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Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
Justice
Official Organ of The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Vol. XVII. No. 16.
Jersey City, N. J., August 15, 1935
Price 10 Cents

Waterbury Strike Settled; Union Wins Recognition, Prices

Local 38 Confers With Association On New Contract

New Jersey Cotton Dressmakers Ready For General Strike

Conferences Sponsored by Conn. State Board of Arbitration

The strike of 450 employees of the Westport Undergarments Co. of Waterbury, Conn., which had been in progress for the last seven weeks, was settled on Monday, August 12, after several conferences with the firm held under the auspices of the Connecticut State Board of Arbitration, which took steps to end the impasse.

The terms of the settlement, according to Vice-President Warden, manager of the I.L.O.W.U. textile town department, include union recognition, settlement of prices by shop committees, union hours, etc.

The parley was attended by the entire arbitration board.

Milwaukee Rhea Renews Contract For 14 Months

Contract Work For a Minimum of 675 Employees Guaranteed

Following closely upon the visit which President David Dubinsky paid to Milwaukee, and subsequent to a conference held by him with the officials of the Rhea Manufacturing Company of the city, the negotiation between Local 195 of the I.L.G.W.U. and this firm was terminated with the signing on August 5 of an agreement which is to run 14 months.

The announcement was made by Samuel Silverman, vice-president of the I.L.G.W.U. national organization in Milwaukee. One unusual feature of the agreement is that it contains a guarantee of work for a minimum of 675 employees who must all be members of the Union.

To meet any situation that may arise, an arbitration committee of three, one to be selected by the Union, one by the firm and a third by both parties, was agreed upon.

The contract provides for a 10 per cent higher earnings on the second shift, over the extra four hours that the workers agreed to work since the end of the NRA.

St. Louis Cloakmakers Have Silver Jubilee

The Cloakmakers' Union of St. Louis, Mo., one of the oldest in the I.L.O.W.U., will celebrate its 25th anniversary on Saturday, August 17, at a banquet in the Crystal Room of the Jefferson Hotel in that city.
Nagler Protests
Attempt to Foist
Charges on Union

In Sharp Letter to District Attorney, Dodge, Cloak Joint Board Manager Repudiates Groundless
Arrest of Union Members on Trumped-Up Charges

Protesting against an "impossible"
and "unjustifiable" arrest of part of assistant district attorney Maurice G. Wohl of New York City, "three or four"
of "the rank and file of racketeers" upon the Cloak- maker's Union, Bissoe Nagler, general
manager of the New York Cloakmakers Joint Board, in a letter to District Attorney Dodge on Aug. 5, pointed out that the
recent arrest of six members of the Cloakmakers' Union on "charges of "conspiring" and "abduction," on a warrant issued by Chief Magistrate J. B. O'Brien at the request of Mr. Wohl, had re-
sulted in their full vindication two days later for lack of evidence.

Wahl Rushes
Into Public
Brotherhood

In his letter, submitted the point, in particular, that Mr. Wahl had imputed in the public press, of the
involvement of the case in magistrate's court, "charges of "racketeering" to the Cloakmaker's Union, an
isolation of 49,000 members, with an honorable record of more than thirty years, to be a "disastrous, civicachieve:
tement." The letter in full follows:

"August 6, 1935
Mr. WILLIAM C. DODGE
District Attorney
New York City

Dear Sir:

At the request of the Cloakmaker's Union I desire to express my protest at the arrest of six members of the Cloak-
maker's Union, Bissoe Nagler, general manager of the New York Cloakmakers Joint Board, and the American
Garment Workers Union, who were arrested on July 30 at 6:00 o'clock evening, on a warrant issued by Chief Magistrate Schir-
man.

According to the warrant of the union, the Cloakmaker's Union and the American Garment
Workers Union, who were arrested on July 30 at 6:00 o'clock evening, on a warrant issued by Chief Magistrate Schir-
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I therefore conclude that the Cloakmaker's Union and the American Garment
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Workers Union, who were arrested on July 30 at 6:00 o'clock evening, on a warrant issued by Chief Magistrate Schir-
man.
Bro. Sol Polakoff
Passes After Brief Illness, on August 3

New Kansas City
CloakPact Reached
For Another Year

Meyer Perlstein, special representative of the International Lodger Garment Workers Union, announced last week that a conference at the Savoy Hotel between the Kansas City cloak locals of the I.L.G.W.U. and the Coat Manufacturers' Association, an agreement between the organizations was reached for another year.

Under this agreement the manufacturers will continue to pay the minimum wage scale of $20.75 for skilled women operatives and $18.75 for unskilled women operatives; cutters will receive $41 per week. Skilled balancers will receive $32.50 per week; skilled pressers will receive not less than $23.50 per week. The working hours will continue to be 54 per week, divided into five working days. Mr. Perlstein declared.

The manufacturers were represented at the conference by Mr. Stasman, Louis Walter, of the Louis Walter Garment Co.; Julius Ryder and Mr. Leibman, of the Leibman Mfg. Co.; Julius Karonen, of the Karonen & Sons Co.; and Louis Feinraut, of the Ficsikoff Garment Co.

The union was represented by Organizer Samuel Plachita and Miss Ada Blum, Miss Dora Hert, and Miss Hester Mann.

Polakoff became active in the union and was among the handful of leaders which founded the international in 1909. Since then he attended every convention of the international, and in 1914 was elected by President Dubinsky to the platform as the only delegate to hold such an unbroken record of attendance over 30 years. During his long career of trade union activity, Polakoff had held many important positions. For several years he was first vice-president of the I.L.G.W.U., and for five years managed the big wholesalers' organization, Local 35. He also for a time was the chief clerk of the New York Cloak Joint Board. Among his brightest and inspiring re-elections, however, was the part he took, together with Abraham Rosenberg and Morris Sigman, in the general strike of 1912. In recent years ill health prevented Polakoff from accepting large responsibilities in the union and he devoted most of his time to Local 177, a group of alteration workers and unionizers, which he managed. It was the bitter irony of fate that Polakoff, who had taken part in so many battles and had in recent years mastered even a dangerous heart attack, should have succeeded to an accidental blood poisoning. In mourning for him, we may find solace only in the fact that he had succeeded in Woo; before his eyes had closed forever, he believed I.L.G.W.U. to be on the heights of which he dreamed in his younger years and to achievement for which he had contributed so nobly.

Local 91 Prepares
For New Industry
Pact in Two Months

By Harry Greenberg, V.P.
Manager Local 91, I.L.G.W.U.

Local 91, the children's and infants' wear, the dress and millinery local of the International, is now working on a new agreement.

First, the "bathtub industry! Here a vigorous and unceasing campaign of organization, preparatory to the coming general strike, goes on.

Second, the children's, infants' wear, house, home, dolls, industries, all of which are being grouped and placed in readiness for the new agreement, which is to be written some time after October 1.

