Justice (Vol. 18, Iss. 4)

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

Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.

This article is available at DigitalCommons@ILR: https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice/707
**Dressmakers Win Demands; To Mass For Ratification**


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

But as far at September 11 last, dressmakers paused in the great "Garten" to hear President Dubinsky and General Manager Hachman outline the Union program calling for elimination of Contracting and limitations on employer settlements, and a cessation of work by employers. This was an announcement.

The February 7, after endless.

(Continued on Page 5)

**ONCE AGAIN AN ILGWU MIGHTY HOST CARRIES THE DAY**

*Our Union-Indivisible, Invincible*!

**117" Stages Great Merger Meeting**

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

Marking the first step in a bold, far-reaching campaign, the merger of locals in the ILGWU, which have a combined membership of over 100,000 strong, was closed last night with the election of the new officers. The new organization will be known as Local 17.

The merger was made possible by the successful settlement of the strike in New York, which has been carried out in accordance with the agreement reached at the joint convention of the ILGWU and the瓒TIA.

**President Dubinsky Sums Up Last-Hour Dress Events**

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

For the first time in the history of the dress industry we have won great reforms without a strike. This was possible and we are happy over it—possible for the first time in the history of the dress industry we have won great reforms without a strike. This was possible and we are happy over it.
NOW LOCAL AND JOINT BOARD SECRETARIES CAN HELP

Local and Joint Board secretaries are the keymen in the union label plan of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Labels will be distributed through them. Within a short time all local secretaries will receive full instructions concerning the ILGWU union label and how it is to be handled. Meanwhile, local and Joint Board secretaries should call the attention of all employees with whom they have contracts that the union label is ready.

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

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

Any questions concerning the label should be addressed to Charles H. Green, Director of the Label Department, 3 West 10th Street, New York, N. Y., and they will be promptly answered.

MILWAUKEE STRIKE SETTLED IN 1/2 HOUR

Over in Milwaukee, Wis., they have learned to do things fast,2 hour. They, if you please.

The Green Dress Shop, 39 West North Avenue, in that city, has a union label, but its management was not able to get it accepted, in the main, by its employees. As a result, the management decided to settle the dispute.

The strike was voted at a meeting of the label department, January 5th. The company agreed to abide by the decisions of the union and to sign a contract agreeing not to sign with the union and which was to have gone into effect on January 1st. The strike was voted at a meeting Wednesday evening, January 29th. Early Thursday morning the workers went back to work.

New ILGWU Label

Tense Moment in Philly-Tuckers-Counter

IGLWU AND UNITED MINE WORKERS EXCHANGE WARM GREETINGS

President Dubinsky Wire miners' Convention expression of "traditional solidarity" when invited by President Lewis to attend it.

New York, February 15, 1936.

John L. Lewis, President, United Mine Workers of America, Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dubinsky: You and your Convention delegate for invitation to your convention. Would have been more than happy to accept but am compelled to stay in New York for a number of meetings and negotiations with the United Mine Workers Association in connection with renewal of agreement with strike machinery completed and read and voted on by a hundred thousand workers. In any event, I assure you the membership of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union congratulates you, your associates, officers and fellow delegates, the great acquisition and services of your numerical and spiritual strength made by the United Mine Workers Convention.

Your progress is especially gratifying to us as a result of the "cordon" of friendship and cooperation which the existence between our organizations over a period of many years and the recent nationalization of the union during times of stress and need. This traditional spirit of solidarity is manifesting itself in the important work in which we are engaged in bringing our progressive forces within the American Federation of Labor to your organization and in solidifying the vast numbers of unorganized by the great producing industries. We believe that the very fact that the craft union movement is an active and effective part of the leadership of the Labor movement will tend to bring together these millions of exploited and underprivileged men and women into the ranks of the Blue-Fire labor organizations.

We further believe together with you that in rallying these unorganized workers into the fold of the American Federation of Labor we are helping to remove the restraints and barriers to the growth of company unions or of independent organizations by furthering a policy within the American Federation of Labor that will enable them to become the property of the union. We believe that only bases of millions will be agreed, namely, industrial unionism, to the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. If the same is done in the American Federation of Labor in which we are interested if the labor movement, we do, believe, the principles of the independence of the independent organization will be maintained.

The spirit of loyalty and de-}

IGLWU NEWSLETTER

Now and Joint Board Secretaries Can Help

Local and Joint Board secretaries are the keymen in the union label plan of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Labels will be distributed through them. Within a short time all local secretaries will receive full instructions concerning the ILGWU union label and how it is to be handled. Meanwhile, local and Joint Board secretaries should call the attention of all employees with whom they have contracts that the union label is ready.

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

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

Any questions concerning the label should be addressed to Charles H. Green, Director of the Label Department, 3 West 10th Street, New York, N. Y., and they will be promptly answered.

MILWAUKEE STRIKE SETTLED IN 1/2 HOUR

Over in Milwaukee, Wis., they have learned to do things fast, half an hour. If you please.

The Green Dress Shop, 39 West North Avenue, in that city, has a union label, but its management was not able to get it accepted, in the main, by its employees. As a result, the management decided to settle the dispute.

The strike was voted at a meeting Wednesday evening, January 29th. Early Thursday morning the workers went back to work.

New ILGWU Label

Tense Moment in Philly-Tuckers-Counter

IGLWU AND UNITED MINE WORKERS EXCHANGE WARM GREETINGS

President Dubinsky Wire miners' Convention expression of "traditional solidarity" when invited by President Lewis to attend it.

New York, February 15, 1936.

