Justice (Vol. 19, Iss. 5)

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

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ILGWU Urges All Affiliates to Back High Court Reform

Judicial Veto of Social Labor Laws Must Be Prevented

Despite the necessity of enacting every progressive group and force in the land to back up President Roosevelt in the campaign to "snatch" the Supreme Court, President David Dubinsky on February 13 forwarded a letter to all affiliates and locals of the ILGWU, calling upon them to communicate with their representatives in Washington, and after a joint agreement, the Roosevelt Federal Judiciary Reform measures.

The letter reads in full:

To All Our Affiliated Local Unions and Joint Boards.

Greetings.

The proposal of President Roosevelt to the Congress of the United States for reform of the U. S. Supreme Court is now stirring the entire country. You are, undoubtedly, familiar with the changes which the President proposes.

Our international, along with the general labor movement, has been greatly concerned over the prospect for labor and social legislation. In view of the fact that the Supreme Court has in the past two years destroyed most of the basic labor laws sponsored by President Roosevelt, including the National Recovery Act, it is obvious that

(Continued on Page 2)

ILGWU Urges All Affiliates to Back High Court Reform

Pres. Dubinsky to Visit Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City

To Confer With Union Executives in 3 Markets; Will Install New Local 250 in K. C.

President Dubinsky will leave New York for a brief Middle-western tour on Monday, March 1, to visit Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., returning to New York on Tuesday, March 2. Dubinsky's tentative itinerary is as follows:

(Continued on Page 2)

A BLOOD TRANSFUSION THE COUNTRY BADLY NEEDS

540 Workers, In 2 Factories, Win Label Shop In K. C.

First Label Pact Signed In Anti-Union Stronghold, Wires Perlstein

Following quickly on the heels of the settlement made two weeks ago with the large Kansas City garments corporation, theeneral of Bohn-Simpson-Prinns of Kansas City, Mo., an understanding was reached on February 23 between the Liberty Frock Company of that city and the Kansas City Joint Board of the ILGWU granting indefinite label-shop recognition to 460 workers employed in the firm's two factories.

Nearer home informed President Dubinsky that the agreement

(Continued on page 2)

B. F. Waynne

Firm Renews Union Terms

$14 Minimum Fixed For Cotton Line

The President Morris Billings sat rated, as the highest in the history of the ILGWU, according to the contract with the prominent cotton dress firm, B. F. Wayne, Inc., of Fort Wayne, Ind., a wire from him states.

The offers were given raising. The firm also agreed to the $14 a week minimum for which the Union was contending.

A committee consisting of the representatives of the various crafts, the local officers and of a representa tive of the firm was formed to go through all the figures made in the factory with a view to reducing prices on the garments or the operations where profit of un employment was offered.

Worcester Shop Strike Settled

Silk Dress Shop Long Non-Union Signs Contract

It took a strike of but a few days duration in the factory of the D. C. & S Dress Co., 60 Heard Street, Worcester, Mass., to force a settlement and Union work on February 15, as Jacob Halpern, acting for the Cotton Dress and Millinery Trades Department, represented the strikers in the negotiations brought about through the friendly intervention of a leading clergyman of Worcester, Rev. Dr. Olin.

The contract calls for a closed union shop, a 25-hour week, 25 per cent raises for the piece-workers, and a 4.5 raise for the week-workers. If more for week-workers will be given in a month.

Racine Rubber Company Renews Union Pact

Local in Gilman, Ill., Other Chicago Firms Sign

From Racine, Wis., where Local 157, United Workers, is in effect, comes the information that the agreement with the Chicago Rubber Company was renewed with pay increases for the workers. General Organizers Pankin and Manager Ben Dubinsky from Milwaukee represented the workers.

The Western Dress Company, of Gilman, Ill., signed a Union agreement. The workers joined the ILGWU and are applying for a charter.