Rallying the Forces By the Air

The agreement of Local 91, affecting some ten thousand work- ers, expires on October 1. The union approaches the new agreement with a numerically-powerful force behind it, a force too numer- ous to be reached by the ordinary means of communication.

Beginning Tuesday, September 20, at 3:00 A.M., Local 91 is going "to take to the air" with a weekly broadcast, for the primary purpose of informing its members especially for the occasion, and the voice of the organ of the strikers appearing around the country will make the "Voice of 91" one of the most interesting powers in the drive toward the new agreement.

A Huge Demonstration At the same time, the members of the Union are going to demon- strate the united determination of the workers, in order to win the support of the workers of the nation to the demand of the making the 'Voice of 91' one of the most interesting powers in the drive toward the new agreement.

According to present plans, it will take place in the 7th Regiment Armory. Here the thousands of workers will assemble, then march to the scene of the strike.

The union is prepared to move on the strikers. The work will be held in the open, and the workers are to be encouraged to do their duty.

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Scabs Reported "Spanked" in Dallas Dress Strike

Under a date line of August 1, Associated Press dispatch from Dallas, Texas, reports that striking women's dress workers stripped four strikebreakers naked, partly dis- posed them of their clothes and chased them through the streets, "spanking" them as they ran along six streets, including four pol- ice and two policemen. Twenty-seven women and three men were arrested. The women were released on bonds of $250 each. One of the men was freed under a $600 bond.

The men were identified as relatives of the strikers.

In releasing the 27 arrested women for now, the union said, "If men wish to work, we will arrest you." The women smiled. They promised to come on no further strikes.

Polakoff was born 1875 years ago in Ukraine, in the Ukraine. His father had a tailoring establishment, and in that shop young Sol Polakoff first learned the rudiments of the trade. There, too, he passed his first enthusiasm for revolution.

In 1890 Polakoff went to London and became a cloakmaker. There he learned the English language and trade, and he did not marry until in London. In 1897 he returned America. At the age of 30, Polakoff was one of the cloakmakers' Union of St. Louis.

Leather Brigade of "91" Invades Lower Broadway "Open Shop" Stronghold

Leather Brigade of "91" Invades Lower Broadway "Open Shop" Stronghold

Alton, Ill., Now Has Full Fledged I.L.G.W.U. Local

Helen Veek, secretary of recently
formed Local 91, Alton, Ill., writes us that the first election of officers of the local took place in Aug.

"Our John Markwinkel, of Al-
ton, was elected president, Donald Markwinkel, of St. Louis, vice-president, and I was chosen secretary-treasurer. We are working closely with the international union for the Alton district and we are making our way in organizing the Alton dress workers. A 10 per cent organization in that city may soon be expected, according to reliable information."
Penna. Towns Alive With ILGWU Activity

By John S. Martin

General Organizer, I.L.G.W.U.

With the passing of the NRA, Pennsylvania labour has come to Kildonan of the fly-by-night sweatshop contractor. The present condition of the industry is that of a huckster, and nearly 400 miles long, has been in the past year. The result of this is that a certain number of contractors who sought low wages as a basis for their business. The influence of the NRA has been a stabilizing factor and has led to a more stable condition. Some of the contractors have been brought to their knees, but many have continued to operate on a much reduced scale. In the past year, there has been a reduction in the number of contractors, with a corresponding increase in wages. The result is that the industry has become more stable and less subject to fluctuations.

The Wage Question

At Allentown, Organizers Harry Shlender and Fred Haber are working on a number of unequipped sweatshops in the city. They have been working hard to improve the conditions of the workers in these shops, and have been successful in securing better wages and working conditions.

The Union's Activities

The Union's activities are being carried on with increased vigour. The organizing drive is continuing, with a view to bringing more factories under the protective wing of the union. The success of the union in dealing with sweatshop contractors has been a source of great satisfaction to the leaders of the union. The union has been able to maintain a steady livelihood without union organization, not only in the cities, but also in the rural areas.

The leaders of the union are making every effort to secure a permanent union contract for the workers in the sweatshops. The union has been working closely with the workers to secure an acceptance of the union contract by the management. The union is also making every effort to secure an increase in wages and working conditions for the workers.

The union's activities have been successful, and the union is confident that it will be able to secure a permanent union contract for the workers in the sweatshops.

The union's activities have been successful, and the union is confident that it will be able to secure a permanent union contract for the workers in the sweatshops.
$4.75 Rates Won Last Spring Stand

Back Pay Success Lauded by Workers

We, the workers of the Joan Frock Dress Shop, associated in Public School 32 on July 31, wish to hereby express our deepest gratitude and thanks to the Producers' Union, general agent at Local 22, to our Business Agent, Mr. Rosenfeld, and to our chairman, S. Widowski, for helping us maintain and better our conditions.

We further wish to express our appreciation for the fine work done in recently securing for three girls in our shop the sum of $150.00 in back pay.

May our administration, Business Agent, and our union continue, with our help, continue in the future to carry on such splendid work for the benefit of our workers in our shop and our union. Signed: SIMON WIDOWSKY, Chairman; SIGMUND KURTZMAN, J. VATANO, Committee for Shop.

Buy Union Bread Use Union Taxis

Trade unions everywhere are called upon to form resolutions passed by the Executive Board of Local 25 to insist on the union label on all bread and bakery products and to pass down to the workers the union emblem.

The resolutions point out that the San Francisco Labor Union (A.P. of L.) has won the right for the first time in the history of the industry in this country to have the union label on those cakes the owners of the bakeries subscribe to the union label. Filling the union emblem on the cake, patrons are urged to look for this label, as it guarantees to the consumer the best possible product. Conditions in the bakery industry are particularly bad. This resolution points out, it states that a large number of bakers have set out for seven years past to form a union, and for the bakers to demand a union label. It is not the only condition, but it is a condition which has been in the proposal of the bakers.

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1933 Great Strike On "Voice of Local 89"

Antonini, Hochman to Talk of Uprising of 75,000 Dressmakers

The great dressmakers' strike of August 1933, which marked a turning point in the history of our union, and brought the New York dressmakers to the present position of influence and power, will constitute the main theme of Saturday, August 17, Local 89's radio address, "The Voice of Local 89". The date chosen for this special program marks the anniversary of the great strike, which started on the morning of August 13, 1933, and reached its full height on the next day.

Two outstanding leaders of that event, Homets Antonini, secretary-manager of the Dressmakers Union, Local 89, and Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dressmakers' Joint Board, will participate in this anniversary radio hour and address the radio audience on the significance of that great strike and the great changes it has brought in the life of thousands upon thousands of dressmakers.

An exceptional musical program will be furnished by singers and musicians of the Chicago Opera Company.