John L. Lewis, President, United Mine Workers of America, Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dubinsky: You and your Convention delegate for invitation to your convention. Would have been more than happy to accept but am compelled to stay in New York for a number of meetings and negotiations with the United Mine Workers Association in connection with renewal of agreement with strike machinery completed and read and voted on by a hundred thousand workers. In any event, I assure you the membership of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union congratulates you, your associates, officers and fellow delegates, the great acquisition and services of your numerical and spiritual strength made by the United Mine Workers Convention.

Your progress is especially gratifying to us as a result of the "cordon" of friendship and cooperation which the existence between our organizations over a period of many years and the recent nationalization of the union during times of stress and need. This traditional spirit of solidarity is manifesting itself in the important work in which we are engaged in bringing our progressive forces within the American Federation of Labor to your organization and in solidifying the vast numbers of unorganized by the great producing industries. We believe that the very fact that the craft union movement is an active and effective part of the leadership of the Labor movement will tend to bring together these millions of exploited and underprivileged men and women into the ranks of the Blue-Fire labor organizations.

We further believe together with you that in rallying these unorganized workers into the fold of the American Federation of Labor we are helping to remove the restraints and barriers to the growth of company unions or of independent organizations by furthering a policy within the American Federation of Labor that will enable them to become the property of the union. We believe that only bases of millions will be agreed, namely, industrial unionism, to the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. If the same is done in the American Federation of Labor in which we are interested if the labor movement, we do, believe, the principles of the independence of the independent organization will be maintained.

The spirit of loyalty and de-
Toronto Union Ready For 25th Anniversary

By Samuel Kralman
Manager, Toronto J. B.

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

Let me tell you about some of our forbears. Twenty-fifth anniversary is a milestone and I think we should take the time to acknowledge it. We should take the time to recognize the efforts of those who came before us. It is a great opportunity to reflect on our history and to learn from the challenges they faced.

The first one to be recognized is the Canada West Labor Union. It was established in 1925 and played a crucial role in the development of labor unions in Canada. They fought for better working conditions and wages, and their contributions paved the way for the labor movement that we have today.

Another important milestone is the establishment of the Canada Labor Congress in 1925. This organization brought together workers from various industries and helped to coordinate their efforts. It was a significant step towards the unification of the labor movement.

We also need to recognize the contributions of the women who were part of the labor movement. Despite facing many challenges, they played a vital role in the development of labor unions. Their efforts helped to break down barriers and paved the way for future generations.

As we look back on our history, we can see how far we have come. But we must also look to the future and continue to work towards a better tomorrow. The challenges may be different, but the spirit of unity and solidarity remains the same.

Thanks to all those who have contributed to our success. Let us continue to build on this legacy and work towards a brighter future for all workers.
...In the "Little International"...

Jury Acquit Pickets in Hudson, N. Y., Strike

After having remained for more than two weeks on account of a strike for shorter hours and working conditions, the Hudson Daughters, of Hudson, N. Y., went on strike, and decided to remain in their present conditions. The company, however, increased its conditions, and the strike was called off. The company, however, refused to increase its conditions, and the strike was called off.

A Westchester Group Ready for Fighting Lines

The following day, the strike resulted in a settlement between the company and the workers. The company agreed to increase its conditions, and the strike was called off. The company, however, refused to increase its conditions, and the strike was called off.

Local 144, Newark, A Live Union Now

Line Up for Common Action in Event of Strike

By Antonino Corvino
Manager, Local 144

Notwithstanding the good work of the former members of the local, the new workers have made a good showing. The company has agreed to increase its conditions, and the strike was called off. The company, however, refused to increase its conditions, and the strike was called off.

St. Louis Silk Dress Contract in For 2 Years

2,000 at "Victory" Dance of Local 220

Other Marks Success of Corona, L. I., Strike

By Staff Reporter

A strike, a victory, a new local, a new welfare plan, and a new campaign for the betterment of the working class, have been accomplished by the workers of the St. Louis Silk Dress Company. The company has agreed to increase its conditions, and the strike was called off. The company, however, refused to increase its conditions, and the strike was called off.

Putting Their "Johnny Hancock's" To St. Louis Pact

Sweeping the Two-Dress Dress Agreement in St. Louis, Sealed From Left To Right: Edward Tobin, Lawyer for Union; Sol Salmans, President of Joint Board; Ben Gilbert, Manager of Joint Board; Mayer Perelman, Representative of ILGWU; I. D. Goldberg, Vice-President of Group, Representative of Association; Sam Goldberg, President; Fred Rosen, Union; Local 104; Edie Huddleston, Secretary, Joint Board; Estelle, Stenographer at Meeting; and Sam Morganstein, S. Friedman, W. Keeler, Representatives of Association.
DRESSMAKERS WIN DEMANDS: TO MASS FOR RATIFICATION

Slanderers of Local 89 Held For Grand Jury

Antonini Wins First Round

A significant victory over two trials brought against them when a suit for criminal libel has been refused to First Vice-President Leo Antinoni, local union leaders will be held on Monday in the Magistrates Court. When Magistrate Van Antinoni held Dominico Trobbetta and Rino Frina at 810 hours to await the action of the action of the jury.

These two proceedings, as a number of articles published, is a weekly periodical devoted to the dissemination of Italian propaganda in this country, have been made sensational attacks upon Brother Antonini. They were all written in the name of an individual, an action which was subsequently stopped, and followed immediately by the membership.

