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**Justice (Vol. 18, Iss. 17)**

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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

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

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Boston Rainwear Firms Confer With Union on Contract

Settlement Prospects Bright—Drive Kept Up

The settlement campaign in the Boston rainwear industry on Monday ended with a peace talk that bids fair to end the strike that has paralysed the industry since mid-March. The employers association and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have agreed to set up a joint commission on working conditions, and to submit the agreement to the employers' board for approval.

Knitwear Strikers Settle 100 Firms As Victory Looms

The strike is called after the Rainbow Looms, one of the largest firms in the industry, refused to sign the collective agreement in the trade to replace the contract which expired on July 14. The strike was answered by 13,000 knitwear workers in all the union shops and in a network of non-union mills, which assembled in six large halls and have since then maintained rigid picket lines around the strike-bound mills.

Textile Association Crumples As Anti-Union Barrage Fails

The general strike of the knitwear workers called out on August 11 in the New York metropolitan area and adjacent towns was called, as this writing, to avoid the United Textile Association, which has maintained a disorganized stand towards the Knitwear Workers Union and to eliminate it as a factor in the knitwear industry.

A. St. Vincent Now Southern Apparel Unions Director

Max Zarrity, Millinery President, Financial Agent

A. St. Vincent, an accomplished labor organizer, has been appointed to head the Southern apparel unions. He has been active in the labor movement for many years and is well known for his ability to organize and mobilize workers.

Labor Lays a New Cornerstone

The Labor Day weekend was marked by large demonstrations and rallies in cities throughout the country. In addition to the traditional Labor Day parades, there were also large demonstrations to demand higher wages and better working conditions for workers.

Great Labor Day Week-End Set For Unity House

Stars of Stage, Radio and Sports Will Entertain

A massive crowd gathered at Unity House, the main venue of the Labor Day weekend, to enjoy performances by some of the biggest names in entertainment. The event was a testament to the power of unity and solidarity in the labor movement.

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Cloak Recovery Board Stages Transcontinental 'Meet'

II Markets Take Part in Telephone Hook-Up Confab

The National Coat and Suit Recovery Board, the organization formed several years ago by the industry to endeavor "deal" standards in production and to accelerate uncoordinated and obstructive competition in the making and selling of the "hot line" and of women's apparel, met for its first conference which took the form of a transcontinental telephone hook-up, at the Hotel New Yorker on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 1 o'clock.

Tied up with the New York meeting and timed for delivery of speeches by spokesmen of the various market centers and by custom station orders. It was a well arranged meeting which was favorably commented upon and which drew considerable interest throughout the trade and production world.

The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union is directly affiliated with the Recovery Board and is taking an active interest in the enforcement of its plans, the coordination of all costs and sales manufactured by the producers, as well as the new buying organization which was recently reported, covers more than 75 per cent of all coats and suits newly manufactured in the industry.

Preceding the series of two-hour meetings, a "transcontinental conference," at which much was done, was a meeting of the presidents of the American Clock and Shirt Manufacturing Association, New York; Industry. It was attended by printer representatives of the other market centers, and the entire program is said to have been adopted by the Union to the new and important meeting of the National Coat and Suit Recovery Board.

Among those who spoke, from the New York section, were Mrs. Edith A. P. W. Strasser, director of the "Meet," and Mr. Thomas E. Johnson, president of the LIGWU and chairman of the sessions. The meeting was attended by Mr. John F. O'Brien, president of the American Clock and Shirt Manufacturing Association, New York; Industry. It was attended by printer representatives of the other market centers, and the entire program is said to have been adopted by the Union to the new and important meeting of the National Coat and Suit Recovery Board.

"Why Labor is Participating in Work of the NCSRB"

"The leadership of the Union is well aware that the benefits from even the strongest cooperation of the industry in which they are employed are not confined to any single commercial condition. "Labor is not only concerned with establishing durable standards, but also with interest in many industries and the fair trade practices of it is to ensure that the products of our workers. The Recovery Board is an ideal medium for the protection of fair trade practices, and that good will and understanding, and know the labor of our trade, and to guard the public's economic stability.

"Labor is represented on the Recovery Board and is contributing to the sharing among cooperation relations. It is committed to a policy of any sales agreement that it finds satisfactory, and its officers and workers are determined to observe that each garment manufacturer should bear the burden of their own errors. It is further understood that the label represents fair working standards and fair trade practices.

"We have a right to expect the closest cooperation from the manufacturers and consumers in our effort to stabilize an industry which, after many years of adverse conditions, today stands on a high plane, and is an outstanding example of fair working conditions in other industries. We look forward to the continued cooperation of all constructive factors in the industry—workers, employers, retailers, and consumers as well to the work of the National Recovery Board.

"We are not interested in any form of manipulation or manipulation of wholesale standards in this industry. Certain of those organizations are encouraging wholesale standards, and all of them are attempting to spread and procure a certain assurance with fair standards. We have made a specific statement of the principles which we are unqualified for the future, and we are determined to continue our work as we have done in the past.

"We must make a decision that the present market for our product, our order, and auto—will stop for us for the workers and the manufacturers—but not for those who are prepared to cooperate.

"You will be interested, and I am sure that the fact that the Recovery Board has been conferring and corresponding with J. C. Penney and Company regarding the establishment of standards and to correct defective and destructive industrial standards. We have asked for the support of our home and abroad, and have also collaborated with various organizations on this subject. The committee is well aware of the extreme difficulty of the problems, but we are determined to continue our work as we have done in the past.

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S-S-P. Strike Continues in Kansas City

Meyer Perlstein, ILGWU representaative in the Northwest, writes:

"The strikes on Stern-Stegeman-Prime plants has gained steadily and there is no doubt in anyone's mind that it will not take long before the front will result. We cannot be satisfied until the battle has become an issue with the utilities."

"One must admire the courage, the loyalty and sacrifice of the Union members in that city. Our rights, in particular, are in the light of the strike, and the fact that lives have been lost, has been published."