The "Voice of Local 89" program will go on the air every Saturday morning, at 9:30 over WNYW.
Union Leaders Cheer Contractor Curb, Bobhman Premises Settlement and Unit System As Keynotes Of New Agreement

Hochman Gives Victorious Report; Hour, Wage, Minority Craft Protection and Other Demands Now Being Planned

Interpreting the events of the last two years in the light of our entrance upon the final season before the expiration of our agreements, General Manager Julius Hochman, calling for an intensification of all Union activities and declared that there would be no compromise on the question of contractor limitation, settlement on the jobber’s premises and the unit system.

Local managers, officers, executive board representatives of all the locals in and around New York who gathered in the International Auditorium to hear Brother Hochman’s report, the evening of August 6, cheered as part of the battle line of demands for the new agreement was set.

Brother Hochman made it clear that demands relating to hours, wages, protection of minority crafts and a host of other Union requirements in addition to contractor limitation were being hammered out in preparation for presentation to the membership.

Do You Know . . . ?

A comprehensive picture of the Union in its facts and figures was a feature of Brother Hochman’s report. The figures compiled for the coming months, was a result of the abolition of the NRA and the last before the expiration of the agreements. “A determined effort will be made by our employ- ers to break down conditions,” he said. “This will fail because the membership has thoroughly displayed its ability to fight for prices, to fight for standards and to assure at employer propaganda.”

Relays on Power

Pointing a prophetic finger at coming events, Brother Hochman said: “All our experience makes it clear that we must rely upon the strength and power of our Union in our effort to civilize and stabilize the dress industry. We shall, therefore, not lose a moment in making preparations to mobilize our membership. We know that they will be ready to fight in as vigorous and decisive a manner in 1938 as they were in 1933. With the strength of our Union, with our courageous and disciplined membership, with the means at our command, WE WILL AND CAN!”

Special enforcement must be the keystone of Union effort in the coming months. Brother Hochman added. The Fall season now open. he pointed out, was the first since the abolition of the NRA and the last before the expiration of the agreements. “A determined effort will be made by our employers to break down conditions. This will fail because the membership has thoroughly displayed its ability to fight for prices, to fight for standards and to assure at employer propaganda.”

That close to 8 out of 10 workers are girls and women, that there are 9,000 working ma chines in the shops with 15,000 idle, giving a capacity of some 31,000 additional workers, that 20,000 artists’ workshops were made in the past 12 months, that in the same period 7,000 shop meetings and 200 general meetings were held to which must be added many not recorded.

JULIUS HOCHMAN
Addressing Joint Council

Catching Jobbers

That Union contractors made 2,000 audits since last August and found that jobbers have 20 general ways of cheating and obstructing. That the organization department conducted 607 strikes. That various collections for back pay, minimums and other violations in the last months total $250,000.

Brother Hochman described the contractor limitation as the most important issue of the union. He explained that it would combine the jobber to the jobber of contractors, make him responsible to the Brookwood Institute as a delegation of students. The Institute has brought us into a new fraternal contact with the gates of other universities. We wish to go on record, as saying, that this is the most inspiring experience in years.

Opponents of the contractor system have brought us a great deal of ground. For the first time in the history of the union there is a standing, a constant guidance of handling the individual educational officer to the power to make us comfortable and to spur us on to greater effort. This is the credit for the success of the institute. We were given classes in history, in the L.W.U, and economics of the garment industry by Dr. Laura Tapper in English and political law and money by Miss Hurst and Mr. Roffe; and in labor problems by Mr. Joel Seligman.

In addition, there were lectures every evening delivered by men who are considered authorities in their respective fields. Dr. Abraham Epstein gave us a most illuminating lecture on unemployment insurance; Emil Schlossberg spoke on the law, in the victory in the bankmakers’ case, for which he is the attorney. Roy Neuberger, who was just active in organizing the credit unions, delivered a very enlightening talk. Jack Lever spoke upon the commercial and advantages of a strong and organized cooperative movement.

“... the Union may well be proud that it has succeeded in getting an Agreement calling for a minimum of 3 days a week. That is a far cry from the days, still remembered by all of us, when the Dressmakers worked 60 and 70 hours a week with neither time nor energy for the clothes that shed illusion of life...”

“... a guaranteed minimum wage is one of the cornerstones of the Agreement. It is sad but true that all competition in this most competitive of industries tends to be fought out at the expense of labor. The guaranteed wage was designed to put a stop to the basic method of doing business...”

“... the time is past, so far as the Dressmaker is concerned, when the right to go work is set entirely above the right to have work. The Agreement gives the Dressmaker a right to the job creating a feeling of security without which human being can exist...”

“... my position as Imperial Chairman is the high point of my life. I’ve done more remarkable things and been more sought after by the people than I have ever before had so many vital, stirring and interesting experiences...”
This Unionist Works Many Hours Overtime

When Morris Schaefer, one of Local 69's area vice-presidents, shows up for work at 7:30 in the morning and doesn't quit until 6 the following morning, it sounds like the old sweatshop days.

But every one of those extra hours Morris puts in on his contract work is toward seeing that the grim old days never come back.

Morris is one of the Union's leading building chairmen. Charged with the duty of selling and keeping silent on the bargaining table, Morris takes his duty very seriously. He is so serious that the bosses in 236 Broadway have long since given up hope of trying to slip past him.

"Clean" Building

Naturally, very few Union members would violate the hours regulations. But those few would quickly break down the standards of the many if they were permitted to go unchecked. And Morris is well loved by the workers in his building. Not so long ago, they clubbed together and presented him with a splendid gift for his work in keeping their building "clean." But how does he do it?

"Well," he says, "the first thing you must do is be around. And, that isn't enough. My efforts wouldn't count for much if it wasn't for the fine group of shop chairman in the building. They're always there like good Union people. We all cooperate. That's all there is to it." But there is more to it.

Brother Morris Schaefer

Knows the "female members", and how much they are often necessary in any body that should be bookkeeping in the district at unreasonable hours.

He's been threatened so often that it sounds like braille to him. But there's simply nothing you can do about it. A good Building Chairman. He's always around at the wrong time. He may miss a violation once, but he'll always come up through the second time. He knows he has the full power of the Union behind him—and that's a lot of power. As a result, violations at 236 Broadway have dwindled down to nothing. It's simply too much trouble and too dangerous to try taunting Morris and his faithful brethren.

They Don't Live There Any More

They aren't there any more. No more does 155 know the girl who was in the shop "to powder her nose" two hours after working time. Both are gone with the man who stayed late in the shop, "to read." The 25-hour week—not a mile more—was begun. In scores of other buildings, every Union worker may be grateful to Morris and the people like him who are unfailing of their time and energy so that all the workers may be protected.