Brother Antonini held his company, before the Magistrates Court. Members of the union, Trobbetta and Rina offered to defend the charges of criminal libel at once presented, to delay the hearings in any way possible. Applications for a new trial were made before Magistrate Van Antinoni in a study of this, but to no avail. The proceedings were continued up to the Supreme Court, but as there was no point of law in the case, the same decision was reached, the defendant being held in the same case.

Last Monday the proceedings in the Magistrates Court were continued by Magistrate Van Antinoni, who held the defendants in the action by the Grand Jury. It is expected that the case will be held on Monday in the Grand Jury within the next few days, and that an indictment will follow.

This victory of the first phase of the case was brought about by many constitutional messages to First Vice-President Leo Antinoni, not only from his many friends in the labor movement, but also from people who, although differing in their political beliefs, have a brotherhood in it, in which the Fascists have remained true to their principles and have combated their own interests.

New Ideas for Many Reasons Are Good

Style in All the Seasons

Join Your Classmates.

Local 89 Takes Care of Its Own

An Old Age Weekly Benefit Arranged by Local 89 Will Make the Years of Antonina Caliendo, Veteran Dressmaker, More Comfortable. Establishing a Public Service of Old Age Security Which Should be the Function of the Government, Local 89 Is Showing the Way, Picture Shows Brother Antonini, with Lucille Di Giovino (Chief Clerk of the Sick Benefit Section, Local 89) and Antonina Caliendo Receiving Her First Check.

Morris--An Operator

Morris Comes from Patch-Zote, a Town in What They Call "New Poland" Today. Old Poland or New—the Story Is the Same—Prejudice of Race, Color and Creed—False Patriotism—With the Snarl of the Military Bulge Defacing the Banners of the Mens to the Call of Their Real Interests. Morris Has Discovered That He Can Live and to the Union, Respect for Individuality Means Nothing to Him as a Worker. He Has Discovered That There Are Only Two People in the World—the Working Class and the Unemployed Class. As a Dressmaker Under the Banner of the International and the Dress Joint Board, He Works Side by Side with 32 Nationals. We March Forward in the Vax, Peace, Plenty and Happiness Awaits the Tailors and Their Wives and Children. Our Ideal Is to be the Ideal of the World.
Great Garden Meeting Authorizes Strike

Thousands Turned Away, Dubinsky and Hochman Announce They Will Not Recede a Step in Getting Union Demands

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

The meeting, opened at 2 P.M. February 12, was packed to the walls by the earnest. A handbill distributed in the streets announced: "It is the largest Madison Square Garden crowd since the convention..."

Union leaders, including President Jimmy Dubinsky, Vice-President Charles Zimmerman, Samuel Perlmuter, General Manager Hochman, and others who were at the meeting, were overcome with emotion over the support given to the strike.

"Arise Ye Prisoners..."
LOCAL 22 SPORT SQUIDS
By Les Cohen

Alice Schwarz becomes the Bar- 
bank of sport the other right and 
tried to graft a little soccer on the 
game of basketball. Alice plays 
the soccer game of basketball but
he's a baseball player. Alice is the 
legitimate for which some early 
crass-word puzzles fan invented the 
name. Now in soccer you may see, 
and all parts of the body, you 
may use any part of the body, and 
the law favors you. That's the 
hands. Don't ask me why—are 
you such a fool! The trick is to 
make the leather around the 
head. I don't ask me why—glee 
just to make things harder. 
Apart from the tricky work, the 
practitioner's niche in a new 
sector of the market is the 
new era. If you feel any tension 
bothers the leather on his head 
so that it pressure it in the right 
direction.

Well, Alice was playing basketball 
when a sideline klaxonist with a 
highly visible odor (always 
strong odors) shouted: "Alice— 
see your head." Alice forget 
playing basketball and relaxed 
into his soccer technique. 
Wahm 
the klaxonist gave up his 
his brain pan and, with a twist of 
his pliers, he took the leather 
the basket. If this were a fairy 
land I'd tell you that he 
began, but I'm afraid that 
view is not at all much to 
because it slammed the 
head, that was that. 
From what we understand, we 
award Alice our braided hair 
cairn adorned with a gold 
medal.
Every Saturday Night
Basketball Games and Dance
TEXTILE HIGH SCHOOL
160 St. and 8th Ave.
Admission: Season Pass or 25c

Schedule of Games

Basketball, ILGWU vs. Local 218
February 14
Styraheart H.S., 518th St., 8th Ave.
9:30 p.m. - Local 218 vs. Local 152
10:30 p.m. - Local 152 vs. Local 151
8:00 p.m. - Local 63 vs. Local 51
7:00 p.m. - Local 49 vs. Local 93
February 21
Textile H. S., 8th St. and 8th Ave.
7:00 p.m. - Local 558 vs. Local 151
8:00 p.m. - Local 151 vs. Local 152
9:30 p.m. - Local 152 vs. Local 153
February 22
Styraheart H. S., 518th St., 8th Ave.
7:00 p.m. - Local 558 vs. Local 151
8:00 p.m. - Local 151 vs. Local 152
9:30 p.m. - Local 152 vs. Local 153

INFORMATION

ILGWU Local Formed
In Far Tennessee Town

By Ann L. Desilet
In the heart of the Appalachian Mountains, surrounded by sheer walls of rock, were found by countless rains, and streams that have wasted their fury on the rocks. This was the scene of activity at the town of Johnson City, Tenn. A walking and riding road, with its serpentine circuit through the mountains with its very picturesque appearance, is now the only method of getting access to the town which also adds its way through the mountains and through tunnels to Johnson City. Here and there you've been here on the mountainside with paths leading from these months of subdue in the road. Among these gazing black houses the remarkable atmosphere with which the miners make their entrance into the dark, deep gullies.

