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Justice (Vol. 17, Iss. 2)

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.
The Fight for the 30-Hour Work-Week

Already the early days of the current Congress session indicate that its dramatic highlights will be centered around the three major demands embodied in the legislative program of the American Federation of Labor.

There will be fighting on the floor of Congress and in the committee rooms for and against currency inflation; there will be considerable battling for or against tightening of control over crops as a means of raising market prices for agricultural products; and there will be, no doubt, many heated exchanges over the proposal to substitute public works jobs on a mass scale for billions doled out in direct relief. But the battle royal, so it appears at this moment, will be staged on the measures which the organized labor movement of America is vigorously pushing for immediate enactment.

The three labor demands which will draw the heaviest fire from the combined interparty forces of open and covert reaction are: The thirty-hour work-week; the re-writing of Clause 7A of the National Recovery Act, so as to practically outlaw the employer-fostered company unions, and unemployment and old age insurance to be maintained by industry. Of these three proposals, the demand for a thirty-hour work-week obviously is of most immediate value in the battle against unemployment.

The American Federation of Labor brings to the 74th Congress a formidable case in demanding a shorter work-week for American labor. A careful survey just completed shows that unemployment was greater in November, 1933, than it was a year ago. In November, 1933, 17,050,000 were out of work, while in November, 1934, 11,450,000 were unemployed. The big industries have failed to put men and women to work, while stubbornly opposing every possible advance in labor organization and wages, the shortening of working hours and improvement of working conditions.

It is palpably evident that the only way to create more industrial jobs is by distributing work over a shorter work-week to a larger number of workers. The shorter work-week is the one remedy which that far has been applied with some degree of success to the malady of unemployment. It is the only remedy which brought about, since the Summer of 1933, the re-employment of several million idle workers. It is the only measure that can be depended upon to start the stagnant wheels of industry turning again and to offer permanent employment to the millions who, in the past five years, have been denied the chance to earn their bread.

Phila. Dress Pact Signed for 2 Years

President Dubinsky Present At Final Parley
With Employers

As we go to press, word has reached us by telephone from President David Dubinsky in Philadelphia that at a final conference with the Dress Manufacturers' Association on Wednesday, January 9, in that city, the collective agreement with the Waist and Dress Joint Board was renewed for two years. The old contract expired on December 31.

The new agreement, which covers the silk dress, cotton dress, and blouses, includes several modifications involving settlement of prices and improvements in the enforcement machinery. More details concerning it will appear in next issue of "Justice."

Mark Starr Heads Education Dept'

Department Will Be Expanded to Cover Entire Country, Says President Dubinsky

"Mark Starr, director of extension courses at Brooklyn Labor College, has been appointed Director of the Educational Department of the I.L.G.W.U.," President Dubinsky announced.

"Brother Starr comes to the post of directing the extension educational activities of the I.L.G.W.U. fully equipped by the 20 years of fruitful service in the labor educational movement," President Dubinsky declared in connection with Mr. Starr's appointment. "Our Union is planning to enlarge its educational program not only in New York City but in every town and market where we have organizations. No effort will be spared to reach with the message of trade unionism every member of the I.L.G.W.U. North, South, East or West. In carrying out this ambitious program, Brother Starr may depend upon the cooperation of all our departments, branches and divisions in every part of the country."
Phila. Dress Events Summed Up

By Elias Reisberg, P.V.P.
Manager Phila. Dress Joint Board

Quite a number of events have occurred in the life of the Philadelphia Dress and Millinery Joint Board since the last time I have written. For the lack of space, I shall only quote from the newspaper accounts where this is possible.

New Agreement

Our agreement, signed in May, 1935, with the Novelty and Dress Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia, expired on December 31, 1935. A new agreement was made. As provided in our contract, we notified the employers sixty days prior to its expiration that we were ready for negotiations and invited them to a conference. The Union presented at these parleys with the employers a number of amendments and additions to the agreement. Three conferences already were held, and the employers were unable to arrive at an agreement. On a number of things in an agreement was reached. On items that we disagreed, both sides invited President Dubinsky to come to Philadelphia and to assist in completing the renewal of the agreement. We are very hopeful that we will come together without any further difficulties or any ships of industrial peace with the manufacturers. The real reason why we were not able to come together until now is due to the fact that dollars still prevails over dollars. In the cotton and silk dress trade, some of our employers have been out of work for a long time and, were it not for the fact that the Union is present, we do not see what should be equally divided, there would have been a still greater number of members temporarily unemployed.

New Local Formed

Another important event that has occurred is the formation of new locals. Our Union is well known to readers of "Justice," composed of silk dress, cotton dress, dress, waist, and children's dress workers. Until recently, these workers were organized in one Local 55, while the cotton and silk dress workers were organized in another Local. We are happy to report that in all these respective trades were organized in one Local 65, which includes both Local 55 and Local 88 branches. In addition to these branches, there was a local of men's pressers, who are employed in the silk dress trade, and who were under the jurisdiction of the Dress Joint Board. It is nearly a year now since these various branches of the Union were organized to the international to be chartered as Local instead of branches. The name of the new local will beLocal 65. President Dubinsky at one meeting of the G.E.R. appointed a

Charities and Active Workers of Philadelphia Dress and Waistmakers in Session in Big Assembly Hall of New Headquarters, 1008 Cherry Street, Vice-President Elias Reisberg on the Right, Praying for special committee to deal with the matter of these charities. The committee consisted of Vice-Presidents Harry Wanner, Harry Greenberg and Samuel Perlmuter. The committee was to visit Philadelphia, make a thorough investigation and present recommendations on the basis of its findings. At the last meeting of the General Executive Board, which was held in Canada, the committee submitted its decision and the G.E.R. thereupon decided that Local 55 be divided into locals and that the dress pressers be granted a separate charter and affiliate themselves to the Waist and Dress Joint Board.