"89" PRESENTS RADIO TO UNITY

This Group of Unions at Unity House Is Listening to the New Radio Presented to the International Summer Home by Italian Dressmakers Union, Local 89, Through Luigi Antonini, Secretary-Member. The Soulful Look on the Face of Vanni Montana, Bending Over Until His Head Is Almost in the Loudspeaker, Is Caused by the Swell Sounds of an Operatic Aria. The First Thing to Come Through After the Radio Was Hooked Up, Brother Montana Is the Regular Announcer of "The Voice of Local 89," the Local's Saturday Morning Radio Program.

Victory Ends 10-Week Strike

"ON THE LINE, ON THE LINE, ON THE PICKET, PICKET LINE..." They sang it for 1 week straight... and were prepared to sing it for 10 weeks more... but Morris Coletti, Gowns, Inc. finally realized that the Union could not be beaten. The firm capitulated last week and all the workers went back to work on Union terms.

Over 1,500 Local 89 Members Get Benefits in 18 Months

By Luigi Antonini, 1st V.P.

The Sick and Benefit Fund of the Italian Dressmakers' Union, Local 89, which has been in operation since January 1, 1934, has accumulated in the past 18 months the astonishing sum of $15,001.40, as indicated in the certified financial report which was submitted as treasurer of the fund to the Administrative Committee at its last meeting on Saturday, August 3.

A check at the financial report reveals other figures of interest. The number of members, for instance, who have drawn sick benefits in the past 18 months is 35, compared to 7 for tuberculosis. Members in financial distress are also aided from the Benefit Fund, thanks to small contributions from local businesses.

A few months ago, an old age height of $5 per week had been introduced, limited to such as are 65 years of age and have been members of the local at least since December 31, 1932. A crisis recently visited almost 32 members, and of these, 13 were found to be totally disabled, and 11 were found to be partially disabled for a combined amount of $1,560.25. These cases alone added disbursements of $1,561.56, making a grand total of $3,561.56 paid out for the Sick and Benefit Fund of the Italian Dressmakers' Union in the 18 months of its existence, exclusive of the $15,000.14 it has already paid for medical services.

Size of Benefit

Benefits paid by the fund amount to $7.04 per week for a maximum yearly period of 10 weeks in cases of illness and $14.08 for tuberculosis cases. Members in financial distress are also aided from the Benefit Fund, thanks to small contributions from local businesses.

Rules Should Be Remembered

It is, however, of paramount importance that members should not lose their sick benefits if they fail to contribute to the Fund. Members should contribute bi-weekly or monthly, or when demands are made by them. The Board will also accept contributions at any time. Any contributions not credited to the Fund will be returned to the contributor within the month. Members should contribute at least $5 per month.

The treasury of the Sick and Benefit Fund is maintained separately from the local's. The administration is composed of the local officials, the vice-presidents, chairman, Dominick Scialom, secretary-treasurer, with the following members elected from the various branches into which Local 89 is divided.

As a next step in providing our members and their families with a greater degree of security, we are planning to introduce a system of group life insurance. We are now in the process of ascertaining the interest of the membership in this plan. We have already received several inquiries, and we are confident that the majority of our members will be interested in this plan. We are now in the process of ascertaining the interest of the membership in this plan. We have already received several inquiries, and we are confident that the majority of our members will be interested in this plan. We are now in the process of ascertaining the interest of the membership in this plan. We have already received several inquiries, and we are confident that the majority of our members will be interested in this plan.

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Found

Small batch of operate tickets.
Visits Milwaukee, Decatur, Ill., Fort Wayne, Ind., And Cleveland, O.

David Dubinsky, president of the I.L.G.W.U., returned to New York from a short trip to the Middle West. A visit to Milwaukee, Wis., Decatur, Ill., Fort Wayne, Ind., where he conferred with union leaders, and a tour of dress and underwear union meetings, and spent a day in Cleveland, O., where he took part in inaugurating a new I.L.G.W.U. Local, No. 200.

In the course of his visit to the Middle West, which he visited, President Dubinsky declared that he had met there a new element in the form of women workers who not only recently joined the Union, but already imbued with a true union spirit of courage and solidarity.

Reaction Runs Wild in Decatur

In Decatur, Ill., several hundred of the striking workers were fired on strike by February and now maintaining their ranks despite the new provocative moves by the reactionary forces in that town. It addressed the strikers and branded them as a message of encouragement. The Decatur strike is not an isolated struggle, but it would seem that the present moment for a settlement is brighter than ever before. While in Decatur, President Dubinsky conferred with the union leaders and with the city and the county labor councils on the situation in the town.

Dubinsky Thrills Strikers

"You're right! Fight on! The internation will back you up; you're settled; your victory is sure," were the slogans of the strikers as they marched through the streets, holding up the pickets, and singing songs of solidarity. The workers were jubilant in their belief in their victory and in the support of the international union. On the picket lines, the workers were not only determined to win, but also to spread the message of solidarity and brotherhood throughout the community.

Cleveland Italian Local Host to Antonini, Desti

Three Days of Crowded Activities Mark Visit of Italian Leaders

The 500 members of Cleveland Local 44 went through three days of activities, which included visits to local Italian organizations, speeches by President Desti, Bialessi, and Kastorf, and meetings with local leaders of the Italian American community. The Italian American community was excited about the visit and the opportunity to meet with the international leaders. The visit was a success, with many local leaders expressing their gratitude and appreciation for the support of the national union.

On behalf of the Italian local, Brothers Joe Maglietta, chairman, and Orsello, of the Executive Board, expressed their appreciation to Brothers Antonini and Desti for their visit to Cleveland and for the moral benefits the members were already getting out of it, and requested at the same time that such visits be repeated as often as possible. They also requested the migrants to convey to their respective locals—Italian dressmakers, No. 28, and Italian chalkmakers, No. 48—the fraternal greetings of all the Italian dressmakers and chalkmakers of Cleveland, united with the assurance that the smaller Cleveland unit is resolved to follow the example of its New York sister organizations.

The guests and several executive board active members of the unit journeyed then upstate to Locustville Restaurant, where a typical Italian supper was served. The next day, Thursday, the New York visitors took an active part in the inauguration of Local 200, of which a detailed report is published in another part of this issue.

Chi Pattern Makers

Seek Collective Pact

From Harry Ross, president of Local 74, Chicago Dress Pattern Makers, and W.A. Wendt, secretary, comes the information that they are seeking to formulate a collective contract with the associated dress employers of that city. The conference committee of Local 74 has already met with the association. Simultaneously, the board is carrying on an active campaign to interest the pattern makers in the Union so that the work demands might be enforced uniformly by the entire trade.
I.L.G.W.U. Sports Parade

by Milli Spiro

The John labor union and social-

ist Party picnic held at Ulmer

Park, 100 acres of land south of the city limits, was a

complete success, and no small part toward its

success was due to the athletic pages

contest for the title of the best-organized

All-

American League Division. This was the first
time they had been called upon to put

up a good show, for this was the first time

they had been asked to do so.