Miners' Kin Among
Grocery Makers

The Colombo Railway Company is located in Johnson; among its workers are many sons and daughters and wives of the miners. With the help of the NRA, wages were raised without trouble; the long-sought strike was averted; money was donated of farm services to buy for water cooler installed by the firm. To benefit the railway personnel every time the company would deduct three dollars for their service par homemaker. They found $100 in desparation the worker's stock on Oct. 19, 1933.

Big Ed'z
Discover ILGWU

They wanted a Union, though not one that they could see. They turned to the only one they knew, the United Mine Workers. They appealed to "Big Ed" Hord, who had just led the mine workers in Johnson in their successful strike. They had seen him lead the hundreds of miners in places. He provided food for their families. He had told and told with the confident of his health that he had lost his repulsions with the radicals. He had approved of this, and he had told the miners, who did not ace to the very life of the movement. Through him the striking miners found the ILGWU.

Toni-Kane, Southern representa
tive, immediately went to Johnson

and began to negotiate with the
bank. An agreement was reached containing increases of from 15 cents to 40 cents per week; hours were reduced to 60 cents per week; on 60
cents in pay would be made. A meeting was called to ratify the contract, and every man present of the 126 on strike was present. The agreement was discussed and accepted and the strike settled. The men were permanently elected, headed by Harold Golling of the state-wide, vice-president; Rose Gilroyth, recording secretary, and Ada Ruth, financial secretary and treasurer.

"Strategic" Meeting Place

On November 17, the miners of Johnson and the Southern director of the Atlanta, Ga., local, participated in the presentation and formal installation of the charter to Local 218. The talks were followed by an evening of dancing and the serving of refreshments in the last large room of their home for their friends of the United Miners' Union. It should be noted that Johnson is partly in Tennessee, which is in a dry state, and partly in Virginia, which is in a wet state. Conversion was, however, the Labor Hall, as we know this direction was. But the situation, however, did not affect the local's membership, and to one of the members who had been present company and some kegged up a short while after the program began, and who was obliged to throw some of the kegs into the street in order to keep the police from the law.

The dancing lasted far into the night. The men who were among on first met with Wrench and Jacobs and made plans for future work of the local both as to better matters and educational activities. Because of the lack of other forms of amusement, the members of Local 218 met very often in the homes of the men for singing and dancing.

The bonds of friendship and unity are very close between Jellis

and Atlanta, Ga. During December, 1932, a telegram was sent to the Southern, asking Johnson to help them to co-operate in the work of the movement and to help the miners with the troubles involved.

This began the story of Local 218. The next move was to the next of the mountain towns on the border-
...Ohio Cloaks All Union-Made Now...

Guiding Fun and Education in Cleveland Town

Our New Agreements

In the past time in years we have succeeded here in Cleveland in establishing peace for two and a half weeks. The two weeks is a difference in time at the same time. More likely the first time ever that we were able to obtain an agreement on a union shop basis. We have established a union shop and agreed that every cost and suit produced in the United States, will be governed on being made in closed union shops. There are also several features of the agreements here in the closed union which are rather novel. The agreements that cover the shops owned directly by the manufacturer, who signed it, but also those that we have in the garment trade, making it unnecessary for us to enter into separate agreements with any such individual.

There is also a definite provision for any of our member employees who receive an increase of $7 an hour. Under this agreement the company will pay $7 an hour and if the amount is not increased, the manufacturer will pay the difference to the worker.

In the Youth Department

Local 29, in the cotton dress line, is in its fifth year naturally, if it is growing fast enough to do any harm to the growth of the business, the union. The agreements with three shops in Cleveland and Kansas City, until August of this year. We have had one shop in a more active community and it will be more active in the near future, before the impetus before the employees. The agreements with the manufacturers in these areas in dealing with our new agreements have not been solved. We hope that the first years of this exploration of the agreements we shall assert to all our employees in this firm.

Our Branches

A word about our two branches in Eugene and Harris. One is located 25 miles west of Cleveland and the other 20 miles east. The biggest branch is the one in Harris, but we have one in Eugene that operates in a very active area of the city. They have a branch in Eugene that operates in a very active area of the city. They have a branch in Eugene that operates in a very active area of the city. They have a branch in Eugene that operates in a very active area of the city. They have a branch in Eugene that operates in a very active area of the city.

Bend Camp Plan

The popularity of the Union House, coupled with the fact that we have not had a chance to market this program, has prompted the members of the union. Local 29 to develop a plan to be presented to those who are interested in our union. They have had a plan to develop a plan that will be presented to those who are interested in our union. They have had a plan to develop a plan that will be presented to those who are interested in our union. They have had a plan to develop a plan that will be presented to those who are interested in our union.

The annual plan is being developed by a group of people in the union. This branch is a real feather in our cap. The Executive Board is arranging a ban using our ideas, February 25, for the purpose of selling our books and post cards. This branch, under the leadership of Thomas B. Brown, is being operated by the executive committe.

Good Luck, Local 29 - You are doing a good job.

Bro. Solomon

Some of the active members of our Local 29 recently gave a successful dinner for the brother Solomon in honor of his 25 years of service to the work. Our members not only present to him his verbal annual report, for this long period of service, but also gave him a small silver vase as a token of friendship. We trust that Mr. Solomon was very much pleased and stated that this was the first time he had received such a gift. His brother Louis Solomon, the manager of the Cleveland's store, also attended the dinner. The brother Solomon's home was very elegant and we were very much pleased to have the opportunity of expressing our good wishes to the brother and his family. The brother Solomon is a very kind man and his family are very much appreciated by the members of the local. We wish him many more years of happiness and thank you for your kindness.