The New Setup

The situation now stands as follows:

All Waist, Children's Dress and Dress Cutters are in one Local, No. 65.

All those who work on cotton and linen and blues are under one Local, No. 15.

All Dress Pressers are under one Local, No. 45, and the Silk Dress makers, taking in operators, finishers, dressers, examiners, trimmers and pickers are under Local 54.

The Embroiderers Local 9, whose members are employed at novelties and whose production is made nearly 90%, on waxes and

textile, fashion, and labor news. The Joint Board was elected to deal with this matter and, if the committee should recommend granting their request, they shall then have a well-established Dress and Joint Board with five locals.

On the Educational Front

Until the last fall season, we conducted our educational work at a loss. From now on, we shall try to get the students to contribute some money toward the support of this work.

We are now working on plans to increase the number of local chapters of the League. We would like to build on a group of Negro chapters, which already have been formed.

The Committee of Committees, working on the national program, has been formed, and will take care of the welfare of the members of the Joint Board, including the office of the Union, and we are trying, besides, to make their lives at home a little easier and brighter.

New York Cloth Industry Briefs

By Louis Langer

Secretary New York Cloth Joint Board

The third week of last December, in which three of our largest locals held their elections for officials, might well be termed "Novice Week." The heated primaries in the elections were fought and won a good fight, but as they appeared to be getting nowhere, one of the organizations sent word that we should reconsider the situation and put in our own names. What causes us, however, is that the officials were chosen in the name of the Union.

We cannot ascertain exactly how many locally known to some of the workers who have written to the editors of "Justice" have been successful in their primaries, but from the reports we have received it is evident that the members should be held every two years instead of every year. It is not so much the economic situation that prompted the members to demand a change in the way of conducting the elections, but the dissatisfaction of the members, who have often been unable to express their opinions, and to whom the good name of the Union is sacrosanct.

When this survey appears the installations in our locals will be held. The locals held the installation as quickly as they could, in order to give the joint board the opportunity to set up all their business without loss of time.

We hope that the great number of members who do not participate in the union's work throughout the year will participate in the union's work for the period of its existence. Without the support and backing of the members, the union cannot be successful. Years ago, an election was to be followed by a flood of complaints, which showed a decided lack of

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Among the Undergarment Workers

By Samuel Shore
Manager, Local 148

PROBLEMS WE FACED AND SOLVED

The General Strike called by the I.L.O. in 1933 culminated in an overwhelming victory. But the very success of the strike大了 the sympathy and support of the workers. It was a long and bitter struggle, and the strike was finally settled by an agreement between the employers and the union, the American Federation of Labor. The union, however, was not satisfied with this result, and continued its efforts to improve the working conditions of the workers. The union's efforts were supported by the workers, who had shown a strong spirit of solidarity.

The industry is scattered in all parts of Greater New York, and it is a labor movement of great importance. The union, represented by the Workers' Professional Union, is responsible for the enforcement of the National Labor Relations Act. The union's officers and representatives are well known for their efficient and effective organization.

Shaping a Social Problem

It was during the period when all the locals of the international had grown to immense proportions and had a well-earned reputation for meeting the needs of the workers that this kind of action was being rapidly absorbed. After some sort of a broadening of the understanding of the necessity for the necessary personnel, which has come about, and a whole new philosophy of union operation, invaluable services were offered.

A few weeks following our workers' return to their shops, an appeal was made by the officers of the union, to the members of the local, to co-operate with the local union in order to better the condition of the workers. Our officers, in turn, trusted to the color, sought to exploit, these conditions to their own advantage. The major problem, put on their part, was to show the workers that they could not improve their conditions any better than they had been already improved by the union. The union, therefore, was faced with a singularly unfortunate situation regarding the organization of the Code of the industry.

The Fight for the Code

The out-town manufacturers, being together under the banner of the National Manufacturers' Association and made drastic efforts to put through a 151, 60-hour Code. Obstacles and permutations in their endeavors, they arrived themselves of every technical and sub-terfuges to delay the formulation of the Code. And, when at last, a Flushing law was passed, the 151 minimum for operators in New York City, 11 minimum for out-towners to cover the entire code, it was discovered that there were no provisions for the protection of the workers. The Under- garment League, consisting mainly of small manufacturers, baled out and asked for the right to vote on the Code Act. The municipal government, in order to protect the workers, passed a law that the Code should not be passed without the consent of the workers. The municipal government, in order to protect the workers, passed a law that the Code should not be passed without the consent of the workers. The municipal government, in order to protect the workers, passed a law that the Code should not be passed without the consent of the workers. The municipal government, in order to protect the workers, passed a law that the Code should not be passed without the consent of the workers. The municipal government, in order to protect the workers, passed a law that the Code should not be passed without the consent of the workers. The munic...
Social Insurance Prospects in U.S.

By Michael Evensky

The probing of social insurance is one of America's most pressing problems today. It is a subject that has not interested so very long ago—when the very thought of social insurance was regarded as a distinct threat to the "American way of life." It was regarded as a violation of that spirit of individualism that should only be indulged by the free and proud American worker.