"The meetings of the day, in the morning, will take place at a half hour earlier in the afternoon, and the paper will be published on the picket line.

"All of the meetings, the locality of the paper, and the steel and prime-plant knows the trick of how to be faced with the police and other methods that we cannot discover in a newspaper."

"They are really glorious and one must admire our Union for being able to develop such a membership."

Boston Workers Mourn Comrade

The workers of the textile mill, who died in the explosion, mourn their loss and express deep sympathy and condolences to their kinfolk. Each and every one of the workers was deeply affected by the disaster, and all of us are united in our hope that their efforts to secure an operation will be intensified.

Kansas City Girls on Picket Line

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Labor's Red Cross for Spain Forwards First $35,000

Reports $37,354.64 Received Until August 25

The appeal issued three weeks ago by President David Dubinsky to the American Labor movement, and the membership of the ILGWU in particular, to assist the trade unions and laborites of Spain in their present terrific struggle to retain a democratic government in that country and to secure elementary human liberties against the advance of Fascism and reaction, has met with generous response from labor organizations, shop groups, and individual contributors to the Labor's Red Cross for Spain, which is sponsored by the International Federation of Trade Unions, with headquarters in Paris, of which Walter M. Citrine is president.

Until August 25, the contributions to the Labor's Red Cross for Spain, President Dubinsky, who is treasurer of the fund, reports, reached the sum of $37,354.64. $35,000 has already been forwarded to Europe, and additional money is pouring in daily.

The goal set for the fund, to be raised in America, is $100,000, and it is hoped that this objective will be reached in a short time. All contributions should be sent to the headquarters of the ILGWU, 57 West 16th Street, New York City, David Dubinsky, treasurer.

As stipulated, acknowledgment of the contributions is made herewith, as follows:

ILGWU Members in New York Enroll in Labor Party

ALP Designates District Campaign Managers
ILGWU Locals Forming Party Clubs and Political Committees

Special Days and Places Designated For Members to Sign American Labor Party Petitions

All locals have made special arrangements at Local Headquarters for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, September 1, 2, and 3, to sign petitions that would place the American Labor Party on the ballot under its own emblem at the coming election.

Special clerks will handle Petitioners' Applications. All citizens are eligible.

Members of the ILGWU, Local No. 17, Clark Operators, are requested to begin signing Petitions on Saturday, August 29, from 9 a.m. on, at Local Headquarters, 60 West 34th St., continuing over to Monday, August 30, and Tuesday, September 1, at the Delmon Hotel, 100 West 43rd St., from 4:30 p.m. on. The drive, is under personal charge of Brothers Levy and Davidsoff.

Berry Rallies Help Pay a special Petition Drive during Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 2, 3 and 4, at Hotel Delmon, between 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Local 692, Ladies' Neckerchief Workers, are calling a Special Meeting for this purpose on Thursday, September 3, right after work hours, at Webster Hall.

The campaign of the American Labor Party of New York, to make the Labor Party, which has received the hearty endorsement of the ILGWU, appears destined to be a big, well-financed and well-organized national movement.

The party has already spent about $350,000 in the last two years, a sum that would be ample for starting a political machine for "commune" -- a term suggested by the Illinois political reformer, Ben Chamin, to mean a "commune" or a "party".

The ALP is on the long list of candidates for the coming election. It would be a great thing for the ALP if it could have a seat in the New York Legislature.

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Bayonne, N. J., Children's Dress Strikers in Victory Mood as News Is Conveyed to Them That Four of the Important Employers Have Signed Union Agreement

Bitter Strike Won. At Chatham, N. Y.

The Brookdale Sportswear Co. of that city, N. Y., which was marked by unusual bitterness due to strong antagonism of both public officials, ended on August 13, with the signing of an agreement.

The agreement, whereby four of the important employers have signed union agreement, was arranged through the efforts of the Union by Vice-President Harry Wender, president of the company.

The union has been in existence for some time, but thepany has refused to recognize it, and the strike was called in July.

The settlement of the strike is considered a victory for the union, and is expected to bring about a more harmonious labor situation in the city.

Out-of-Town Special News

Men Making It. More than a majority of the dressmakers, who have been so successful in striking against the New York union shop, are now working at home, and are expected to be back at work within the next few weeks.

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With Work In The Shops Union Moves Against All Violators

Swinging into high gear with the opening of the season and the appearance of work in the shops, the enforcement-machinery of the Union has brought a number of tricky firms into line and is continuing a widespread and effective campaign for strict enforcement under the direction of General Manager Julius Hochman.

An important angle of the drive is being directed against those who fail to present their complete lists at the piece settlement bureau, using the unlisted parts of their lines as a toad to depress earnings.

Big Jobber Gets Action

Among the more important jobbers stopped for this violation was the Jay Day Proctor, 462 Devoe Ave. This firm, with more than 20 contractors on its books, is a daily strike, during which the Justice of the Peace called the contractors who worked with custom dressmakers of every stock and quality on the list, brought the firm into line. A staff of Union accountants are now investigating the Jay Day books and will shortly present a report showing the amount due workers in addition to what they should have received in their pay envelopes.

Hochman Aids Watchful Workers

Brother Hochman said in commenting on the effect of certain firms in keeping parts of their lines out of the piece settlement bureau that the workers in the shops were the quickest and most accurate source of information. He urged all shop chairmen to communicate immediately with the union office when there was any suspicion that garments other than those on the distribution forms were being worked on.

Another aspect of the enforcement drive that is producing effective results is the close cooperation between the Union and the "outof-town" locals. For many weeks Brothers Wadner and Hochman have been bringing their staffs to the meetings of the Board of Directors and to the Joint Board meetings. Here they report on conditions in their districts and exchange information on the basis of which efficient and effective action can be possible.