The Firm-Fashion Underwear Company of Chicago also signed a contract for a closed union shop.
ILGWU Label Dept. Bulletin

by Charles H. Green
Director, Union Label Department, ILGWU

Those in the ranks of the Union who have been convinced from the first that there is a large potential demand for garments bearing the label of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, are finding confirmation of their belief in reports from union-label manufacturers.

The demand for such garments comes from Boulevard Frocks, Inc., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, a prominent middle Western cotton dress manufacturer employing about 500 workers. In a letter to Brother Michael Finkelstein of the Twin Cities Joint Board, M. Lazarus, President of Boulevard Frocks, writes:

“We are in receipt of 50,000 Union Labels ordered from you and are placing herewith an additional order for another 100,000 labels. Kindly forward these to us immediately as we are approaching the peak of our manufacturing season and do not want to be handicapped in our production.

“We may take this opportunity of expressing to you our complete satisfaction with our action in having adopted the Union Label. Reports from our country-wide selling forces have been received telling of the gradual and steadily increasing demand for our garments bearing the Union Label.”

As a result of the vigorous promotion of the Union Label being carried on by General Organizer Meyer Perlzin, hardly a week passes that does not see another middle Western manufacturer agreeing to use the Union Label.

Eight divisions of the women’s wear trade are now included among manufacturers using our Label. Originally intended for use in the cotton dress field only, the demand for the label has grown to such an extent that today it is being used not only in that field but in silk dresses, coats and brassieres, nemes, uniforms, ladies’ neckwear, silk underwear, blouses and raincoats.

Only a short time ago New York was not represented among union Label houses, but as a result of negotiations carried on by President Dubinsky, the Harris Raincoat Company of New York, one of the country’s important manufacturers in that field, has signed a Union Label contract.

Many central labor bodies issue a Union Label guide in print from which lists the retail stores where merchandise bearing the Union Label may be purchased. One such guide that has recently come to hand is that of the Topeka Federation of Labor’s Union Label Committee. Through the kindness of Herman Hochgrafe, chairman of the Committee, the next issue of the Topeka Union Label Guide will carry the names of stores that stock garments bearing the Label of the International Ladies Garment Workers’ Union.

450 Workers, In 2 Factories, Win Label Shop in K.C.

(Continued from Page 1)

Phila. Union Dress Directors Winding Up Big Task

This Group of ILGWU to Philadelphia Dress Industry Recently Has Gone Through With Job of Renewing Union Agreement For Trade

The Board of Directors of Commissions, of which Mr. Arthur Reis, Cell 11, Joseph Knecht, Local 83, Jack Feiner, Local 11, Samuel Otto, Manager Dress Joint Board, J. Brody, Local 50, Clara Weiss, Chairman Joint Board, J. Greenberg, Chairman of Board of Directors, Al Ackworth, Secretary Joint Board.

Dubinsky Urges All Affiliates To Back Court Reform Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

“Socialites” Join St. Louis Girlie Pickets

Several Hundred Shamefully Exploited Workers Employed In National Underwear Corporation of St. Louis Walk Out To Demand Union Recognition and Union Wage Terms—Many Well-Known Women Citizens Express the Causes of the Strikers By Doing Picket Duty Along With Them.

Chicago Dress Cutters Win Increase

The Chicago dress cutters have received a pay boost after Joint Board Manager Merle Effel had conferred several times with the Dress Manufacturers’ Association. The raise amounts to seven per cent of current wage scales and is retroactive as of January 25.

President Dubinsky to Visit Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City

(Continued from Page 1)

Palestine Labor Delegates To Be Greeted at N. Y. Hippodrome

Nagler, Breslow, Perlmutter To Return on March 2

The Labor Delegation to Palestine, which includes three ILGWU vice-presidents: Isadore Nagler, Joseph Breslow and Samuel Perlmuter, will be given a big public reception at the New York Hippodrome on Tuesday, March 7, in the evening.