The protracted economic crisis, however, has made a decided change in the attitude toward social insurance. Social insurance, as a plan or idea, has become a "must" for the "sound" states. As a result, both the defeated Republicans and the victorious Democrats are busy in Congress drafting projects and schemes of social insurance. It remains to be seen whether these plans can really add to the security of the American working masses as socialists.

Masses Wantfully Insure

From the viewpoint of production, we in America, are living day by day in the midst of the most economic crisis of our country's history. Distribution of production, however, is at the mercy of events that are only imperfectly bordering on chaos. We are not far removed from this state in the un- happy past of Greek mythology. He who provides himself with a share of the goods and services of society is not the richer, but the richer, in so far as he is able to live. In the midst of our unprecedented prosperity, there are millions of workers who are suffering from want and privation. The only way to prevent them from becoming the prey of uncertain economic insecurity is to devise some system that will keep them from falling into the abyss.

Nineteen years ago, one of the earli- est Socialists, Louis Blum, came forth with the demand—an astounding one for his time—that each working-class family shall have the right to an adequate daily bread. Here, said, are the people of labor, and every healthy man is, therefore, entitled to an adequate provision of the means of his livelihood. It is curious that Blum was also the first to chide those who opposed relief and undertook public works, a function which occupies a prominent place in Roosevelt's New Deal.

Plain Social Duty

Society, as it is organized and as it is functioning today, however, is indispensable to socialists. But, in the face of unemployment and poverty, society today pays the men and, therefore, should insure its citizens against sickness, old age and otherills that might befal them. Society is duty- bound to care for those who fail by the wayside in the highly taxing process of production. Social insurance, however, is not a means to escape the responsibilities of society, but rather an instrument of social service. It is a system of social insurance in such a country as America that it will carry the major part of the burden and raise the funds by an increase of taxes already levied on incomes.

The Part of the Government

Among the various forms of social insurance in Europe, there are compulsory systems and voluntary systems. In France and Belgium, and there are certain other countries, the government itself administers the insurance funds, as in France and Belgium, and there are certain other countries. The government insures upon the government itself. In the majority of other countries, social insurance funds are raised jointly by workers, employers and the state. An ideal system of social insurance is such a one in which the government itself bears the major part of the burden and raises the funds by an increase of taxes already levied on incomes.

The President's program in general is not predicated not merely upon the desires of the legal and charitable workers, but also upon the principles of insurance and substituting "a national chart and permanent public work." 

Wide Scope of Public Works

Details as to the character and extent of the proposed public works are not given in the speech. Beyond confirmation of the long awaited report that the President has made it known on more than one occasion that his program shall in- vest in social insurance, the President has given few details regarding his program. He has made it known that his program shall be a "national program" of social insurance, sickness and old age. At a recent gathering in Washington, President Wilson and Mr. Herbert H. Hutcheson, President of the American Social Security Institute, spoke in a manner which deeply disappointed all true friends of social insurance. He actually waved aside the suggestion of a broad program of old age pensions and of systematic support for the sick. This he designated as "problems for the future." "On one point, however, we may be definite," the President said, "that the real employment insurance should be put on the program. It, however, might be financed administratively and not through taxation." 

Who is to Pay the Premiums?

The final session of the 74th Congress will not doubt tackle various plans of social insurance. The "Social Security Program," raised from payroll assessment on workers and employers alike, will come up for consideration. There is still, however, a danger that Congress will yield to the federals and not this time determine the mission of the rest of the most pressing social issue.

Big Business Likes It

That the applause was largely by big business opposition to the Federal relief bill was evident last week, when the latest plan which the whole speech greeted Roosevelt's favorable view of the proposed public works. That wages of such government projects should be based upon standards agreed upon by employers and workers, was expressed in bitter criticisms of last year's proposals. This year's demands on the joint Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers meet at Washington.

Roosevelt yielded to this pressure in his 10th annual message saying that "compensation on emergency public projects should be in the form of security payments," which should be larger than the amount now received as a relief bill, but at the same time not so large as to "establish a new and perhaps unhealthy relation between private employment and leaving of private employment be- coming easier to secure."

Speaking of the 5 million unemployed on relief rolls, the President added that "the only way to meet the problem is to provide for the 5 million unemployed, much, much better for our country. The voice of the people, under "a national and broadly planned plan of public works, is expressing the feeling of the FERA, and the "national energy, which is essentially a broad and far-reaching" are a "national chart and permanent public work."

President David Dubinsky

A meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has been announced for Washington on the 15th at the A. F. of L. headquarters in Washington.

More than 1,500 workers will be gathered to hear the President's annual address. The meeting will be held in the legislative building in Washington, following the regular meeting of the A. F. of L. headquarters in Washington.
Conn. Towns Alive with Union Activities

By Bernard Shub

The year that Joe Jut Jut passed has not been as good as was expected by those who were hoping for better things. In the last six months, the town had been very slow and some of our main industries have been affected.

Yet, despite the fact that there was very little work, we managed to get the idea of the union spread throughout all our shops through the various social activities we had. We have been able to make the members understand the importance of the union and how it benefits their daily work.

In the future, we believe that we can do even better if we continue to work together and support each other.

Modigliani Meeting Stirs Passaic Workers

By Frank Liberti

A galaxy of brilliant speakers, who rank with the world's great authorities in their field, spoke at an anti-Salafist rally before a crowd of thousands in Passaic, N.J., on December 20, on the theme of "Progress and Democracy Versus Fascism and Imperialism." The rally, which was organized to protest the rising tide of Fascism and Nazism in Europe, attracted thousands of workers and youth.