Unified Action Brings Results

The "outof-town" shops have been in a measure to counteract the pernicious propaganda spread by Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut bosses. These propagandas reached the point where houses were loaded with out-of-town shipments. Practical all the workers in the "outof-town" shops, once organized and lifted above the starvation wages paid, have been made to realize that all dressmakers everywhere have a single common interest in improving their conditions. The unified action of the Union and its member locals is proving its worth.

NANCY-An Operator

Nancy Comes From Puerto Rico, Is Her Velvet Flow's the Bison Of Spain, Blood That Is Staining The Precious Slopes Of The Guadarrama Mountains, There the Embattled Workers of Madrid, Armed With Ideals As Well As Guns, Push Back the Renegade Franco's Fascist Murderous. In Spain the Workers Have Learned Well the Lesson That Can Be So Clearly Read In The Scars On The Bodies of German and Italian Workers, No Matter in Languages Or The Lordly Capers Of Map Makers-No Matter the Prejudices of Race, Color or Creed -The Vital Interests of Workers Everywhere Are the Same.

Girl Champ Comes Home

LOCAL 22 SPORT SQUADS

by Lou Cohen

Athletes Director

LOOK OUT, BASEBALL: Baseball, undisputed king of the sports empire at the moment had better watch out. With the season drawing to a close, the basketball factions are calling for early practice. If your love is basketball, report to the gym any Monday night.

GOING UP: They're saying that Chicago's Tiny Gill, who set a new record in the飞翔 of wings under his uniform. In a recent game, Lou Losavio got a chance to watch this feat, but he was too busy with his own act to notice. However, he did notice that Tiny's act was not only thrilling, but also dangerous.

NATURAL FLYER: Bertha Sharp, a member of the Chicago Bears, who has been flying for more than a month, is learning to land and running faster. She'll be a key player in the Bears' upcoming games.

SHOE 'EM DOT: Our own Dot Twombly really made a mark in the track meet, having won the javelin and discus. Dot was a natural athlete and her performance was no surprise. The crowd was thrilled with her performance and she was presented with a special award for her efforts.

IMPRESSIVE: The action at the track meet was exciting, with many outstanding performances. The event was a great success, with record-breaking numbers of spectators in attendance.
'22' Membership Meets Under New System

2000 Dressmakers Turn Sailors at "22" Affair

Justice
September 1, 1926

'22' Progressives Sail Up Hudson On Hook Mountain Trip

Annual Boat Picnic Set "New Record With 2000 Dressmakers Going"

Up the beautiful Hudson to Hook Mountain-boating, entertainment, and new sailboat and another-5000 dressmakers enjoying a whole of a good time-that sums up the annual excursions under the auspices of Dressmakers' Progressive Group, Local 22, August 9.

The party of 5000 was launched with a previous record that makes a total of 12,000 dressmakers who have swelled much affairs in the Union Year, the excursion breaks all past, past attendance records and attacted over 2500 dressmakers of every really excellent activity on the entire trip was the boat from Pier A, South River; just before the boat gave its final "toboggan" farewell whistles. In comfortable sport clothing, carrying tackle baskets and bundles, our members filled aboard the boat as though it were a dressmakers' party with dogs and groups started immediately and the course along the Hudson spread in the straights of our fighting union from as our boat poled the water below it.

Toward evening on the way back dancing was still the order of the day. Tried but happy, our dressmakers left the pier with the hope that 2000 next year will make them turn out at least 2000's affair. The Progressive Group is to be congratulated on the smooth arrangements and the splendid program of entertainment.


Some of the 2000 Dressmakers Who Crowded the River Steamer on the Local 22 Progressives Group, in Hook Mountain Affair. See Our Spies Report This Manager Zimmerman Says Ten in the Most Successful Outing.

U.D.C. Shows Great Record;
Tribute To Our Volunteers

Hurons Machinery Functions Perfectly As Active Workers Respond, Aid Sympathetic Organizations

By Max Miller

Members of the U.D.C. boast the proudly of their past they play in the volunteer home-enforce-
ment organization. And their pride is justified. The group is certainly one of the most im-
portant in the Union. Hundreds of women workers give unstintingly of their time and energy in behalf of their fellow workers and the Union. And most important of all—the organization is efficient as a steel nail.

Eight statistics can give a record of accomplishment. But those who know our U.D.C. can read between the lines to the end-
time hours of effort and the warm heart of the U.D.C. That is the work that appears as a little figure in a column. Brother Blazek, Chairman, gives some figures.

Most of the other day I sat down with Brother Max Blazek, who, in addition to his duties as manager of the Organization Department, keeps his skillful hand on the wheel of the U.D.C. We both the records and developed some really interesting figures.

Here are some of them:

109 buildings and 17 blocks are occupied by your business men.

Fellow Workers Honor "Nettie"

The Driver Set the Committee Chose As A Gift Was One of the Best That Money Could Buy, Set In Back of the Gift Was Something That All the Money in the World Couldn't Purchase, the Loving Respect and Thanks of Her Fellow Workers. Nettie Salandra is Chairman of the Scarpelli & Gervino Union 4000-4000, 138th Street. Her service to the work that New York As Chairman was Required and is recognized. She and All the Others who Together and Do Their Work Right Present Speeches and All P. Leos, Manager of the Boro Office, Helped Do the Honors.

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Spanish Complications
By J. C. Rich

"The international situation, or as a matter of fact, that's what New York City is. It was all due to the sending of 10,000 by the International Workers' Delegation to support the cause of the workers in Spain. The situation seems to be very sensitive about such things, and with a little more...

A.B.

The rebel win" says the part with a capital I, the rebellion over the government, they would be perfectly right in following a formal resolution and all the developments against the friendly aspirations of the people in Spain and the revolution. The workers in Spain have not been treated with the tenderness to which these aspirations have just been shown. They are not mentioned in the Hearst press in the same way. The International Federation of Trade Unions, President Dumaskey, and the workers in Spain are..." I can't continue to read this page clearly.