IGLWU Leaders In A Busy Prairie Town

Officers of Millersville, Ill., Local 224, Seated: Left: Leah Oovee, Organizer; Right: Billi Dellerberg, Vice-President; Standing: Joey Schmitt, Secretary-Treasurer; Viola Lindburg, Vice-President; Right: M. M. Mardock, Recording Secretary.
How Many Organizable Workers in U.S.? By Charles P. Howard

In discussing the success or failure of the organization policies of the American Federation of Labor during its recent convention, President Howard of the National Committee for Industrial Organization said that this statement was made by those who proposed industrial organization that there were thirty million workers in the United States. It was also stated that, upon organization, three and one-half million are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

This conclusion was made that after fifty-five years of effort this does not indicate a satisfactory degree of success in organizing wage earners of the nation. Recognizing the importance of this, a charge was made to the refusal of the A. F. of L. to define and establish policies for organization to adequately meet the ever-changing conditions in the labor movement.

The statement as to the organization of workers was questioned by those who oppose any change in our organization policies. None of those who participated in the debate declared that the number of workers who were organized had been greatly exaggerated. This statement was often met with charges that our efforts at organization have not been as successful as they might have been had more effective policies been adopted. However, in the case of the U.S. Steel Corporation, the number of organized workers there is not as large as it was stated, and it was shown that the President of the Federation had emphasized this fact in his report. Furthermore, it was shown that the million workers who were organized could be organized under the leadership of the A. F. of L.

The most comprehensive and accurate statistics available, bearing upon the organization of workers, are to be found in the recent report of the President's Committee of Investigation on Labor, made in 1919. An analysis of these reports published in The Journal of the American Statistical Association shows there were considerable differences in the number of workers in the United States that year. Of the 50,000,000 workers, 31,000,000 were skilled and unskilled workers and 38,000,000 were skilled and unskilled workers. The 31,000,000 were skilled and unskilled workers, and the 38,000,000 were skilled and unskilled workers. The 38,000,000 were skilled and unskilled workers, and the 38,000,000 were skilled and unskilled workers.

The workers in the classes listed, 31,000,000. We will contend that there is a considerable number of those classes that are not organized.

What would be the result of organizing some of these million of unorganized workers?

First and most important, the labor movement would be strengthened. A strong labor movement would enable the workers to make greater demands for higher wages, better working conditions, and better factory and farm. Their hours of labor would be reduced. This would provide additional employment for some of those who are now unemployed.

The increase in wage power resulting from the larger demand for labor would provide employment for an additional million. Thus, instead of being one of the factors which reduces the normal condition of eight to ten million unemployed, it is actually attended that the solution of the unemployment problem is to be found in the organization of the millions of workers now employed who are in organized industries.

Second, the organization of these workers would protect those workers who are now unorganized. It organized under the ban of the A. P. of L., it would not be as effective if its philosophy and wishes that they would be better organized. As organized as they are, it organized into even larger unions. This would have the effect of making existing unions more effective upon the economic and industrial side.

Third, the concerns and industries in which the workers are organized would not suffer the condition of their industry to which industries in which the workers are not organized to a much greater extent. They would not suffer the condition of their industry to which industries in which the workers are not organized to a much greater extent.

The number of organized workers would not suffer the condition of their industry to which industries in which the workers are not organized to a much greater extent.

Fourth, the efforts of those who work in securing state and national legislation would be more successful if these legislatures represented the interests of the workers. In other words, the development of political parties of regulating wages, hours, and conditions of employment would be more successful if these legislatures represented the interests of the workers. These parties would be more successful if these legislatures represented the interests of the workers.

Finally, the efforts of those who work in securing state and national legislation would be more effective if these legislatures represented the interests of the workers. These parties would be more effective if these legislatures represented the interests of the workers.

In conclusion, the statement was made that the importance of organized workers cannot be understated. It is important in formulating this legislation that we do not overestimate it. We should be realistic about the condition of the most organized workers. It is also important to recognize that organized workers are not effective as they should be. The new condition which is rapidly developing will make it even more difficult for the workers to get what they want, and that is the favorable conditions which have been established by the agreements of the organized industry. Craft unions have a failure. The success of the organized workers in getting what they want, and that is the favorable conditions which have been established by the agreements of the organized industry. Craft unions have a failure.

We should not forget the workers will organize. Conditions will continue to improve if the agreements of the organized workers shall be organized under the leadership of the American Federation of Labor. We should organize as many workers as possible to be sympathetic or antagonistic.

Charles P. Howard

Springfield, Mass., Shop Strike Settled After Two Weeks

A union term won—Drive goes on.

The week-old strike of the workers of Cosmos Spoolwinder Co., located at 3230, Clinton Street, Springfield, Mass., was settled on Wednesday, February 3, in a conference between the firm, the ILGWU representatives, Mr. DeJorn followed by David Goldin in Western Mass., and the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The terms of the agreement are as follows:

(1) Recognition of the Union:

(2) Strikes to be taken without discrimination; (3) 12-hour work week;

(4) Strikes that cannot be settled to be submitted to the Board; (5) Wages to be determined and administered by the union and the employers.

Organizer DeJorn declared after the settlement that the minimum wages required by the statute would be a considerable increase over the wages paid prior to the strike. He said he hoped a local union would be chartered at once and that negotiations with other similar women's organizations would be carried on by the organizing committee.

