contract codes. The employers then lowered the amount of the assessments to settle their differences following a series of conferences, which were considered as a step forward.

Throughout 1932, the Cleveland claim adjustment committee continued in their work of improving their position and tightening control over payroll settlements.

The Cleveland claim adjustment committee was organized by the Cleveland Joint Board in 1931. The committee was made up of the New York City Company and the Max Manus branch of the Alliance Clothing Company.

In December, 1932, the claim employers' association signed a two year contract with the Joint Board, raising peaceful relations which had existed since 1923. This contract, which went into effect on January 1, 1933, gave all cutters a $1 a week raise, the machinist a $1 per week raise, and the operators a $1 per week raise. The contract provided that the unions would not make any strike payments to the men out of their strike fund when the strikers were not considered that they were entitled to such payments. The contract was considered a marked advance in the cause of unionism in the city.

The Pratts-Bederman Agreement

The organization of the Pratts-Bederman Cloth Company, which was formed at the time of the Cleveland ILGWU, faced a number of problems in the early years of the union. The company was plagued by strikes and other labor disputes. However, by the mid-1930s, the union had made significant strides in organizing the company's employees. The union's demands for fair wages and working conditions were met by the company, which agreed to recognize the union as the bargaining agent for the employees.

The union's success in organizing the company was due in large part to the support of the local ILGWU council. The council provided financial and logistical support to the union, helping it to effectively negotiate with the company.

Through negotiation and compromise, the union and company were able to reach a settlement that benefited both parties. The agreement was a significant victory for the union, as it established the right of employees to collectively bargain for better working conditions and wages.

In conclusion, the union's success in organizing the Pratts-Bederman Cloth Company was due to the collective efforts of the union members and the strong support of the local ILGWU council. The agreement reached between the union and company was a significant step forward in the struggle for fair wages and working conditions for the company's employees.
The situation of the cutters in the miscellaneous trades — women, children's work, before work wear, and cutters of the smaller size was very much worse during that period than that of the large factories. In the cotton underwear factories of the country the cutting trade was put beyond belief. Indeed, the cutter, or starcher, as the case may have been, had to be able to work a double work of a cutter and of a starching machine. After a day's work he would be so ordered to do some starching, for all of which he would receive the nominal sum of about $7 or $10 a week.

In these trades, the union has — by this time — organized practically every man in the cutting rooms. Since then we have entered into agreements with the employers in the miscellaneous trades and established work conditions for all cutters. In all these contracts work hours were brought down to 30 hours per week, with the exception of those working where the hours are 35 per week. Wages in these trades for cutters were also increased from $8 to $10 a week, in $2.50, $3.75, and $4.25, and in some cases up to $5.25.

In the Clock Factories

While the cost and cutters were substantially reduced the prices before the NRA days, about 15 per cent belonging to the organizations, their wages and work conditions also shrank considerably during the chaotic days which preceded the New Deal. Overtime was being violated, by the men and players, and in order to hold their jobs, the cutters were compelled to do all sorts of deals with employers. Shortly before the general clock strike, in July, 1932, the cutters were frequently so intimidated by fear that they would not even so much as go into the department for fear of being discharged.

This strike, first of all, brought hundreds of clockmen, clockmen, back to the Union. Secondly, water was increased from 40 and $50 per week (the average before that strike) to $52.50 and $65 per week, while hours were brought down to 40, 45, and 50 hours per week.

New Branches of Activity

Having recorded these advances in the economic well-being of the members during that period and that period of the New Administration of Local 10 began turning its attention to the other sides of the lives of its members.

It began in encourages and to actuly build up recreational and educational ventures among the cutters by forming athletic groups, such as baseball, basketball, by forming dramatic clubs, and by giving educational classes in a wide range of literary and social topics. It is in place to mention here that the office of "Steel" which is now being run with a successful result of Labor Union Theatre is composed mostly of cutters members of Local 10. The athletic teams proved almost as fast in the event of the regular WRIU crew, having carried on championship trophies in many past seasons.