The rally was held at the leased location of 344, LlW/24, of Passaic, who, along with other speakers, addressed the audience about the dangers of Fascism and the importance of democracy.

The rally was a great success, and it is hoped that the message will be spread to other regions and countries.

EMBROIDERERS IN NEW HOME

A large crowd of members and friends met on Saturday, December 20, in the home of Mrs. J. W. Smith, at 135 West 46th Street, New York. The meeting was held to support the efforts of the New Home Embroiderers' Association, which is working to improve the working conditions of women in the embroidery industry.

There were speeches, a lot of cheering and refreshments. The atmosphere was electric, and the room was filled with energy and determination.

We are looking forward to future events that will help to improve the lives of workers and their families.

Knitwear Council Records Steady Gain

The energetic activities of the administration of the Knitwear Council of the Textile Workers' Union have kept the industry busy and increased the profit margins.

The Knitwear Council has continued to work hard to maintain the high standards of quality and fair wages for the workers.

Fights in Haverhill

In the Haverhill Knitting Mills, a strike has been settled with the successful outcome. The workers were demanding higher wages and better working conditions.

The workers were able to negotiate a better contract, and the strike was finally ended.

The Fight in Haverhill

In this negotiation, the workers were able to gain some improvements in their working conditions.

Educational Work of Local 145

The educational work of Local 145 is ongoing, and the union continues to work hard to improve the lives of its members.

The union is supporting local schools and providing education and training opportunities for its members.

GRATITUDE

We had the workers of the Western Union to thank for their efforts in this strike. We are grateful for their contribution and we hope that we can continue to work together to improve the lives of workers and their families.
JUSTICE
January 15, 1935

"New York Dressmakers' Section"

In and Around Local 22

By Nathaniel M. Mincott

Max Bluestein Becomes Chief

The brief announcement in the last issue of "Justice" by the

Executive Board of the United Dressmakers' Union in which it

was announced that Max Bluestein would take his active part

in the life of our organization for a period of many years; he has

served this Union in various capacities, and during the trying years of

1923 and part of 1924. We hereby extend to him our heartfelt thanks for his

retirement from Local 22. M. B. Bluestein brings back to our organization

his fine qualities of leadership, his devotion to the ideals of our union,

loyalty and an understanding of the problems and aspirations of our

people.

The writer, who worked alongside him for several years, is particularly thankful

for his fine qualities of leadership and for the role he played in his personal

welcome, as well as the role he played in the organization who are elated over

his return to active participation in the life of the Union.

The Spring Season Is Fast Approaching

All indications point to the rapid approach of the Spring season. Prognostics predict a good season.

Trade papers, like wise, join in prognostications of a strong season, a lively interest on the part of buyers. The industry looks forward to a good season. It is long to be but now long it will last. We do know, however, that it cannot last too long. We have just gone through a period of prolonged stagnation which has lowered the bulk of our membership. Old debts have been paid, and our ledger shows that several of our accounts have been incurred. The question now is, how can we restore the customers to their former state. A medium of squaring the old obligations and making it possible for each worker to work and make some sort of reserve to tide him over the immediate distresses which follow every busy season.

Too many of our members have been forced on the market. Inquiries without end are constant to be made at our office by the various home relief bureaus regarding the status of our members applying for relief. These inquiries are both embarrassing and painful. An industry which ranks the third highest in the country and which has, according to the recent report in a trade journal, produced during the past year close to $8,000,000,000 should afford to workers an opportunity to get into the market without being forced on the government agencies for support and following the trend of the dollar period.

This is the reason why the Joint Board is determined to see its efforts to go on. To this end, a special committee of the Joint Board has been indicated in Brother Zimmerman's report to the Third Annual Convention. It is to be held at the office of the union at 7:30 p.m., at the beginning of the season, to see that the price is maintained and that the market is maintained.

From Address by Julius Hochman General Manager of Dress Joint Board, at Reception Meeting Held To Great Him Upon His Return From Europe, December 12, 1934.

(Radio)

Shop Meeting At Opera

Stage is all the world in Russia, it is conceded, is very bad, very bad. True, a new wave is rising, as the old Russia, only a little more modern; it is rising, and it is very bad. The price of the money, the price of the goods, is rising, but the price of life is rising, too. No poor men will starve, it is not their fault. The money is rising, and the cost of living is rising, too. In the theater, as in the street, there is poverty.


In Russia, a street cleaner gets 25 kopeks, a shop assistant gets 200 rubles a month. When you come to hotel Metropolitan, you do not pay much for your room, but you pay much for your food, and for your entertainment. In the afternoon, concerts and dance; in the evening, American jazz; and the next day you look to us a curious contradiction. Yet, that is what Russia is. The price of the goods, the price of the money, the price of the life, the price of the government, and the price of the world.

In Tokyo, a street cleaner gets 50 yen, a shop assistant gets 400 rubles a month. When you come to hotel Metropolitan, you pay much for your room, but you pay much for your food, and for your entertainment. In the afternoon, concerts and dance; in the evening, American jazz; and the next day you look to us a curious contradiction. Yet, that is what Russia is. The price of the goods, the price of the money, the price of the life, the price of the government, and the price of the world.