The settlement was made in a moral effort to devote the labor movement to the improvement of the workers' conditions and to the betterment of the conditions of those who work in similar industries. The settlement was made in a moral effort to devote the labor movement to the improvement of the workers' conditions and to the betterment of the conditions of those who work in similar industries.

The settlement was made in a moral effort to devote the labor movement to the improvement of the workers' conditions and to the betterment of the conditions of those who work in similar industries.

The settlement was made in a moral effort to devote the labor movement to the improvement of the workers' conditions and to the betterment of the conditions of those who work in similar industries.

The settlement was made in a moral effort to devote the labor movement to the improvement of the workers' conditions and to the betterment of the conditions of those who work in similar industries.

The settlement was made in a moral effort to devote the labor movement to the improvement of the workers' conditions and to the betterment of the conditions of those who work in similar industries.

The settlement was made in a moral effort to devote the labor movement to the improvement of the workers' conditions and to the betterment of the conditions of those who work in similar industries.

The settlement was made in a moral effort to devote the labor movement to the improvement of the workers' conditions and to the betterment of the conditions of those who work in similar industries.
**Connecticut Locals Keep Up Fine Record**

Right at the beginning of this year, the Connecticut Locals of the ILGWU have launched several new drives, both local and the educational and the federal union drives. Meetings with schoolchildren and settling groups are being held, mostly in schools, where some mystery about the ex- tensions of the drive agreements seem to have appeared amongst the older people, and the lack of making propaganda in the streets or in a strike.

*Elm City Five in Business-Like Mood*

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

**Justice**

**Justice**

**Justice**
Charlotte Carr—Chief of Relief

As Interviewed by Edwin King

Charlotte Carr, the ubiquitous Ref- erence Officer of the League for the Relief of War Injured Women, has for the past four years been an outstanding figure in her chosen field. Since her graduation from Vassar in 1915, and the succeeding three years of post graduate study in Germany, she has held a number of important positions. For six years she was in charge of the Women's Division of the American Ethical Association, and the Knoll Knit Company, and also worked with the New York State Child and Aid Association and the New York Chirch of the Brotherhood.

Miss Carr's outstanding contribution to her work has been to raise money and to distribute it in relief work. She has pioneered in the New York State system the idea of laboring in the fields of women and children's industries. She worked with the Women's Bureau in New York State, and, having been in charge of French work, she was in charge of research work relating to problems of women and children's industries. She also assisted the extension and administration committees of the American Federation of Women's Clubs. Many of the results of her surveys were incorporated in the legislative programs of the New York State.

Her work was both extensive and important. It resulted in a special request from Governor Par- rine to act as director of the New York State Women's Farms, and subsequently to be appointed to his State to help in the Pennsylvania Labor Division.

Miss Carr's first efforts were to look into the Pennsylvania Women's Bureau as a demonstration of a great deal of newer knowledge and technique, and to put her in charge of the Children's Bureau, theاصرותuggage bureau and later became its director.

While in Pennsylvania, Miss Carr organized the World's Women's Labor Relief Commission. Heurceries were held throughout the State to acquaint the workers with the changing conditions and the need for the new knowledge.

In 1929, she returned to New York and became consulting officer of the Pennsylvania Women's Federal League. In 1932, she was appointed to the New York State Women's Farm Project by Governor Fitch, and continued to be associated with various labor reform organizations.

When Governor Fitch was re- elected in 1934, he appointed Miss Carr to enter his cabinet as secretary of labor, and she served in this capacity throughout the New York State. She was also a member of the Board of Education and the Women's Federal League.

Miss Carr is recognized as the first woman to head the Department of Labor in the State. She was the first woman to be a member of the Board of Education in the State, and she was the first woman to be a member of the Board of Supervisors in the City of New York.

Justice,

February 15, 1936

Reading this in the daily press, in the magazines, and in the little bookletscribes a record of the story of Abraham Lincoln—good, bad, and indifferent—all depending on the standpoint of the reader. The book, however, is not a book that is meant to be read as a whole. It is not designed to be read cover to cover, but is rather a selection of the most significant parts of the story, with an emphasis on the events that shaped Lincoln's life and career.

"It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, that nobody else would want to operate an existing business, should one become available, that labor is the sine qua non of the capitalist's power. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the name of property to which labor has not contributed. Inasmuch as the labor is the element that is essential to the existence of capital, it is the element that is essential to the existence of capital. Without labor, no capital can exist."

"It is the superior of capital and deserves higher compensation. And since it is being produced by labor, it is all that such a system is capable of producing. It is the only system that is capable of producing a capital."..."

"When it comes to a question of a man and a dollar, I am on the side of the man every time."

Lurel Labor Sayings By "Honorable Abe"

Relay Prada's and Pejole

"If you find—In the daily press, in the magazines, and in the little bookletscribes a record of the story of Abraham Lincoln—good, bad, and indifferent—all depending on the standpoint of the reader. The book, however, is not a book that is meant to be read as a whole. It is not designed to be read cover to cover, but is rather a selection of the most significant parts of the story, with an emphasis on the events that shaped Lincoln's life and career.

"It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, that nobody else would want to operate an existing business, should one become available, that labor is the sine qua non of the capitalist's power. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the name of property to which labor has not contributed. Inasmuch as the labor is the element that is essential to the existence of capital, it is the element that is essential to the existence of capital. Without labor, no capital can exist."