A double-headed baseball

match was played, with the

issuing of tickets, and the
decision was made by a line

in the infield. The teams

were formed by the raffle of

Local 10 with the


Justice

Stakes and Set-

tlements in the

Knitgoods Industry

By Louis Nelson

Manager Knitgoods Joint Council

The organization department of the

American Federation of Labor-

Knitgoods Workers' Union has

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situation in the

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Company Union

The culmination of the

Fords and Windsor-Knitting Mills

represents a decided victory over

the Joint Council.

Both of these mills have been

overrun by company unions in

the past, but now the situation is

completely
different.

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Kapp Discovers Live I. L. G. U. on Coast

By Philip Kapp, Sec.-Treas.

When the People's Committee had chosen me to represent the East at the Los Angeles State Labor Convention, they had made a great deal possible for me; for not only did I trip to the Coast as the delegate of the People's Committee, but I was also assisted by President Kennedy to represent him at the dedication ceremonies of the Samusum Library which were held in honor of our former presidents and business center of the city. The place was in a state of activity. The officers and clerks were busy preparing for an important event which was scheduled to take place on the 6th of July—the dedication of the Bima Schleicher Library.

On the evening of my arrival, I sat in the Joint Board meeting, headed by Louis Fine, chairman of the Joint Board, who is a trained labor leader, a veteran in the trade union movement, invited me to address the meeting. In detail I described the manner in which our International, in New York, functions, how labor disputes in our industry are adjusted, and finally I spoke of the achievements of the last general strike. The response which my talk received was indicative of their interest in our organization.

I have listened to a report on the week's activities in the Los Angeles local, submitted by Brother Fine, chairman of the Joint Board.

The competence with which the various questions were discussed by the members of the local, how important it is for us always to be ready to discuss the questions of the labor movement, how far advanced is the Los Angeles local in the matter of administration, how industrious and how well managed is the local, how strong and how well organized is the labor movement in Los Angeles, how strong our friends in the local are in their determination to fight for the cause of labor.

The members who immigrated to Los Angeles from the East and principally from New York are making a fine stand. They have a collective agreement and an impartial chairman. I visited the impartial chairman of the local and discussed with him and his board of members a number of questions in which Mr. Fine, in full details, explained to me the working principles of the local.

The meetings there are held on Wednesday evenings. I attended one of the meetings and was able to listen to the discussion and to learn something from it.

On my return trip, I stopped at San Francisco, another city which has a large union membership. The meetings there are held on Thursday evenings. I attended one of the meetings and was able to listen to the discussion and to learn something from it.

I do appreciate the opportunity that the trip to the Pacific Coast provided for us to establish with the workers on the Coast, the views we exchange, the ideas and the questions we ask and answer. I believe that it will be for a brief period, are of far-reaching importance and ultimately be of great value.

The next day I was on my way back to New York, and I was able to appreciate the wealth of information that I gained from the trip.
Call for First Automobile Workers' Convention Issued

F. J. Dillon, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, by his speech to the convention of the Automobile Workers of America which will open August 26 in the Hotel Majestic, has given a new impetus to the work of the convention. Mr. Dillon, in addition to speaking on the importance of the American Federation of Labor, is chairman of the National Council of the International Workers of the World. He spoke in behalf of the purpose of presenting to the delegates of the convention the automobile workers' demands for recognition, rights, duties and responsibilities and for an international union affiliated with the A.F. of L.

"This convention," Mr. Dillon said, "will be one of the most important gathering yet assembled of automobile workers in this country. It will mark the beginning of a great international union which will take the task of serving and advancing the interests of the thousands of automobile workers in this country and one of America's great industries." It was announced that the keynote address of the convention will be delivered by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in behalf of the need for a union for the benefit of delegates and visitors which will be addressed by labor leaders.

A. C. W. of A., Affiliate With Intl. Clothing Workers' Federation

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America have maintained friendly relations with the International Clothing Workers' Union of America, and the convention of the latter has sent on several occasions fraternal delegations to the former, and now has joined the latter body. This act completes the affiliation of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America with all the important organizations, with the I.C.W.U. With the International Garment Workers' Union, which is already affiliated, the newly affiliated union, with 156,000 members, is one of the two strongest unions in the International. The affiliation of the American union has enabled the International to make up complete lists for the benefit of members caused by the compulsory withdrawal of the Cragin and American organizations.

Workers. Their existence was an inspiration, and it was essentially that of this that I once again decided to write. The last time I spoke in a great language, I was speaking on the importance of the movement, of the movement of the movement. My words were not merely words, they were the expression of a personal experience, of a personal knowledge. But I reflect upon my experiences in the important centers I visited, I reflect on the difficulties and the obstacles, the primitive existence of the workers, the problems of the workers. I am not yet prepared to speak of the difficulties and the problems of the workers. I am not yet prepared to speak of the difficulties and the problems of the workers. I am not yet prepared to speak of the difficulties and the problems of the workers. I am not yet prepared to speak of the difficulties and the problems of the workers.

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Labor at the Play

By Irwin W. Newman

The agreement in force between the United Food and Tobacco Workers and the Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union expired on June 30, and the two organizations are currently negotiating with the Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union to renew the agreement. The negotiations are expected to continue until August 15, at which time the current agreement will expire.

Your Cooperation,Please

Never was a time when the United Food and Tobacco Workers had been in more discussions than now. It is seventeen years since this institution moved into the fourteenth floor of the United Foods Building, 31 West 42nd Street. For seventeen years our members were directed to go on strike, and they did. For seventeen years, almost all our publicity was in the shops, in the Union Hall, and in the streets. But now the days of our own building on East 17th Street, and of our own offices, are numbered. We are on the road and location of our Union Health Center. As one of the members of the new local, I would like to see this place in the dark, without looking for the street number?

Now, however, we are in a different world. We are on the road of progress and we must be up-to-date. We must be in touch with the latest developments.

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Visiting ILGWU Family

Philadelphia was the first stop on our 6,000-mile trip to Montreal by way of New York City and Chicago. An educational committee there had arranged to make immediate plans and see that ILGWU leaders met. Council Board Member Otto at the Joint Board meeting outlined his plans for forming up an organization. Found Joint Board will wish to offer educational activity. Some of the members have already been to their extreme sessions, which despite the heat continued past midnight.

Ottawa, The

On to Ottawa, Brother Koefan is away in Ohio, but Business Captain G. Samuel Kembrose and Florence Lasser tell us of the Ottawa situation. Once out of range, manufacturers have forced the employees to think of union by selling them their wages. Two ILGWU members are away at the Southern Seminary School for Work, and they have been attending special clinics at the Church College. Babylon wants us to start getting ready for our proposed program in labor dramatics. A great many problems and misunderstandings between white and Negro fellow workers.