In fact, the workers in Spain might get good and bad, and speak to each other. About what they can be so good that... things have happened and we don't remember the workers in Spain or even a solid body in the Hearst press press. However, we..." When we have to do and so we have not a space of a two...

Violating the Constitution

There's a suggestion about the situation in the story and how the..." I can't continue to read this page clearly.

**Local 62 "Education"**

**Functions in the Summer**

**Soon to Begin Fall Activities**

The educational Department of Local 62, under the direction of Edward Collet, arranged several functions for the summer for the members of the union. Among these were an excursion to Indian Pond, by Hudson River Days on July 21 and a dance on August 1. There was an excellent and all the members enjoyed them, then..."
Behind Bars in San Antonio

By Meyer Perlstein
Regional ILGWU Representative
San Antonio

The strike against the Dorothy Frocks is continuing. The Mexican members of our Union in that city have closed the factory. They are not putting up any resistance. It took our intrepid representatives only the best of time to get there, and they arrived after they were putting up no resistance.

The firm has done everything in its power to break the strike — injunctions, contempt proceedings, arrests by the constables — but nothing can break the spirit of the strikers. Workers have not wavered, and most of them are still there.

Ten ILGWU Members Sentenced for Contempt of Court to From One to Ten Days in Jail and a Total of $1,800 in Fines — The Cash Fines Were Rescinded Later — From Left to Right: Marguerite Segal, Frances Cazoria, Maria Flores, Myrtle Zappone, Frances Cone, Myrtha Kostalman, Connie Esquivel, Carmen Estrada, Helen Rivera. In the Background: Attorney Marceerck, John G. Kaplan, Matron, Miss Carter.

In southwestern I. L. G. W. U. Area

By Meyer Perlstein
Regional ILGWU Representative
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World Labor Athletic Carnival Draws 20,000

Governor Lehman Attends Games — Plans Now Laid for Permanent Labor Athletic Council—
Local 91 Team Wins Trophy

The First World Labor Athletic Carnival, staged by the Municipal Randall's Island Stadium, in New York City, on August 15 and 16, under the auspices of a national labor committee and ardently supported by several notable amateur Athletic Union leaders, proved decisively that the organized workers, at least in New York, were ready to become interested in a new field of activity on a major scale, outdoor athletics in its varied forms. Despite handicap connected with the absence of the enterprises for labor and the fact that the most of the great amateur athletes were transplanted away from the country at that time by the Insulin Olympos, the two days of the games drew an audience of 20,000 and 400 athletes took part in the contests, not hampering the progress of union athletics notably by the ILGWU, who participated.

Of special interest was the fact that the athletes, who came to the Carnival from every part of the country—literally from Maine to California, were impressed by the fine treatment accorded to them and by the nature of the athletic facilities which all of them express appreciation for help. Immediately after the games were over, Judge Jerome T. Mahoney and Charles C. Orell, two of the best known leaders of amateur athletes in the country, who gave unsparing of their time and energy to make the Carnival a success, expressed their gratification for the work done in organizing and encouraging the participation of numerous baseball and football teams.

Present at the games were representatives from the AFL, ILGWU, A.F. of L. and the various trade unions, with the object of improving national working conditions and the right to associate and cooperate with organized labor.

On Second Carnival Day They Sat There For Hours Enjoying Labor’s First Attempt To Get In An Amateur Athletic Big Time. From Left To Right: Ida Lebow, Chairman Labor Athletic Committee; Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Judge Jeremiah H. Mahoney, Judge Joseph Goldfeder, Murray Weinstien. In Background, Samuel Feldman, Right, Charles O. Orellan, Left.

Justice

Sylvia Tells the Mike... Schlesinger Bungelow Dedicated in Camp Eden

I G W U Locals Give $1,000 For “Schlesinger House” — Leaders Eulogize Memory

Camp Eden, near Beacon, N. Y.—within sight of the glorious birches of the Hudson River — saw on Sunday, August 3, a dedication on the grounds of a bungalow to the memory of Basil Schlesinger, late president and one of the early founders of the ILGWU.

The initiative to pay tribute to the memory of the former leader of the Union in this manner came from the Connecticut Branch of the Jewish Socialist Union, which owns the camp. Represented at the ceremony were leaders from all the important ILGWU divisions in New York, the two sons of the late president, Alphonse and Abraham Schlesinger, and his daughter, Mrs. Schlesinger. J. Weinstien, of the Borough President.

The dedicatory address delivered by M. F. Asher, secretary of the Cloak Joint Board of New York, Mayor Erskine, on behalf of the Forward Association, Vice President Louis Levy and Joseph Breslau, who spoke for the ILGWU, Mrs. Cohen, manager of Abraham Press, Local 80, and Reu Schlesinger, who appeared deeply moved by the honor paid the memory of his father. Mayor Erskine read a telegram from President Franklin D. Roosevelt expressing regret over inability to be present and thanking the committee in the name of the Union for the honor accorded the name of one of its early builders. $1,000 was collected for a fund to maintain the Schlesinger Bungelow on the Camp Eden grounds.

Chicago Labor Federation For Labor’s Red Cross

On Sunday, August 14, the Chicago Federation of Labor adopted a resolution to issue a call to all affiliated local unions to raise funds for the “Labor’s Red Cross Fund for Labor.”

This fund is sponsored by the International Federation of Trade Unions of which Waldo M. Clunies is president and William Shevchenko is secretary. President Donhix is the American treasurer of the fund.

The Unbeatable “91” Girls

Sylvia Goldfarb, “22”, Tells the World Through NBC Microphone that Beat Trailing the Receivers Was at Machine and on Pickup Line

Local 35 Chairman Returns to Activity

The Executive Board of Local 35, Cloak and Skirt Pressers Union, gave a heartful greeting to Jonas L. Brod, the chairman of Local 15, who resumed his chairmanship of the board’s meeting on August 15.

Brother Brod has recently recovered from a serious operation. At the meeting of the 35 Board, he expressed his thanks to all his friends in the local and in the Cloak Joint Board who had shown so much interest during his illness.