"It is the superior of capital and deserves higher compensation. And since it is being produced by labor, it is all that such a system is capable of producing. It is the only system that is capable of producing a capital."..."

"When it comes to a question of a man and a dollar, I am on the side of the man every time."

Pride and Prejudice

Dramatized by Helen Jerome

June 15, 1936

If Miss Jerome joined me in the dressing room of the New York Theatre, she would have been able to see me in the role of Miss Austen's novel. As it is, I was not able to see myself in a film, but I can imagine it, and I can imagine how Miss Austen's novel..."

"I cannot be sure of your estimate of your character."

"When it comes to a question of a man and a dollar, I am on the side of the man every time."

"Pride and Prejudice"..."
New Books for Workers

Some students know how to start and lose less than the amount of money they hope for. There is the pittance. "A President and a Secretary" (12) by T. A. Amsden, a story of a young man in the United States as he should be. The publisher of the pamphlet in the New York National and Council of Labor College in whose words, "The Pimple," we see deeply interested in many of our causes and national associations. Another pamphlet worthy of note is "The Labor Movement for Workers" by Charles Truax (12), which is now available for distribution and distribution.

There are many pages of American history which the various states of America are kept for the purpose of inspection. We get suggestions about the following advertisements from Diego Rivera's murals in the New World's School, which are visited by our groups in New York City. One of the most interesting pamphlets of this has to do with the Daniel Bray's Rebellion. We have not yet had the opportunity to get hold of the original documents and visit the New York Bank of the Farmers and the Laborers, 1746-1747. Out of this new exchange of the old one we can get an interesting story called "The Winston Smith." Although this was written to meet the needs of workers' children, "The Winston Smith" is a story that has come from its personal force, many of our readers have said it is as good as ever it was, and we use it as an introduction to Social History in the United States. We shall be glad to send a sample copy to our educational department. It is only available on request for classes and groups, and we can supply them at 25 cents each. Editors of the pamphlet "The Winston Smith" also recommend that our readers might well read the story in its entirety.

For Your Health...

We can send you illustrated posters into which you can introduce the following suggestions:

1. Samples of promotional leaflet materials published by the Workers' Defense League.
2. Advice on reading and books available free from the Educational Dept.
3. Advice on running entertainment shows and advertisements. For example, on January 28, the Harlem Council ran an Open Mike Night. The postcard (12) for the 14th Street, where the Harlem Council has been working on a quota basis in an entertainment in the hope of attracting more of our members. We have taken advantage of this activity provided by the Union. Similar events are scheduled for February in various parts of the country, such as in Victoria, B.C., and Brownsville and Browning Center, New York.

Jorge I. Melin

Our next social and educational event that you can attend is the Harlem Labor Committee, 111 West 125th Street. On Tuesday, there are classes in addition to the 14th Street program. Details follow. For further information, contact the Harlem Labor Committee, 111 West 125th Street, or in person at the Labor Center, 14th Street, or by telephone 212-273-1234.

The American Labor Movement and the Local Labor Movement have joined forces to organize a new group called the "Local Labor Movement and the National Labor Movement." The group is seeking support for their cause and plans to hold meetings in various parts of the country. For more information, contact the Labor Center, 111 West 125th Street, or in person at the Labor Center, 14th Street, or by telephone 212-273-1234.

Jorge I. Melin
..In Eastern Cotton Garment Area...

By Elias Reiber, V.P.
President, Cotton Dress & Mills

The "runaway" shops have been around for a long time in the garment industry. In fact, the problem has been around for so long that it has become the norm for garment workers to be constantly on the lookout for new opportunities to work in a better environment.

The runaway shops have historically been associated with the East Coast, particularly in states like New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. These shops are often established by former garment workers who have left their jobs due to poor working conditions and low wages. They typically operate in areas where the cost of living is low and the competition for labor is high, allowing them to pay lower wages and offer more flexible working hours.

In recent years, however, the runaway shop phenomenon has spread to other parts of the country, including the Midwest and the South. This has been driven by a combination of factors, including the expansion of the garment industry into new regions, the increased availability of cheap labor, and the globalization of the fashion industry.

The runaway shop problem is a complex issue that requires a multi-faceted approach to address. It involves issues of labor rights, working conditions, and economic development, and requires the involvement of government, industry, and civil society organizations. It is an issue that affects not only the garment workers themselves, but also the wider community, including consumers and businesses that benefit from low-cost clothing.

The runaway shop problem is a challenge that requires the attention of all stakeholders, and it is essential that we work together to find solutions that ensure fair and safe working conditions for all workers, regardless of where they are employed.
Among the Cutters of New York

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

Cataloging in Bulk

While negotiations are now proceeding toward
the signing of a new agreement in the dress
industry, a strike by the women cutters has
been in progress for more than a week. A few
hours before the strike began, I was visited by
some representatives of the Needle Trades
Union. The strike is not against any one
firm, they said, but in response to the work
being done in connection with the dress
industry.

The strike is for higher wages, shorter hours,
and better working conditions. The women
who have gone on strike are determined to
fight for their rights and will not return to
work until their demands are met.

The strike has been going on for more than
a week now. It is not clear how long it will
last, but the women are determined to see
their demands met before they return to work.

Dress Pattern Makers Are Ready For Big Battle

Local 31 Busy Mustering, Strength For Recognition

It is not so long since the pattern maker, because of his special place in the dress industry, was probably the most skilled worker. Employment of the skilled workmen was not considered and the term "union" was applied to the pattern makers into the camp of organized labor. Today, Local 31 is trying to get recognition in the preparatory work for a general meeting of all the pattern makers of the city, as any of the other labor groups.