Through Virginia into North Carolina. Hith up in the North Carolina mountains is a group of members of the ILGWU, with some forty other students happily enrolled in workers’ education at the Southern Summer School for Workers of America. Dr. Mt. E. Addis of the John Harvard University, Rabbi Meltzer and Mark Weiss (from the Baltimore local and Baby Minter, from Atlanta, Ga.), are getting a lot of the school. Much interest shown at the closing session of the ILGWU. The South is awakening at a fast rate. Large meetings are being held even at this stage. Already there are active in strikes and union activity and action to unite Negro and Southern workers to build an effective labor movement.

Forthcoming Events

AUGUST 17
Joint Convention, Local 25, 26, and Macdonald Division, Local 15, of S. B. Kenan Center, 5:30 p.m., 45th Street Pier for Indian Baseball Championship Playoffs, Yankee Stadium, 9:30 p.m., Local 19 vs. Philadelphia Simon Department Store, 4 p.m.

AUGUST 23
Baseball games at Springfield Reg. and Alex. Hamilton Park, doubleheaders at 12 and 3 p.m.

AUGUST 26
I.L.G.W.U. Men’s Basketball Championship Playoffs, 11 a.m., Local 10 vs. Local 46.

For all reservations, Director of Program of events, games, meals, etc., should be made to the above addresses.

Although planning trips should get in touch with us as soon as you can to avoid overlapping dates with other groups.

Met the members of the Executive Council of the Atlanta local. They are realizing that their local has already made arrangements for the movie, “Marching on,” and are preparing to set up educational activities. A happy cooperation with local members of the Board of Education, Teach our Teachers will provide an adequate teaching staff.

Dr. Louis, Baltimore City

Talked about the I.L.G.W.U., at the Summer sessions of the Hopkins School, Montgomery Tenn. This school is an attempt to bring together the rural and city workers. At I.L.G.W.U. in Baltimore and Knoxville, the staff of the Folk School has met the union. August will help them also at Atlantic.

... The reception given as by for Dr. Louis was more cordial. Brothers Gillett and US. and sisters Johns and Green (principal director) gave us the keys of the town. We missed the banquet and cocktails, but had the gathering of pluck. We had had songs, a commotion of the I.L.G.W.U. members and some speeches inside at the Union headquarters. St. Louis, too, was the delight of the night, a baseball contrast with Milwaukee and to pursue its activities as a professional lawyer, trade union problems and history, and labor drama (For the better we have to send the electrical transmission to the Union headquarters.).

A unique feature of Dr. Louis’ activities in the women’s work (team member of the I.L.G.W.U. had been invited to participate in the East St. Louis Central Labor Congress. Don’t think that it is merely a bunch of ILGWU members very busy on the eye in the union affairs which, by the way, they proceed to lay a plan of their own social affairs. Much thought and work have gone into the various formations as appropriate alliances spoken by the charming girl himself. But St. Louis do not wish to be bungled a good thing about the Henry M. Edward and Maria Sherman (1933) are Arv., St. Louis Mo.; this will send a plan of the - resolution; to form the let-

ers (ILGWU), and these used to send to the local and her brother so forth. She and her teacher are friends in a friendly atmosphere. The city of the union is the interest. They have tried to set up and an active committee made up of friends of the Union to help find teachers and generally assist.

Space forbids detailed thanks to all the officers and members who have helped us. We hope that our visit to some of the distant local of the ILGWU family finds a pleasure. Certainly the I.L.G.W.U. has rooted itself into the labor movement on a national scale. Whatever it sounds in Spanish on the Mexican border or in the labor movement on the national scale, the working man is an equal. Some of the older unions are surer of themselves. Some of the newer unions are surer of themselves. The ILGWU which enrolls groups bitter- enumbered unenrollable into a colorful, militant union. The general public is being rapidly educated about the part the international has played in swaying the war. Everywhere we found high regard for the ILGWU, educational and recreational work. The growth and W. D. in the South and Great Great work. We wish to extend our best wishes to the ILGWU.

On Educational Front

Women’s Conference on Labor at Aug. 2-3-4

Three generations of workers at attended the Union House Small-Weekend Women’s Conference, Aug. 4, 1923. There was the young American girl, recent additions to the ranks of our International Union; there was the young mother who left her child at home with satisfaction in coming to the meeting; and finally, there was the middle-aged woman who took her husband along with her. They represented the many trades and crafts that constitute our International Union; some of them were sent by their local unions.

... There were also delegates from the New York Women’s Trade Union League, and from the Women’s Committee of the Socialist Party. There came there to participate in such discussions as Women and Workers Education, Women in the Trade Union Movement, Labor Laws and Women Workers, Problems of the Housewife in Politics.

Those subjects were presented by socializing women authorities in their fields, such as Mrs. Maria Miller to the right-hand and left-hand groups, to the right and left-hand groups.

Several of our members who attended the conference made a real contribution as discussion leaders. The chairman of the sessions were Miss Halpern, Mary Goff, Mrs. Lowry, Mrs. F. R. Shapero, Local 12, Mrs. B. B. Maltz, Mrs. E. A. Haupt, Mrs. Marge Beeler, Clara Rohith, and Mrs. Emily Myers. The entire audience was very much interested.

Pauline Newman of our Union Health Center summed up the discussion of the evening, Pauline Newman, who is a member of the union, Mrs. Cohn summed up the Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning discussions.

I. L. G. W. U. Art

Groups Entertain Workers at Unity

Mandolin players, choristers, drama-matics—all members of the union, and trained by the recreational division of the International’s Education Committee, gave a pleasant weekend as the guests of Unity House, the union’s summer home, which is the scene of the entertainment both Saturday and Sunday evening during the August 3rd weekend.

Saturday was devoted to the musical part of the program. The Mandolin Players, led by New York Children’s Dress Work, the Mandolin Players, led by Miss L. Pugliesi, and the chorus of Local 145, Passaic, N. J., under the direction of J. J. Rack, made an excellent performance. They were cordially received by the large audience in the passageway.

The dramatic groups, under the direction of Mrs. Granoff, gave the entire program for Sunday evening.
A Stranger Listens

By Florence Lessig

It was a Saturday night, so naturally the women were hanging around the bar. After all, when a fellow works hard all week he deserves a few cocktails and a few fun out of life. So they were all drinking, and some were playing cards and talking about the little money everybody knew everybody else pretty well. Charleston isn't a city for strangers, it's a city for the capital. There was one big fellow who had been hanging around there, and everybody knew he had seen enough money for drink. They were all standing around drinking and playing cards, and I was standing around drinking and playing cards, they knew who I was. They didn't do you good. You were just another man hanging around and hanging anything but pickles. 

Right there and then I knew that I didn't have any of that kind of fancy feeling inside but I said, "Well, boys, what can I do for you?"