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That Dressmakers' International Ball

By Edward P. Plough

Many people have many things to look forward to in the New Year. Some—please—others not so pleasant. This is the time for the optimists and the pessimists. We will get to it in due course.

The main event about which everyone is talking is the annual strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. It is rumored to begin in February. And when it does, the shops will be temporarily closed. What?—That's right—your yesterdays are over.

The ideal way to get your strike over is to catch the union leaders in your fist. They are on the loose. The real leaders are in jail, and the union officers are in the union headquarters, the 323 West 36th Street. The strike is due to begin on February 1.

Workers—Students—Praise Their Union

Workers, students, and labor leaders have been giving a boost to the union. The union has been in the news for the first time in years. The first half of the Winter term has been a success for the union. The union has received a large number of resolutions and statements from various educational groups expressing their agreement. The union has also received a large number of resolutions from various educational groups expressing their agreement. The work of the union has been recognized by the campus community and by the students. The union has been able to bring about changes in the campus community and to bring about changes in the students.

The resolutions are signed by the students, the workers, and the labor leaders of the Central Student Union, by Louis Shapley, for the economy department.

Bread and Roses "Widely Laundered"

The book issued by Local 89 to commemorate its 15th anniversary—Purse & Rose—has created a stir in the labor community. The book, priced at $1.50, is selling well, and it is being sold exclusively in the union headquarters. The book is being sold for $1.50.

Among the first to congratulate Vice-President Antionette, secretary-manager of Local 89, upon the Madison Square Garden address was Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York, who wrote: "...I am delighted to hear that you are planning to use your skill and experience of your work, and that you will be able to make this address to the Madison Square Garden. It was a thrill for me to be able to see that you could not be present. I hope that your presence will give me the opportunity of hearing from you. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be able to read your letter with an invitation to Antionette to attend his anniversary in Albany as governor for a second term.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was one of the first to send a message of congratulations to Local 89. He wrote: "...I am glad to note that your work is being recognized and that your efforts are being rewarded. I have every confidence in you and your ability to do the work.

Edward P. McCracken, first assistant secretary, wrote: "...The book is wonderful, and I would like to see it in print. I have been looking forward to it for some time, and I am glad that it is now being published. The book is a valuable addition to the literature of the union and is of great importance.

"The Voice of Local 89"

The weekly radio program transmitted every Saturday morning by the Workers' Union, Local 89, over station WNYW (1250 KCX), from the Madison Square Garden address, has been well received. The program is presented at every period and contains special features. The program is broadcast at 9:00 A.M. on Saturday morning. The program is broadcast at 9:00 A.M. on Saturday morning.

Radio Program of Saturday, January 29, which will be transmitted over the same radio station at the same time, will feature a special feature of the radio program.

In addition, the program will include the weekly speech of Local 89 leader, Julius Hoffman, editor of the "Purse and Rose" and "A Dramatic Sketch." The program will feature a special feature.
Live Lines from Garment Sidelines

By Frances Keane

Clock Salesmen Get
A. F. of L. Chatter

Another group of outside sales-
men in this city is the group
headed by the American Federa-
tion of Labor. This time it is the
salesmen of the clock industry.

The chapter, which is under
the direction of W. G. Ackerman
of the Labor Temple, is made up
of 600 members, of which 1,800
are officials of the ,American
Watch Organizing Committee. The
American Watch Organizing Com-
nitee is a group of five men, all
members of labor unions in the
metal trades.

The group has been organized
for some time and is well estab-
lished. The members are out to
organize the clock industry and
are making good progress.

The group has been successful
in organizing the clock industry
in this city and is making good
progress in other cities.

Justine, Live Lines from Garment Sidelines

Since it was created 22 years ago, the Garment Industry Health
Service has been housed in rented quarters scattered all over Wash-
ington. This is quite unsatisfactory when you consider the num-
ber of members of the industry who require medical care and
the fact that the service is run by the Garment Industry Health
Service, a non-profit organization.

The service has been located in various buildings and has had to
move several times. The present building will be vacated on
January 15, 1935, and a new building will be erected at 2220
Twelfth Street, N.W., in the heart of the Garment district.

The new building will be a three-story structure, with a floor
area of 25,000 square feet. It will be equipped with modern
facilities and will be able to handle a large number of mem-
bers. The building will be occupied by the Garment Industry
Health Service on January 16, 1935.

The building will be a modern structure, with a floor area of
25,000 square feet. It will be equipped with modern
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January 15, 1935

JUSTICE

Page Nine

Bulletin of L.L.G.W. Educational Activities...

1935 Starts on Crest of Great Activity
By Louis Schaefer
Superintendent, Recreational Activities
L.L.G.W.U.

Women's Swimming Association Pilot has also been procured to be led by the directors of the L.L.G.W.U. and its affiliated locals.

Philadelphia vs. New York Cutters
On January 9, an exciting and thrilling basketball game was held between Local 10, Cutters of New York and Local 10, Cutters of Philadelphia at the Hotel Lennox, New York. This was the opening game in the International Basketball League Tournament. Philadelphia's Cutters were victorious by a score of 24 to 14. The tournament was packed with members and officers of the International.

Vice-President of the Knot Joint Board, followed by the Secretary and Vice-President Permissive, member of the New York Cutters, and Vice-President Nelson, member of the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board, started the game by “jumping center,” for their respective teams in the original “top-off.” Among those present were also President Borkowski, his family, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. K. Carney, New York, and Mrs. C. J. M. Carney, Chicago. As this paper goes to press, a New York Cutters team, with about 20 members on board, is on its way to Philadelphia to meet Local 10 in a return game to be played at the Philadelphia Palace Royal.