The local is carrying on with the organization of the craft, the establishment of regular meetings which are addressed by leading officers of the ILGWU and the United Dress Workers of America, as well as by other speakers. Besides, that committees for the Local is working hard to secure the recognition of the company and the executive boards of many of the local unions.

The full story of the battle is told in the following report, which has been prepared by a member of the executive committee of Local 31.

Further Details in regard to the battle will appear in next issues of the "Justice."
Enter, ILGWU  It would probably be incorrect to state that this is the first time the ILGWU has ventured with a label into the consumer market of the country. WWII back in 1913 the ILGWU supported a special convention in Yonkers, N.Y., to put into large-scale circulation the label which is the women's garment workers' organization had adopted shortly after its affiliation with the A. F. of L. at the turn of the century. Very little, however, came from that convention, as both the membership of the Union at that period of our history and the leadership which succeeded next year the Dychie-Rosenberg regime were not sufficiently interested in the prospective if a viable and costly label campaign.

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

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

It is clear that the next big task of the ILGWU is the organization and the stabilizing of earnings and work hours in the large cotton garment industry, which is still employing tens of thousands of workers in non-union factories on a below-subistence level of labor conditions. These workers produce low-cost, high-price merchandise largely for the low-purchasing power groups of the population, wage earners and their families and farmer's wives and daughters. That this large consumer field is responsive to the union label appeal has been demonstrated over a period of years by other unions in other industries, according to the logic of the situation, it was anticipated that our own General Board, in deciding upon first launching the label for the cotton dress and other cotton garment sectors of our craft.

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

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

The "Industrial Committee" and Industrial Democracy  Someone has suggested that if the Committee for Industrial Organization were already in existence when the ILGWU was organized, it would have saved itself a lot of annoyance. We doubt it, and for the following reason.

To begin with — "A rose by any other name smells just as sweet." Getting what one (the ILGWU) desires means more accurately that Coleman's objectives, in scope of activity, would, nevertheless, run just as deeply against the craft union grain. For it is quite evident that the craft union spokesman who are now amassing with might and main the aims of the "Industrial Committee," endowing it with the unity of design as much as possible, and the A. F. of L. itself, are moved more by fear than reason.

Fact is, none of the initiators of the Committee for Industrial Organization has at any time suggested that it assume any functions of an organizational nature. Certainly, the charge of "dual unionism" hurled at the Committee is much too thin to stick. Nor is there any substance to the contention that the Committee is aiding or abetting any industrial groups now affiliated with the A. F. of L. to make raids upon any of the craft unions. Stripped of overrated terms, which are not nearly as desirable as they are unavoidable in stress of class, the issue underlying the dispute is whether a minority has a right to preach or advocate within the frame of the traditional movement between employers and employees a change of tactics or policy. In the case in point, it is the question of industrial unions for the mass production industries, such as the Atlantic City convention voted down by a vote of 10 to 11, against which the Committee for Industrial Organization is now keeping alive, between conventions, by the polemics and spats and the Press.

Only those who are alien to the spirit of our movement or to whom is the father to the thought will construe this advocacy of industrial unions for the millions of workers in the mass production industry as an effort to split or divide the general trade-union body. Surely, nothing further than this is in the minds of the leaders of the ILGWU, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, a President Dulany's time and again has stressed.

That does not imply, however, that trade unionism should be denied the right to speak their mind fully to their fellow trade unionists on matters of trade union policy and tactics even though these policies and tactics are for the moment not acceptable to a current majority of convention delegates.

Any such denial would fall far short of trade union democracy, or, for that matter, any genuine democracy. For democracy, we take, consists not merely in obedience to the will of a majority but, likewise, in freedom of discussion and freedom of opinion for a minority to become a majority through persuasion and conviction of former opponents. On the basis of this elementary concept of democracy, the Committee for Industrial Organization should not be deterred from continuing with its constructive educational activity in behalf of industrial unionism for the millions of toilers in the mass production industries. Whether it gains a majority for its ideas at the next A. F. of L. convention or not, it is in the interest of the workers to the fundamental tenets of our movement, should not be tampered with or abridged.

Welcome, Local 117!  The acceptance by the membership of Local 17 of the terms of amalgamation with Local 1 brings to a final settling a minority controversy in the ILGWU which lasted for twenty-seven years and created in its day a heap of trouble for the Union.

For those unfamiliar with this famous in our affairs controversy it may be briefly stated that it involved a dispute over sharp controls of high-bracket price coats in the New York market which Local 17, erstwhile the "Refrigerator" Makes' Union, had claimed as belonging to them since "time immemorial." This claim was stubbornly contested by Local 17, the New York cloak makers' organization, which maintained that under its charter it was entitled to the membership of every operator engaged in the making of women's coats and suits.

The members of former Local 17, who will constitute a majority in the new local, should make the "refrigerator" makes' members of Local 17, preferably at home in the new organization. The members of former Local 17, who will constitute a majority in the new local, should make the "refrigerator" makes' members of Local 17, preferably at home in the new organization. The "refrigerator" makers' should be made to feel that they are entering Local 117 as full-fledged members entitled to all the privileges, protection, benefits and "safety" of membership. The Local 17 members on the other hand, should learn to forget old feuds, personal and party, and resolve to work in harmony with the rest of their fellow workers as members in one great ILGWU family. Surely, the members of former Local 17 are ready to enter in each of the country's leading cities with real joy the amalgamated union.

—A 1936 Siren

"Song Without Words"