And last but not least, let the mention here our Red and White Control watch, supervised by a man, has for the past several seasons done successful work in patrolling the area district and presiding against violations of work hours and other union contract provisions. This central watch has earned information in our Union affairs throughout the Greater City and has been widely committed for its efficiency and results.


city

The recent elections in Local 10, the election in the building, and the general interest which is being manifested by the membership in the affairs of Local 10, offer proof that the reason in Local 10 has registered a high mark. An organization which can burst of beating 80 per cent of its members participating (a regular election is without any which no controversial issues are involved may, indeed, be proud of the spirit which permits it.

So it happens that our convention falls not far apart from the general historical. Once the workers the world over — the labor movement, and the general interest which I am now assured by the membership is the affairs of Local 10, offer proof that the union in Local 10 has registered a high mark. An organization which can burst of beating 80 per cent of its members participating (a regular election is without any which no controversial issues are involved may, indeed, be proud of the spirit which permits it.

At The Helm of New York's Cutters—New Administration of Local 10

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

This being the last issue before the conclusion of the International convention at Atlantic City on May 2, 12, I am in the position to place before the members of this council, members of Local 10, a brief survey of what the Cutters' Union has achieved during these three years, since the annual parade on the 22nd Convention in June, 1934, in Chicago.

Figures That Tell Volumes

First come figures, cold figures that speak a language more eloquent than words. From a membership of about 3,800 in September, 1933, we have come by now to an enrollment of approximately 8,600. The greater part of this increase, as might be expected, has come from the dress factories, which is the industry in which we have succeeded in organizing nearly completely throughout the New York market. In 1933, for example, only 80 or about 20 per cent of the cutters in the dress factories were members of the Union. Today, there are about 4,000 dress cutters on the rolls of Local 10.

Another source of membership has been the miscellaneous industries. At this point we would like to mention about 400 members. At present, we have 1,760 members from these industries, which is shown as a large increase, in percentage, as we have added many new shops. We have also made heavy gains in the clock factories. Prior to 1932, about 2,500 clock cutters were members of Local 10; today we have 3,160 and the clock cutting departments.

A Little History

Let us cast a glance at the days of that upheaval in the dress industry in the summer of 1913, which made history in the life of our organization and recorded its greatest numerical and actual gains. When the 1913 general dress strike was called, the great set on record in garment trade annals, Local 10, as usual, had its own well—organized—Arithmetic Hall—where the great strike rally was held. During the strike many of the dress cutters and dress makers and tailors were engaged largely in the "stretching" end of the business, about 1,000 were both stretchers and choppers while only about 500 were full—fledged machine stretchers.

The Dress Stretchers

The dress stretchers ranged between 10 and 15 hours per week, while machine wages were between $5 and $7 in some cases $9 per week. This low pay persisted quite a problem to the裁缝 of Local 10, who took good care of the agreement negotiations, which were being conducted under the chairmanship of Commissioner Aaron A. Whitman, the then chairman of the New York Regional Recovery Administration.

Lifting Up The "Stretcher"

The greatest problem was the most difficult we had at first. The employers insisted that the stretching was not skilled work and wanted to keep that group of cutters in the shops with less than a full agreement entirely. We, however, fought against it, on the ground that a stretcher's work was as important as any other operation. Picketing and picketing solutions were agreed upon: The stretchers employed in the manufacturing shops below $15 were to be entitled to a minimum wages of 50 cents per week, choppers were given $2, 3, and full—fledged machine stretchers were given $6.00.

Immediately upon the return of the cutters to work, however, complications set in. In most cases, the employers refused to give the increased wages provided in the new agreements, while others from time to time stated that they would rather employ unskilled full mechanical men than give the stretchers any chance of advancement. The dress cutters and dress makers who were employed during the entire strike period, were faced with the necessity of finding employment in the cutting rooms for a period of several months until matters became more or less stabilized. In many instances the illness was forced to bring these cases before the impartial chairman in order to avoid charges to obtain some sound ratings for the future.

Work Hours Program

At about the time the general dress strike took place, the dress cutters in the dress factories in New York worked anywhere from 60 to 60 hours per week, and in many cases even longer. The employer was the sole judge of the length of the work—week. Overtime was unlimited, extra hours running from 30 to 40 hours per week for which the cutters received very little extra pay or machine at all. The price of apparatus usually was the great issue for overtime for everybody in the dress cutting rooms.