Passaic vs. N. Y. Cutters on Jan. 19
Basketball competition is rapidly becoming one of the foremost activities among the athletic groups. On January 19, Local 10, New York, will meet the Passaic Local of the International in basketball competition. The meet will be held at the Hotel National, New York. The sons of the members of Local 10, Reel Makers, have formed a challenge to meet the sons of the members of other locals in basketball. Another group that joined a challenge is comprised of employees of the Dress Joint Board, who have organized a basketball club.

In general, Local 10 still leads in the field of athletic activities. Bill Ballew, whose services have been at the disposal of the local by the international, is being assisted by William Glass as chairman of the local's athletic department. Kindly note, both of whom are active members of Local 10. The local has an athletic board which, in addition to the aforementioned, has as its members, Sam Plaus, Harry Apple, Louis Goldfinger, Harry Pohlenz, Harry Schmer, and Irving Solomon.

Choral Groups
By Fannie M. Cohen
Secretary, Educational Department

Philadelphia and New York locals had a large interest in the recent concert. On January 5, about 20 members of the International choral groups were given a private performance as guests of the L.L.G.W.U. to the excellent concert of the famous Shakespearean program, “The Seaboard.” Held at the Academy of Music in New York for the first time, was one of the outstanding numbers in the performance.

Prior to the concert, the members of the various choral groups were given a full program for rehearsal in preparation for a public appearance of the combined choruses. The general rehearsal was held in Steinway Hall.

Choral Groups Give Public Program

Many of the local groups are already giving public performances in their localities. The chorus of Local 10, South River, will present a short program at the opening of the new headquarters of the local on January 17.

The chorus of Local 22, the Spanish and Negro, and the local’s combined chorus, appeared on the occasion of the Grand Ball of Local 22, on January 13, at the Hotel National, New York. The chorus of Local 22 was augmented and the group performed from the choirs of other locals.

Choral Council Decides To Establish Scholarships

Choral council had its second meeting on Saturday, January 5. Anna Konstanto was elected second vice president of the council, and the meeting was considered important and interesting matters were considered. Among them was the plan of the council to take steps leading to the provision of scholarships which would furnish opportunities for more intensive musical education to the members. The council also decided to organize the chorals of the L.L.G.W.U. Plans are also being made to procure funds which would enable them to “learn more about the art of music in various phases.”

The present offer of the Choral Council is to solicit Vastovsky as chairman; Frank Flint, vice chairman; and Anna Konstanto, secretary.

The New England groups which are organized last week will help to swell the number of Choral groups of the International. (Continued on Page 14)

Educational Items From Far and Near

By Fannie M. Cohen
Secretary, Educational Department

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Out-Of-Town Places
A discussion group in trade unionism and current events was resumed in Passaic on January 17, and in Bayonne, January 3.

In Newark, the discussion group in trade unionism and current events was resumed in January, and the group in trade unionism and current events was meeting on Thursdays at 8 P.M.

A discussion group is being held on Thursdays at 8:30 P.M. in Binghamton.

Educational Department

Important as it is to have group activities, the Department is no less important a part of the working of a local. For this purpose, larger educational meetings are being arranged in each center, to be attended by hundreds of members.

At these meetings the lecturer is both an instructor and speaker. Each meeting is also a feature at these meetings. As a rule, these meetings are also being attended by local officers and committees.

Such meetings are conducted both in the evening and in the afternoon. New Haven, Bridgeport and Stamford in Connecticut; Passaic, N.J.; Buffalo, N.Y., and Camden in New Jersey; in Philadelphia; in Fall River, Mass.; in Mertie, N.Y.; and in New Bedford, Mass., in White Plains, N. J.; and in Long Island, New York. Before the conclusion of each meeting will be held in every locality throughout the Eastern territory.

Spring Valley

On Saturday evening, January 15, there will be a social evening entertainment in the home of Miss Helen Harris, 350 W. 16th Street, N.Y. City.

Local 14 is planning to resume shortly the courses in the Labor Movement, to be given by Alexander Lee and Nathan Pine. The courses will be announced soon.

Local 21 continues the course in Social Literature and Drama, with the assistance of Irving Lewis. This course does not merely consist of the reading of books, but presents a discussion work by its members.

Local 21 does not stand still. An interesting course on the subject of pageantry is being prepared. Local 35 does not stand still. An interesting course on the subject of pageantry is being prepared. Local 35 does not stand still. An interesting course on the subject of pageantry is being prepared. Local 35 does not stand still. An interesting course on the subject of pageantry is being prepared.

Plainfield

On Friday evening, January 13, there will be a social evening entertainment at the home of Miss Helen Harris, 350 W. 16th Street, N.Y. City.

The program will be presented by Miss Helen Harris, 350 W. 16th Street, N.Y. City. Miss Helen Harris, 350 W. 16th Street, N.Y. City. The program will be presented by Miss Helen Harris, 350 W. 16th Street, N.Y. City. The program will be presented by Miss Helen Harris, 350 W. 16th Street, N.Y. City. The program will be presented by Miss Helen Harris, 350 W. 16th Street, N.Y. City. The program will be presented by Miss Helen Harris, 350 W. 16th Street, N.Y. City. The program will be presented by Miss Helen Harris, 350 W. 16th Street, N.Y. City. The program will be presented by Miss Helen Harris, 350 W. 16th Street, N.Y. City. The program will be presented by Miss Helen Harris, 350 W. 16th Street, N.Y. City.