"Well, Ted," they say, "you're a good shot now—not there's one. You're a good shot, but your aim isn't one."
The other sorts of things don't look at us when they were going into the fall. I didn't even get there, but this one's so damn. Cocksure. He's the real shot in the whole bunch. These other sorts... may be they do it as much as we do, but that's why they're the best. That ain't no excuse, though. But this one could get 9 out of 10 and I could get 3. 

"I didn't say anything for a minute. But then I started thinking, and then I asked, "Did you know that I used to have some money?"

"Yes," they say, "and you used to have money."

"Well," I say, "is it time to get it right after they cut the pay in the all the money?"

"Yes," they say, "but when you quit, it's 10 o'clock and I'll get it."

"Where is this one, boys?"

"He's not here, but he's coming around, that bend that has the rest of them in about twenty minutes. But there's no use to keep him here."

"You don't know what the depression's like."

"That's pretty long shot, boys."

"They'll come around, that bend until the rest of them in about twenty minutes. But they're on their way to the depot, and besides, if you stand where you are, you'll see them coming around by the depot."

"That's pretty long shot, boys."

"It was more than a half mile."

"You're still trying to make up my mind."

"Sure," they all said, "but we know you never mixed anything you wanted to get."
"Returned Because Not Fair to Labor" comes the vitalizing news that the local Chamber of Commerce, a notorious anti-labor aggregation of employers, is feeling the country with pleas on behalf of the Stern-Slengman-Prins firm, which operates the only non-union cloak factory in that city.

The Kansas City Joint Board of the I.L.G.W.U., time and again thwarted by the Stern-Slengman-Prins firm in its efforts to unionize their factory and to raise labor terms within it to a level of uniformity with other middle-western cloak producers, has recently put that firm's much publicized product, the "Betty Ross" coat, on organized labor's unfair list. The Kansas City Union has deemed it quite proper to apprise the mass of buyers of women's garments, a great many of whom are wives and daughters of trade unionists, of that firm's attitude to organized labor.

The results of the Kansas City Joint Board's publicity regarding the Stern-Slengman-Prins firm apparently have since been of a quite disturbing nature to that firm. The counter-barrage undertaken on its behalf by the Chamber of Commerce and the latter's approval of the firm's anti-union labor policy offer enlightening testimony to that effect. This intercession by the Chamber of Commerce will, we believe, carry no weight with wage-earner consumers or the retailers who sell to trade unionists. Not until this firm consents to deal with the Union and to recognize genuine, free collective bargaining should union patronage be given it.

"By All the People of The United States" Sharp reiteration, on the eve of the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, by President William Green of the Federation's stand against the brutalities of the Hitler regime in Germany, has again focused public opinion the country over the question: When will the government openly and directly raise its voice on behalf of the millions of workers, Jews and Catholics so fiendishly persecuted and tyrannized over by the Nazis?

There can be no doubt as to where organized labor in America stands on this matter. Speaking through its national representatives, it has twice in succession endorsed in convention the boycott against German goods and German service, as long as the Nazis continue to run that country. But organized labor in America is no longer content to confine its protest to its own ranks. Courageously, indignantly, President Green's recent appeal, addressed to the entire citizenry of this country, declares that "the hour has arrived when our own government ought to take appropriate action providing for a cessation of the brutal, inhuman treatment being perpetrated upon the laboring people who wish to preserve their democratic trade unions in Germany, and upon the Jewish people and the Catholics." And, furthermore: "Labor in the United States will join with others in taking appropriate action which will enable it to voice its indignation against the tyrannical and inhuman policies pursued by Hitler and the German government in Germany."

President Green's call, doubtless, will stimulate and hearten those in Congress and in the administration who believe that the government should no longer hesitate in making Nazi Berlin feel the full weight of American horror at its medieval persecutions. It should, besides, intensify the nation-wide boycott against Nazi German products and transportation. Looking at it from any angle, President Green's declaration is a historic document of which American trade unionists may justly feel proud.

New York Cloak Industry Gets New Arbiter From all indications, the selection of Sol A. Rosenblatt as impartial chairman for the cloak and suit industry of New York is a happy one.

The job of impartial arbiter in New York's second largest industry is by no means a sinecure. True, the production of women's coats and suits is nearly a tightly organized industry on either side of the impenetrable tariff barrier. But the constantly recurring clashes and half-adjusted situations in it, however, to test the judicial and the executive acumen of any top-bracket Solomon. Another trial for Mr. Rosenblatt's predecessors, Moses Ingeroll and Alger, have hung up such a high target of excellence in discharging their duties in the cloak and suit industry that equalizing, or bettering, their mark is by no means a light task.

We wish the incoming arbiter the finest of success as he enters his important post where he will be keenly watched by all friends of constructive industrial relations in this government that has continued our union-wide collective bargaining. To the outgoing chairman, Judge George W. Alger, may we extend the gratitude—warm, sincere and unconditional—that he is for a four-year task splendidly achieved at times in face of unbelievably trying odds and economic and organizational difficulties.

A Wrong Detour General Manager Nagle's scathing protest printed in full elsewhere in this issue, addressed last week to District Attorney Dodge of New York County, against an "impossible and vociferous attempt" on the part of one of his associates, Maurice G. Wahl, to "foul fantastic charges of racketeering" upon the cloakmakers' organization, was a timely and pointed step.

That the trade-union movement is sincerely concerned with wresting out every trace of racketeering within its ramifications goes without saying. The appointment last week of a committee of three vice-presidents by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to aid Investigator Dewey in New York City in his anti-vice crusade furnishes sufficient evidence of that. Clearly, organized labor will leave nothing undone to clear its own backyard of whatever diet may have strayed into it.

All the more, therefore, disgusting is this flash-in-the-pan effort by one of Mr. Dodge's adjutants to impede the New York Cloakmakers' Union in the press and in open court, criminal charges of "abduction" and "gangsterism," charges which were subsequently repudiated by the examining magistrate. Judge Ford, who sarcastically imputed to Mr. Wahl why he "sometimes does not bring a case into his court." Probably, by this time, Mr. Wahl, and those who may be inspiring him among his superiors, have realized that the adage is true: It is better to assert an utterly wrong detour if they really are concerned with eliminating racketeering in New York. Surely, the Cloakmakers' Union of New York is not going to be made a sacrificial lamb to gratify anyone's eagerness for some cheap publicity.

"ALL THE WORLD IS A CIRCUS TO HUEY" Local 200 The other day, in the presence of President Dubinsky and Vice-Presidents Antonini, Katovsky and Desi, the workers employed in the shops of Printz-Biederman Co., Cleveland's largest coat-making concern, were chartered as a separate I.L.G.W.U. group, Local 200.