During his absence, the brothers have done their best to keep local activity in a short talk. Following the board’s message, some wood green their chairman.

LOCAL 89 MEMBERS, ATTENTION

A GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING OF ALL THE ITALIAN DRESSESMAKERS OF LOCAL 89 working in Manhattan will be held at the HIPPODROME THEATRE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, at 5 P. M.

All members working in “Affiliated,” “National” and “Popular Price” shops are urged to attend this meeting. The presences, too, are expected to participate.

This is going to be the biggest branch meeting in the history of Local 89. President David Dubinsky, Joint Board General Manager Julius Hochman and other union leaders are expected to address the audience.

Among the important matters to be taken up at this meeting will be the ratification of the Executive Board decision to join the American Labor Party. Let Us All Together Make This Meeting a Mighty Demonstration of Union-Consciousness and Strength.

LUIGI ANTONINI
General Secretary

The membership meetings of the other branches of Local 89 will be held in the following order:

BORO PARK—September 10, Menora Temple, 5000—14th Avenue, Brooklyn.

EAST NEW YORK—September 15, Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 210 10th Avenue, 87th Street.

WILLIAMSBURG—September 17, Lyceum, West 136th Avenue, Brooklyn.

HARRIS—September 20, Harlem Terrace, 210 East 135th Street, New York.

BRUNS—September 24, Bronx Winter Garden, 136 Washington Avenue, Bronx.

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Left to Right: Ginger Bales, C. Mason, Mitti and Wanda Olyvadia, Local 91 Girl Athletes, Who Were Awarded Mayor La Guardia Trophy at Labor Athletic Carnival.
Why Labor Should Support Roosevelt

By Joseph Brailaw, W.P.A.

For the first time in many years, organized labor is definitely enter-
ing the political dispute, and making a national issue of labor condi-
tions. In previous years it has been the custom of many of our political parties to make declarations and vote political plat-
forms. But when we look at the League of Labor groups and of the ILGWU used to declare that only by entering the political field could the interests of the individual in its own best interest lay the basis for substantial and enduring solutions of its problems.

The Cloak and Sewing Industry Members of the Cloth Workers Local 32, has dramatically decided that the time for action and resolution, for speeches and oratory — the time for words alone — has passed. At its last meeting the presidents belonging to Local 32 declared, without qualification and with unflagging faith, that Roosevelt's reelection in the president's race is of paramount importance to the labor movement and that one of the progressive unions in the labor movement, to which, would and should rally as many of its members as possible.

It was only logical that the executive officers of the union should make the decision of our members known to our parent body, the Cloak & Suit Industry Executive Board at its next meeting. At that time, the official sanction of the Cloak, and Sewing Industry to endorse Roosevelt was requested that the same endorse-
mint should be given to Roosevelt at the next meeting of the Executive Board. It was further recommended that the Cloak Joint Board of Af-
filiates take the same position on the Roosevelt Labor Party.

Some people have been very happy that the Cloak Joint Board, following our example, has endorsed Roosevelt and has taken a stand for the Roosevelt Labor Party.

By this resolution the Cloak, and Sewing Industry has taken a stand that nearly every New York City union has passed out of the stage of words to the stage of action. Some years ago our resolution has finally come true. We have made up our minds to work through the political organization devoted to the needs and interests of the working man, the Roosevelt Labor Party.

We have been asked to regard this step as an epoch-making event. Although in the case of Roosevelt he will have the support of the trade unions, we must point out that we are not asking for the active sup-
port of every single individual. We, of the labor movement, never have and never will, be satisfied with the ambitions of individuals. We are, however, well agreed that social progress and with all that it implies, in the support of our political party, the Roosevelt Labor Party. We are asking for a broad and general support of all the different groups.

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The Cloak Industry should support Roosevelt, as a broad movement, to make the America Labor Party one of the most progressive political parties in the state of New York. Our views are well known and we are asking for a broad and general support of all the different groups.

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JUSTICE

New York City Baseball Federation

Championship Games
EBERTS FIELD
Bedford Ave. & Sullivan Pl.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 9TH
1:00 P.M.

Local 40 I.L.U.W. Champions vs. Inter-City League Champions

Ticket Prices:
Grand Stand: 25c; Boxes: 110c.

SWIMMING POOL

AT

JEROME CASCADES
Jerome Ave., 81st St.,

Dancing on roof garden.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7TH
1:00 P.M.

Local 210 I.L.U.W. Champions

New York City Baseball Federation

Championship Games

EBERTS FIELD
Bedford Ave. & Sullivan Pl.

New York City Labor Engagement Committee

Labor's Lesson in Spain

By G. E. Modigliani
(Special to "Workers"

Tennis and Handball

Every Saturday
1 P.M. to 7 P.M.

BOYS HIGH ATHLETIC FIELD
Troy and East New York Aves.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Admission — Season Pass, 50c; on unreserved seats, 10c; Olive Stand, 25¢; and 106 West 39th St.

Season Pass also entitles bearer to all League Baseball games at Commercial and Boys High Fields.

By Mel Siro

Baseball League

Local 210, South Ward

Local 10, which had looked like a sure-fire winner of League A after winning three games in a row over Local 49 on August 13th, was given a thorough drubbing by the unnumbered Local 39 at Boys High Field on August 23rd.

Two late runs, which proved to be the deciding factor in a close game, put the score at 13 to 8, which was the final point count, and Local 10 went down to its fourth defeat in the League this season.

Local 210, which had scored yet another victory in the home field, is now in second place with a record of 3 Wins, 2 Losses and 2 Ties.

The only team in the League which is able to boast a completely untied record is Local 22, who have four wins and two losses.