Activities Throughout the Country

In closing, we refer to the recent events. We refer to the recent events. We refer to the recent events. We refer to the recent events. We refer to the recent events. We refer to the recent events. We refer to the recent events. We refer to the recent events. We refer to the recent events. We refer to the recent events.
Use Your Head...

By Mark Starr
Brookwood Labor College

All the public schools in Germany may now place Hitler’s portraits on the required reading list. In July, according to a recent meeting of the Central Committee, all children are now required to wear their uniforms in school halls, as they help the kids from the enemy. From now on, the whole school is a meeting place. The organizers of the schools are interpreting the Politbureau’s programs seriously. They demand the exclusion from the schools of all books which “affirm the humanity of the enemy worker’s soul.” These are items taken from one day’s issues of the papers.

Taught to Worship—Not to Understand

The instruction of the schools is a perfect plan. The workers are now taught to understand the “official” speech. A new generation of workers is being born, and the teachers have been given the necessary instructions. The teachers are taught to understand the “official” speech, and the children are taught to worship. The children are taught to understand the “official” speech, and the teachers are taught to worship.

South Jersey Locals Organize Joint Board

By Barnett Karp
Manager

The locals of the districts known as South Jersey, located in Camden, Haddonfield, Vineland and Bridgetown have organized a Joint Board.

The Joint Board meets once each month in a different town, and in each town it is an event for the locals. It is a place where the locals can meet and discuss their problems and their plans. It is a place where the locals can meet and discuss their problems and their plans.

The officers of the Joint Board are:

- President, Mark Starr
- Vice President, Joseph Brogan
- Secretary, John Dwyer
- Treasurer, Samuel Cohen

The Joint Board is a powerful tool for the locals. It is a place where the locals can meet and discuss their problems and their plans. It is a place where the locals can meet and discuss their problems and their plans.

1933 Strike at Live Pomegranate

(The article continues with various topics and events, including labor unions, strikes, political issues, and social events of the time.)
Among the Cutters of New York

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

Sewing Industry

Sales

The collective agreement in the sewing industry, culminating in the settlement of the labor dispute, was the result of the efforts of the union and the employers to reach an agreement that would be mutually beneficial. The agreement included provisions for wage increases, working conditions, and benefits for the workers.

Local 10, New York Cutters, Basketball Team

This investigation is now being completed and will cover not only the union shops, which constitute the overwhelming majority in the industry, but also the so-called "independent" shops, thus under the direct control of the union.

Along with this, Local 10 is also preparing another suit of contractors to investigate whether the cutters returning to work, at this time of the year, have been able to work at the regular payroll for three months. The investigation is expected to be completed by May 1st.

The investigation was conducted and is presented as the basis for the recommendations of the local union officials and the Cutters Organization. The purpose of this investigation is to determine the extent of the violation of the union's rules and to ensure that the workers are treated fairly.

Amid the cutters' districts, the local union officials and the Cutters Organization are expected to be presented with evidence of the violations and are expected to take action.

WHERE MODIGIANI WILL SPEAK NEXT:

January 14—Cincinnati, Ohio
January 17—St. Louis, Mo.
January 19—Chicago, III.
January 26—Milwaukee, Wis.
February 2—New Orleans, La.
February 22—New Orleans, La.

From Minnesota, Eugene Modigliani, who will be accompanied by Brother S. R. Schlesinger of the International union staff, will proceed to the Pacific Coast, returning to the East via Denver, Kansas City, Des Moines, Cleveland, etc., for the remaining union activities.

RENEW YOUR WORKING CARDS

All Cutters, Dress, Renter, Raincoat, Underwear, Children's Dress Cutters, etc., must renew their working cards and secure others when obtaining a new job.

All cutters are instructed to take their cards to the employment office as soon as possible this year, 1935, immediately upon returning to work, on February 28.

If violation of the rules for renewing cards will be considered a violation and will make the subject subject to heavy punishment.

Local 11, Philadelphia Cutters, Basketball Team

The Philadelphia boys displayed excellent team-work and more accurate basket shooting. They, therefore, deserved to win the game. The rules were as follows: All boys were made much stronger. Two or our best players, who failed to play last week due to illness in their hometowns, will appear in full form in Philadelphia.

IN APPRECIATION

For maintaining local union conditions and equal and just distribution of work to the sick persons, the following are presented by the chairman: JOSEPH BUSSI, with a radio for Christmas, and bread and his family will enjoy it in the best of health.

The above gifts were presented by President Dubinski as an interesting spectator at the Local 10, Local 11 basketball game, at the Holland Hotel Gym, on January 8, Local 11, Philadelphia Cutters, Van, 251.
EDITORIAL NOTES

Ruthless Wage-Slashing in Puerto Rico

To people who are inclined to regard the term "exploitation" as an academic expression, we recommend a little thinking into a proposal made recently by the Puerto Rico Price-Rate Commission to cut piece rates for needle workers on the island. At present, they are paid a $2 weekly minimum. This proposal, which was endorsed by the NRA administrative agency in Washington having control over insular codes, is said to be endorsed by the NRA itself. The fact is that innumerable families, engaged in needle home work in the "bils" and villages of Puerto Rico, can hardly earn a dollar a week at the present piece rates. To allow a cut in prices when a substantial increase is so vitally necessary, is nothing short of an outrage. It will drive tens of thousands of Puerto Rican women and children into deeper and more hopeless despair in order that the profits of employers who cannot "afford" near-decent wages may be augmented.