Those who witnessed the meeting—and the writer is one of those who regrets that he couldn't speak of it as an enthusiastic, dyed-in-the-wool, excellently carried out trade-union gathering. Nearly all of the 500 workers who came to the meeting heard a trade union message, delivered by President Dubinsky, for the first time in their lives. That the message sank deeply could have been attended to by the rigid attention with which it was listened to and by the generous applause which followed it.

The doubting Thomases who had been inclined to look through gray glasses at the decision to give the Printz-Biederman workers a separate local, will soon, we hope, change their viewpoint. On the other hand, even such members of the Printz-Biederman working force as had, in the past, been regarding the trade union as a bag of tricks, should, after some closer contact with trade unionism, learn to consider themselves as part and parcel of it. Workers, whatever they are employed by this or another firm, essentially are wage-earners, whose interests at bottom are identical with the interests of the other workers in their trade. We have reason to hope, therefore, that the members of Local 200 will, in the not distant future, become welded into the whole of the I.L.G.W.U., as an integral unit of it.

Labor Needs the Peace Movement American Labor, still slowly emerging from the current depression, cannot afford to ignore the numerous signs indicating grave danger of another war.

Every war has been followed by economic disaster. It is doubtful whether the labor movement, even without Fascism, could survive another economic depression following another world conflict. A more active support for peace measures, neutrality legislation and other pending measures, designed to keep us out of war, will do much to cement the forces already at work. The peace movement needs Labor; Labor needs the peace movement.

In October, the American trade union movement will assemble in annual convention to make its voice heard on national issues affecting labor—economic, social and political. Let's hope that the A. F. of L. assembly will this time adopt a four-square resolution throwing its strength solidly behind peace. Not a shred of doubt must be left as to where the organized workers of America stand on this paramount question.
"Returned Because Not Fair to Labor" comes the vitalizing news that the local Chamber of Commerce, a notorious anti-labor aggregation of employers, is feuding the country with pleas on behalf of the Stern-Slegman-Prins firm, which operates the only non-union cloak factory in that city.

The Kansas City Joint Board of the I.L.G.W.U., some and again thwarted by the Stern-Slegman-Prins firm in its efforts to unionize their factory and to raise labor terms within it to a level of uniformity with other Middle-western cloak producers, has recently put that firm's much publicized product, the "Betty Ross" coat, on organized labor's unfair list. The Kansas City Union has deemed it quite proper to apprise the mass of buyers of women's garments, a great many of whom are wives and daughters of trade unionists, of that firm's attitude to organized labor.

The results of the Kansas City Joint Board's publicity regarding the Stern-Slegman-Prins firm apparently have since been of a quite disturbing nature to that firm. The counter-barrage undertaken on its behalf by the Chamber of Commerce and the latter's approval of the firm's anti-union labor policy offer enlightening testimony to that effect. This intervention by the Chamber of Commerce will, we believe, carry no weight with wage-earner consumers or the retailers who sell to trade union customers. Not until this firm consents to deal with the Union and to recognize genuine, free collective bargaining should union patronage be given it.

"By All the People of the United States" Sharp reiteration, on the eve of the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, by President William Green of the Federation's stand against the brutalities of the Hitler regime in Germany, has again focused public opinion the country over the question: When will the government openly and directly raise its voice on behalf of the millions of workers, Jews and Catholics so fiendishly persecuted and tyrannized over by the Nazis?

There can be no doubt as to where organized labor in America stands on this matter. Speaking through its national representatives, it has twice in succession endorsed in convention the boycott against German goods and German service, as long as the Nazis continue to run that country. But organized labor in America is no longer content to confine its protest to its own ranks. Courteously, indignantly, President Green's recent appeal, addressed to the entire citizenry of this country, declares that "the hour has arrived when our own government ought to take appropriate action providing for a cessation of the brutal, inhuman treatment being perpetrated upon the laboring people who wish to preserve their democratic trade unions in Germany, and upon the Jewish people and the Catholics." And, furthermore: "Labor in the United States will join with others in taking appropriate action which will enable it to voice its indignation against the tyrannical and inhuman policies pursued by Hitler and the German government in Germany."

President Green's call, doubtless, will stimulate and hearten those in Congress and in the administration who believe that the government should no longer hesitate in making Nazi Berlin feel the full weight of American hostilities to its mediaseval persecutions. It should, besides, intensify the nation-wide boycott against Nazi German products and transportation. Looking at it from any angle, President Green's declaration is a historic document of which American trade unionists may justly feel proud.

New York Cloak Industry Gets New Arbiter From all indications, the selection of Sol A. Rosenblatt as impartial chairman for the cloak and suit industry of New York is a happy one. The job of impartial arbiter in New York's second largest industry is by no means a sinecure. True, the production of women's coats and suits is nearly a tightly organized industry on either side of the impenetrable barrier of the legal chairmanship of an arbitrator is constantly recurring clashes and half-adjusted situations in it, however, to test the judicial and the executive acumen of any top-bracket Solomon. Another thing. Mr. Rosenblatt's predecessors, Meerson, Ingeborg and Alger, have hung up such a high target of excellence in discharging their duties in the cloak and suit industry that equaling, or bettering, their mark is by no means a light task.

We wish the incoming arbiter the fullest of success as he enters his important post where he will be keenly watched by all friends of constructive industrial relations and those interested in the extension and maintenance of collective bargaining. To the outgoing chairman, Judge George W. Alger, may we extend the gratitude—warm, sincere and unconditional—due him for a four-year task splendidly achieved at times in face of unbelievably trying odds and economic and organizational difficulties.

A Wrong Detour General Manager Nagel's scathing protest printed in full elsewhere in this issue, addressed last week to District Attorney Dodge of New York County against an "irresponsible and reckless attempt" on the part of one of his subordinates, Maurice G. Wahl, to "fleece fantastic charges of racketeering" upon the cloakmakers' organization, was a timely and pointed step.

That the trade-union movement is sincerely concerned with ridding out every trace of racketeering within its ramifications goes without saying. The appointment last week of a committee of three vice-presidents by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to aid Investigator Dewey in New York City in his anti-vice crusade furnishes sufficient evidence of that. Clearly, organized labor will leave nothing undone to clear its own backyard of whatever diet may have strayed into it.

All the more, therefore, disgusting is this flail in the face of an effort by one of Mr. Dodge's subordinates to impeach the New York Cloakmakers' Union in the press and in open court, criminal charges of "abduction" and "gangsterism," charges which were subsequently repudiated by the examining magistrate, Judge Ford, who summarily acquitted Mr. Wahl why he "sometimes does not bring a case into his court." Probably, by this time, Mr. Wahl, and those who may be inspiring him among his superiors, have been called to the bar of the court of public opinion, an utterly wrong detour if they really are concerned with eliminating racketeering in New York. Surely, the Cloakmakers' Union of New York is not going to be made a sacrificial lamb to gratify anyone's eagerness for some cheap publicity.

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