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AWAY FROM IT ALL
A Story
By Florence Lawrence

THE VOICE OF LOCAL 89
HEAR LIU GIANNONI
LOCAL AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

MRS. ELMORE M. HERRICK
Campaign Director
in their talks have indicated the attitude of Labor in its

THE VOICE OF LOCAL 89
EACH SATURDAY MORNING

From STATION	1300 [1300 kHz]
New York City

It was a stormy night—
Just a stormy night—
But it was more than that—a stormy night in the

life of a girl who was ashore alone, from the
side of a vessel which had been wrecked and
which she had set adrift in the night.

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Our Summer's Work

More and more, educational ac-

tivities are being carried on in an

summer work. The Workers Edu-

cational Cooperative, in coopera-

tion with the Wisconsin Workers

Union, has been active in setting up

summer schools. The work has been

organized and supervised by the

Educational Department of the

Workers Educational Cooperative,

under the direction of Mark Stier.

This department has worked in

cooperation with other unions and

organizations to provide a variety of

educational activities for workers.

Activities have included

- Classes on various subjects,
- Study groups,
- Discussion meetings,
- Workshops,
- Lectures,
- Film showings,
- Cultural events,
- and more.

The aim has been to provide

educational opportunities for workers

in a variety of settings and to

increase their knowledge and

understanding of their rights and

problems.

At Wisconsin School

The Wisconsin School, located

in Madison, offers a variety of

classes and workshops. It

provides a place for workers to

learn about current issues and

develop their skills.

The school has been

organized to meet the needs of

workers and to provide a

comprehensive educational

program.

Classes offered include

- Labor law,
- Economics,
- History,
- Political science,
- and many other subjects.

The Wisconsin School is

open to all workers and

provides an opportunity to

learn and grow in knowledge.

Workers and Literature

By Blor G. Black

Not so long ago, "literature" was

something that befuddled almost

everyone. It was too difficult to

understand. Even today, many

workers probably think of literature

when the word is mentioned and

even a little scornful of those who

may be interested in it. But nowdays

there is no reason for such a situa-

tion to exist in the past ten

or fifteen years. Amazing things

have been happening in the world

of literature. It is changing in the

most amazing way. It is simply

that better work is being done that

it is of course a true picture of the

vital problems of the day. It is also

the way of the writing of the next

few years. It is not a question of

whether they are effective or not.

It is not a question of whether

they are effective or not. It is

simply that the work is being done

and that the work is being done

and that the work is being done.

In reading these books it is

often well to dwell on their

significance, for in the

educational opportunities it

affords they have a

dramatic influence on the

thoughts and the actions of

workers.

The Twin Cities "New" comes out

in a new edition and there is a

great deal of interest in the

recent advances made there.

The "New" is a bi-weekly

publication that prints a

great deal of information and

educational work that the

workers' movement is doing.

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Publicity

Notice about the educational

activities of our Union continues to

appear in the labor press. The

convention agenda of the Hotel

and Restaurant Employees Interna-

tional Alliance carried a proposal

for the promotion of "Literature as

Example" for this year. The

subject was presented at the

Montana meeting of the

International Alliance.

At a meeting held in

Philadelphia, the Workers Edu-

cational Cooperative discussed

the possibilities of setting up

summer schools in various local

areas. The Cooperative plans to

continue its work in the fall

months and to expand its

activities in the future.

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WEDNESDAY: 7:45 a.m. 11 a.m. 4:45 p.m.

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Manager: John Ratcliffe and Organizer: Douglas Anderson on job

In Dallas, Texas
In Eastern Cotton Garment Area...

By Elas Rahberg, V.P.
Director, Cotton Drees & Woesale Trade Orgs.

The organization campaign in the cotton garment industries has been gathering momentum. At present we are very active in Eastern Pennsylvania, organizing the workers of about 80 different strikes and organizing the whole industry. According to the statistics of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Statistics and of the Garment Industries Bureau, which is in charge of this campaign, many of the workers in the area are already organized under the Union. The writer has called upon the workers to join the Union in order to avoid a strike. One informal conference was held with the workers and several changes were made in the organization in this factory.

In Williamsport, Pa., which is near Eastern Pennsylvania, a four-week strike against the Loewenstein Underwear Company of Scranton, Pa., was settled by the American Garment Manufacturers Association, local No. 25, a settlement was reached with the firm, and all the workers report back to work under union conditions in a short time.

In Allentown, Pa., a settlement was reached with the workers of the Majestic Underwear Company of Allentown, Pa., and the workers report back to work under union conditions at a short time.

While it didn't happen in one night, it happened in three days that a closed Union shop agreement was concluded in the dress industry in Los Angeles. However, it wasn't the three days that made this possible, but the full year of preparation for this strike which lasted only three days.

On August 4 the Los Angeles dressmakers agreed as a bloc meeting the recommendation of the joint board to call a general strike in the dress industry the following morning. On the morning of August 5 the dressmakers' union's approval into action by coming out on strike at 9 a.m. the following morning. The picket lines set as the moment when the dressmakers were determined not to return to work unless their demands were met. A closed union shop—was met by the employers. On the second day of the strike, the industry was paralyzed and the situation was brought to a deadlock by the employer.

The first step in the strike was the opening of the factories and the manufacturers a better opportunity to present their case to the workers in the dress shops, realizing fully the task before them, set out with patience and intelligence to increase the membership and to strengthen the ranks of the Union. The results were encouraging. Not only did we increase our membership during that period, but a good many of the new union recruits were drawn into activities in the various Union halls. Every time an employer would call the United Garment Workers, it was an indication that the number of Union members in the industry would increase. Consequently, the workers rallied and added: "There shall be a closed Union shop agreement after August 28. Two opposing forces marched side by side, each with a definite goal. Our force relied on the strength of the "power that be" that they would succeed in frightening and expelling their workers from the Union. The other force relied on its own strength, based on an awakened class-consciousness and a determination to improve its status as a power in the city. Each group entrenched itself for the critical day, June 30. As the day drew near, suspense grew.

Quick Results

The manufacturers, a strike, refused to come into a company, the restlessness of the workers became marked, but the workers were not a. resistance but ils more and more, the workers, making an attempt to do the job, were able to do the job. The workers made an attempt to do the job, but they were able to do the job.