These hours, of course, were reduced to 35 per week. The union, however, has given the cutters in the dress shops much more than that. The control of work conditions under the regulations of the NLRA has been accomplished. A much higher pay and shorter workweek is a great deal more about the men in the cutting rooms another previous gain: the right to the job and a job well in the hands of the employer the sole factor in the demand of the workers. Cause, and sufficient cause, had to be established before any cutters could be deprived of the job and the union took particular care that these demands take place for which active or the right of a worker to assert his rights in the shop.
CELEBRATE WITH YOUR ILGWU
May Day at Randall's Island Convention at Atlantic City

Convention Delegates, We Greet You

The past three years, since the Chicago convention, have not passed without a full quota of sustained struggles, of crucial situations and of conflicts along the entire front of our industry. The great crusade of the first NRA year brought into our fold more than 125,000 new members, a new working population, with a psychology, work conditions and industrial surroundings materially different from the older groups in our Union. Their masses, which became part of our family, had to become acclimated to trade union life; they still had to be trained to respond to their trade union duties, and their organizational morale still had to be tested in the crucible of daily struggle.

We are happy to state that these tens of thousands of our new members have come through this test with remarkable credit to themselves and to the organization of which they have become an integral part. Time and again, during these past three years, the workers in our larger and smaller industries, in New York and in other markets, have had to face critical situations in defense of work conditions and of the integrity of their Union. They have shown a commendable spirit of solidarity and an understanding of their obligations as union members.

There are a great many delegates at this convention who are new to the councils of our Union, though already tried and found true in its service. These delegates will be called upon, for the first time, to legislate for the Union as a whole at this convention on matters of union policy and union practices. We have no misgivings or misgivings with regard to their sound judgment or ability to familiarize themselves with the affairs and problems of our Union.

In the wide-open forum of the ILGWU, we mix well. Old or new, white or colored, man or woman—our platform is broad enough to take in—all those whose livelihood depends on the making of women's garments, without the slightest taint of fear, favor or prejudice.

Into this great family conclave of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which will begin sessions at Atlantic City, N. J., next week, on May 3, delegates from all ends of the land, we welcome you. It will not be all work—there will be fun and rejoicing galore as well—and above all and to all of you it will be an experience in trade union life the memory of which will linger for years to come.

On to Randall's Island Stadium On May First!

The holiday of world-wide Labor, May First, is being celebrated this year amidst ominous and disturbing circumstances.

Half of the world's population, today, is wringing in agony under the heel of the dictator. Thousands of the most enlightened sons and daughters of the nations which groan under the whip of the Fascist and Nazi barbarians are in jail, concentration camps, or live the sad lives of exiles in want and misery. Let us raise, on this day of Labor's holiday, the First of May, our voice of protest against the tyranny of the hangmen of liberty, of the war mongers and the promoters of national and racial hate. Let us, on this day, send our fraternal greetings to the victims of reaction and persecution and assure them of our unyielding fidelity and support to their cause.

To the workers of Spain, who are shedding their blood today as that democracy and freedom may live, let us forward redoubled assurances of our bond of comradeship in the great cause of humanity.

And to millions of workers in our own land, let us send on this May First our message of gratification with the progress they have already made this year in organizing their forces and joining the great trade union family. Let us greet the workers in the steel, automobile, rubber, textile and the other fields where united labor forces has been organized by the glorious beginning they have made, and convey to them the assurance that we shall continue to help their cause of organizing and improving their working and living conditions.

The workers of America have an additional cause for congratulation this May Day. The awakened political interest among the laboring masses in the past year has already brought remarkable results in the way of progressive and liberal legislation and in infused new hope for greater popular conquest of political and social power. This fight for a greater share of social security, for a higher purchasing power for the working masses, for the complete abolition of child labor, for insurance against unemployment, old age and sickness, must go on without abatement.

On this day, when labor solidarity is emphasized the world over, we call upon all the women's garment workers of New York, members of our International, to assemble on Saturday, May 1, at noon, in the great stadium at Randall's Island, to proclaim with the workers in all other lands their determination to continue the struggle for liberty and happiness for all humanity.

"...We'll build and we'll fight and we'll rise in our might with the ILGWU"