The vigorous protest of the I.L.G.W.U., calling for a reversal of action on the wage cut, we hope, will not go unheeded. The Puerto Rican needle workers will, and should, resist this outrageous assault upon their already pitifully low earnings. Besides, the situation calls for immediate steps to raise the unbelievably inadequate minimums of the Puerto Rico needle trades.

A Well-Earned Rebuke

The three Kansas City, Mo., silk dress firms, which were not satisfied with the 30 per cent wage differential as compared with New York price scales and asked for a further 10 per cent allowance, were properly rebuked by the Industrial Appeals Board early this month.

Like nearly all other mid-Western and Western firms who hanke after bigger and better wage differentials, these Kansas City manufacturers had based their appeal on the "subnormality" of their workers, a popular piece of fiction unskilfully nurtured by "out-of-town" employers who are working overtime to spread it far and wide. It was refreshing, indeed, therefore, to read in the opinion handed down by the Appeals Board that the "Drug Code Authority conducted an investigation, and in making its comparison of operating costs in Kansas City with operating costs in the primary market in New York, it ruled that there was little difference in direct labor costs between these two markets."

Let us hope that these sound words will aid in pricking the bubble of "higher operating costs" which these gentlemen from beyond Chicago and the South have been consistently blowing as an alibi for demanding lower wages and earnings for their workers.

The industrially sane and sensible thing to do right now would be to whittle down these differentials so as to bring them within the frame of true fact, divorced from the "subnormality" ballyhoo.

The Negro Workers' Great Meeting

Nearly 4,000 Negro workers got together on Sunday afternoon, January 6, at Rockland Palace Hall, in Harlem, New York City, to listen to a half dozen trade union speakers discuss specific plans and problems affecting the tens of thousands of the still unorganized Negro workers in the metropolis. It was, by far, the biggest Negro labor meeting ever held in New York City and it was summoned by the Harlem Labor Committee, a group of A. F. of L. unions.

There came to that meeting about 50 Communist hoodlums bent on breaking it up by the use of the same violent tactics as were employed by the "Left" brigades who, on February 7, 1934, smashed up the great labor-Socialist demonstration called in protest against the bloody massacre of the Austrian workers by Heimwehr-Fascist hangmen. Fortunately, due to the firm tactics of Brother Frank Combsworth, who presided at the Harlem meeting, the "Red" hooligans were foiled in their dared attempt and when they tried futilely to storm the platform after the meeting was adjourned, were adequately rewarded for their pains.

The Harlem Labor Committee, to which are affiliated several of the I. L. G. W. U. organizations which have Negroes on their membership rolls, is planning to call similar agitational meeting in the near future. The Negro workers in Harlem and in other sections of the city will not be intimidated by any provocateurs, furnished by employers or by Communists, in their efforts to enroll their fellow workers within the trade unions. Nor will the Negro workers permit any lying demagogues to pull the wool over their eyes concerning the true attitude of American organized labor towards the status of the colored workers within the trade union movement. This attitude has once more been reaffirmed and made clear by President William Green, of the A. F. of L., in a special message sent to that meeting, from which we quote:

"I express the hope that the cause of organized labor will be greatly advanced as a result of your meeting. The American Federation of Labor is interested in the economic and industrial welfare of working men and women regardless of race, creed, or color. The economic interests of all workers are identical. We must lift the wage standards and conditions of employment for all workers, irrespective of race, to the highest possible interest of groups of workers. We invite wage earners regardless of creed, color or nationality to unite with each other in the organized labor movement for the purpose of promoting and advancing their economic and industrial interests."

Our Medical Clinics

Along with the report of the Dental Clinic Curtailed, operated by the Union Health Center—now owned and managed directly by the I.L.G.W.U.—are showing expansion and growth, commencing the announcement that the work of the dental clinic connected with the Center has been curtailed.

Attesting to the growth of the medical office, it is cited that not less than 40,000 union members visited the clinics of the Center in 1934. Two additional clinics—for members suffering from arthritis, rheumatism and asthma—have been established; the number of women physicians attached to the staff has been increased to five; sessions of many of the clinics have been doubled or tripled, and periods for general examinations have been extended to practically all hours of the day.

The reason for curtailing the operations of the dental clinic, as given out by the Union Health Center Committee, is as follows: As long as the maintenance of a dental clinic served to offer our members good dentistry at considerably lower prices than those charged by competent dentists outside, there was justification for maintaining such a clinic on a large scale. The depression years, however, have forced a substantial lowering of dental charges everywhere, which, in turn, made it next to impossible for our dental clinic to compete with the hard-hat neighborhood dentist who was and still is willing to take work for anything he can get. The depression, on the other hand, has also made our own members think only of the price element in connection with their dentistry needs. In the face of such a change, the Committee thought it best to retain only two or three units of the dental clinic for diagnostic and preventive purposes only. These units will be maintained at the Union Health Center on East 74th Street.

Our dental clinic, no doubt has been an experiment. It is our hope that at social medicine and dentistry advance, we shall again be in a position to extend dental service, under more favorable circumstances, to the thousands who benefited by it in former years. To the staff of the clinic, some of whom had been with it from its inception seventeen years ago, we extend gratefulness for their loyalty and cooperation, wishing them well in their new personal ventures.