We Prepare Early

We began to form the attention of the dressmakers in the expiration date of the agreement a year ago. We talked to them in the dress shops, realizing fully the task before them, set out with patience and intelligence to increase the membership and to strengthen the ranks of the Union. The results were encouraging. Not only did we increase our membership during that period, but a good many of the new union recruits were drawn into activities in the various Union halls. Every time an employer would call the United Garment Workers, it was an indication that the number of Union members in the industry would increase. Consequently, the workers rallied and added: "There shall be a closed Union shop agreement after August 28. Two opposing forces marched side by side, each with a definite goal. Our force relied on the strength of the "power that be" that they would succeed in frightening and expelling their workers from the Union. The other force relied on its own strength, based on an awakened class-consciousness and a determination to improve its status as a power in the city. Each group entrenched itself for the critical day, June 30. As the day drew near, suspense grew.

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San Francisco J. Celebrates Double Victory

By J. MENCOFF

The frame-up charges against our business agent and four other of Scott and a rank-and-file members of our Union were thrown out of court. The jury brought in a verdict that exonerated them.

On March 25, a group of our Union members who had been arrested for picketing an unloaded school bus were attacked by the employer. A skirmish ensued. A result, five of our members were arrested on blanket warrants and not released. This employer himself, who charged our people with "conspiracy to defame, bodily harm!" was considered "serious. Our membership would hold an ex-tremely battleful ball.

A charge of "conspiracy" of any sort is one of the most difficult and constitutional law. We demanded to know our Union and their fellow-members. All locals promptly issued a defense fund tax, and we returned to the site with no one as confidant of our San Francisco Business Office.

For several months our attor-ney, Morris Grupp, and the attor-ney especially engaged for this case, Mr. Byron Harris, worked diligently and incessantly on the preparation of the case. The fact that we know that our business agent and the other accused men were innocent of the charge brought against them did not in itself mean that they would be acquitted. Tom Mowry and Will and his editors were certainly innocent of the situation, for which they were tried, and yet after twenty years they still linger in jail.

We had many restless days and nights and much feverish activity in order to obtain the necessary evidence that would continue. Twelve juries beyond the shadow of a doubt that our members were innocent.

The trial began on July 13, 1936. It lasted nine long days. The prosecution did all its power to persuade the jury that our men were guilty. But the case was too palpably raw. Witnesses after witnesses testified that it was a frame-up. The employer's complaint.

Horwitz, the mail-carrier employed by Scott and a witness for the defense, a witness for the defense, was at one time president of the Civic Club, and was in charge of the complaint. Scott and his representatives, among them, Horwitz.

For nine days the jury listened to the evidence that convinced them that a frame-up was being carried out. Horwitz was not to be frightened, and without great scruples! Our witness freely admit that the union did not take out the union of the frame-up. On the contrary, the evidence was produced to show that Horwitz was preparing himself for the way through.

It looks like a jury that is not as strong as the others. What life is that? It is a continuous decision of not guilty.

Our membership rejoiced! The reception called for a celebration! The San Francisco Branch decided to have a party in the following Saturday night. July 24, to which we invited all who were interested to rejoice with us. We served beer and sandwiches and made all the preparations for the party. We asked our friends and members to come and celebrate with us. Our time was well spent. We had a good time. We were happy to defend our union and operate in spite of the pickets.

The Five Who Were Freed

Justice, September 1, 1936

Guiding the American Labor Party

ILSWU Leaders Are a Powerful Influence in the Campaign for the Financing of the American Labor Party. Alba is a Canald Camera "star" of the City-wide Conference of IRLS Unions at the Huyck Hotel, August 13. Third from the Left is the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Reilly, a member of the National Labor Committee. Mr. Smith is seated next to the right.

While Addressing Cutters' Local 10, on Importance of Joining American Labor Party, President Dubinsky Mode Appeal for Spanish Labor Red Cross Which Netted Several Hundred Dollars at Recent Meeting.

ATTENTION

Cutters of Local 10--REGULAR MEMBER MEETING will be held on SEPTEMBER 15, 1936

Arlington Hall, St. Mark's Place, 7:30 P.M. Meet.
Cutters are urged to attend.


San Jose Girls Teach Boss Sens

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Labor Day—1936

Labor in America meets its traditional holiday — Labor Day — this year in a permeated, baffled mood. "A shadow of division, of a schism in the ranks hovers closely over the heart of organized labor. For the first time in fifty years the menace of a split labor movement seems real, sinister, and palpable. The struggle for a greater, all-embracing trade union organization that would envelop all the thirty million wage earners of America as against the tendency to cater to craft union groups and to steer clear from the mainstream of industrial labor, has burst forth with a crushing force and unbridled violence. Can American organized labor grow or even retain its influence for long with but a tenth of all eligible workers within the unions and nine-tenths of the unions? Can any headway in the organization of these millions of underpaid and underprivileged men and women be made by petty service proclamations that "there is room in the trade union movement for both craft and industrial organizations" without the lifting of an effective finger to reach these workers with the message of trade union organization in a spirit of candor and genuine fraternity? Will the official awe, propelled by political antagonism and bitterness, actually dare to chop off from the trade union body limb and arms which for years have furnished living energy to its movements and have served as vanguard on the thorny trail of economic improvement? Will this tragedy come to happen at an hour in our national life when labor unity appears to be all the more compelling necessity in the face of an incessant attack by all the forces of reaction upon us all where we precious in our economic and social life, threatening to turn back the clock of progress by a political upheaval and destruction in one full swoop all the gains and positions labor has achieved in recent days through incalculable travail and sacrifice? ...

But there are lights, too, breaking on the American labor horizon. Out of undramatic beginnings, of a mere effort to consolidate some labor strength behind the candidancy of President Roosevelt, forces that work directly for independent labor political action are fact assuring themselves on the American political arena. The national conference of State branches of the Labor's Non-Partisan League held in Washington on August 10 brought to light this fact with a vividness that had hitherto been belied by all the literature that was going around in reaction to the recent denunciations of the Roosevelt administration. The more cautious observer, true, may point to the fact that the "Non-Partisan League" was formed with the sole object of denouncing Roosevelt and to get the New Deal a lease on life. The Washington conference, however, went far beyond the mere reaffirmation of the policy of "rewarding our friends and punishing our enemies." From Major Berry, the chairman of the League, down to the least conspicuous delegate, all were quick to realize and to assert that the League was gathering forces not for this current campaign alone, but likewise to meet the political exigency that are bound to face labor in the near future — specifically, between 1936 and 1940. These representatives of organized labor, most of them for the first time in their careers, spoke of independent labor and increase of activity as a weapon in the hands of the workers as essential and effective as the economic weapon. The formation of a Labor Party in New York, as a State branch of the League, has given this trend a more himself and the prospect of broad, far-reaching action is not enough. Without the militant expression and sobriety of action the New York trade unions are building a labor party with an earnestness and a zeal that are attracting attention all over the land. Three weeks ago, the New York State Trades in New York are putting into the field a machinery that will endure and will be ready to speak for labor politically. After the objectives of the 1938 campaign will have been achieved.

Knitwear Shops

Hah had a scheme and constructive employer's organization in the knitwear industry, one that had at heart the welfare of the trade as a whole rather than the petty selfish interests of a few individuals, the strike in the knitgoods mills now in progress probably would not have been called.

Not by the most extravagant stretch of the imagination could it be said that the formation of the Workers' Joint Council for the renewal of the collective agreement in the knitwear industry be termed excessive. Practically, the proposal submitted by the Joint Council called for the retention of the old terms of the contract save for a few modifications relating to a more honest and more constructive interpretation of the agreement with regard to contract shops and jobber-contract regulations that have a bearing on working conditions.

Instead of meeting the Union squarely and negotiating a contract, the Knitwear Textile Association kept on for weeks a tactics of defiance and bluster, stating that its position was one of an anti-advice campaign in the trade press, on one hand, and endeavoring to split the ranks of the workers in the shops, on the other. One thing, however, that has characterized this anti-chance column: The Association was not the representative body of the employers in the knitwear industry and it had lost the confidence and the support of its most dependable factors.

The strike then became inevitable. And the mass response of the workers, from the organized shops as well as the unorganized sector in the trade, soon proved that not only were the knitwear workers fiercely behind their Union but it is a movement which will guard their work standards from a group of industrial strikers and reactionaries; but that the Union's appraisal of the Association's stalling in the industry was correct. In less than two weeks, since the Joint Council announced its readiness to settle with individual employers, not less than one hundred firms signed individual agreements returning thousands of workers to the shops under standard union working terms. It is now confidently expected that within a short time the entire trade, with the possible exception of a few irreconcilable against whom the Union will continue the fight no matter how long it takes to win, will come to terms with the Joint Council.

This strike, forced upon the workers through the provocative action of a few businessmen who think industrial in terms of a half century ago, has already brought hundreds of new members to the Knitgoods Workers' organization. It is not too much to hope that before long it is the "open shop" in the knitwear trade will be a matter of the past. The workers, and their leaders, are displaying in this conflict a spirit that is independent with the finest fighting traditions of the ILGWU.

Los Angeles

Credit, and loads of it, Wins Union Shop

Is due to our Los Angeles newspaper office. These men who brought to a successful end early in August a campaign to unionize the substantial, and fast-growing, dress industry in their city. A swiftly-executed stoppage which affected most of the dress shops in Los Angeles, supported by steady, relentless mobilizing which impressed sufficiently the local dress employers with the earnestness of the Union's drive, has now secured standard union work conditions for the workers in the largest dress market on the Pacific Coast. No less important than this securing of wages and hours, however, is the turning around of the union shop.

Los Angeles, it must be kept in mind; has in years been a trade union battleground in which every conceivable anti-union factor has relentlessly opposed the union shop. In Los Angeles it has been a battle of the organized employers in every industry that the closed shop could make no headway in their territory. Many a labor struggle in the past two generations have been witnessed in Los Angeles and in southern California on the rock-ribbed opposition of the "holy" alliance of industry, commerce and press to granting labor a voice in determining conditions under which their work is done.

The Los Angeles settlement, therefore, is a gain of material significance for the local dress workers and as, besides, a triumph for the ILGWU as a national organization. It should add impetus to the general campaign of organizing all other garment workers—Los Angeles, in San Francisco, in Seattle, Waba, in Portland, Oregon, and all through the West Coast.

Good News From Baltimore

"Justice" readers, doubtless, still remember the field of Baltimore, where manufacturers and suit manufacturers put up during NRA days to be classed as in the "Western" market and to gain thereby the wage differential allowed by the code to Western growers.

Despite its proximity to New York and Philadelphia, the relatively small cloth market in Baltimore has for years been a thorn in the side of the Union. In Baltimore, more than in any other Eastern cloth market, cloth has been bloomed and anti-union-sloking has been flagrantly practiced. And this sense of size, responsibility and "rugged individualism" for a long time has affected even the morale of the workers themselves.

The news, therefore, that the month's strike against the S. Cohen & Sons firm has now been settled on terms which include full union standards is all the more gratifying. The fight, due largely, of this firm to Chambersburg, Md., and its return, under the settlement, to Baltimore, are facts which should have a salutary effect upon other Baltimore cloth manufacturers who still nurture an anti-union bias.

Most important, nevertheless, is this conclusion of the Cohen firm's strike to the 75 workers employed in the Baltimore ILGWU organization as a whole. The Baltimore militant spirit which the Cohen strikers displayed during the long contest and the self-denying cooperation given them by their fellow members indicate that the ILGWU in that city has now no more a strike that will soon bring every man and woman employed in women's garments shops into the protective fold of the Union.