The delegation will arrive on March 2. It is expected that they will have a story of absorbing interest to tell of conditions of labor in Palestine and of their meetings with Premier Leon Leonidov of France and with religious and political leaders in England. Members of the New York labor organizations are getting ready to receive the returning delegates in the grand manner. Local 21, Chalk Printers, issued a call to their members to be on hand. Local 19 members are expected to turn out in force. Admission will be by ticket only and first in line for tickets will be served.

Justice A Labor Magazine Published Twice Monthly by the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union

World Laborites Pour Foodstuffs, Medicines and Clothes into Spain

IFTF Secretary Gives Account of Activities for Martyred Population

A communication from Walter Schreiner, general secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, with headquarters in Paris, received two weeks ago at the General Office of the IFTU, gives a graphic picture of the relief activity which the international trade union movement has been carrying out for the past eight months in behalf of the labor population of civil war torn Spain.

In the United States, the initiator of this relief work has been Labor's Red Cross for Russia, which the IFTU launched upon, request from the International Federation of Trade Unions last August. The "Red Cross" has already collected over $11,000, and this money was procured by President Delvoye of the Walter Citrines, president of the IFTU, for the purchase of clothing, food, shelter, supplies, placement of orphaned children, and similar aid measures.

Walter Schreiner's letter, printed below, gives an idea of how invaluable this aid has been to the martyred population of Republican Spain, as is evident from the latest report received here.

The letter reads:

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

To: Affiliated and Sympathetic National Centres

1. $25,000 Raised forthe Relief of Martyred Communities.

Dear Comrades,

The workers and public opinion in general should know that the Trade Union and Labor Internationals have done everything possible to aid the suffering of international comrades, and I am therefore authorized to give the following account of the International relief work.

Up till now, the collections made for Spain under the direct auspices of the Trade Unions are as follows: In the U.S., the Fund amount corn to a total of $2,000,000. French francs, coming from the following sources:

Great Britain $2,000,000
United States 1,500,000
Canada, Luxembourg, France, and
Stop

The Forum at Manhattan Opera

Editorial Department of "Justice."

As a member of the IFTU, I cannot refrain from mentioning the important work done by the Forum at the Manhattan Opera House on January 8. It is an important event and I hope that the World Laborites will make sure they are present.

J. Schreiner
Member of the IFTU Secretariat, Teachers' Interna-

"32" Spring Drive Enrolls New Shops

By Abraham Snyder
Manager, Local 32

Now that the rush of Christmas and New Year parties, given by the manufacturers in the trade, is over, we notice that the trade talk has been replaced by less desirable occupations made by the manufacturers on these occasions have died away, but the factory forces of Local 32 are once more busily engaged handling new endeavors. The manufacturers in these same shops so that they may not culb work, but also make a living.

The usual drive among the manufacturers, which will continue as long as the season lasts, has already resulted in the signing up of a number of new shops, among them the Mold Forum, the "32" Forum, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Smart-It! Laborites. At this time, the manufacturers in connection with this latest drive, the workers in this shop who belong to Local 32 until last Spring, suddenly decided that they would not belong to the Union. They were advised to try staying out of it for six months.

Last month they went a committee again to the Trade Union and Labor Internationals to meet the Union. It seems that as soon as the bosses discovered that their employees were being increased their hours and their demands were increased to piece-work. Naturally, without a committee to settle prices in the trade, they quickly decided to back up the demands and put on a wage cut. And after a few months, the Smart-It! workers became really smart. They were too only glad to bring their experiment to an end and to have a Union to consider.

Our Sick Benefit Fund, which would prevent us from being refused by the majority of the International office, which means that many of the members are not doing as well as they expected. They are living on borrowed money and their families are starving. At this moment, it is necessary to give them some help. We can do this, but the situation is very difficult.

At Educational Conference On February 6

Boston ILGWU in Big Child Labor Ban Parade

Protest Against Mass. Legislation Action

A great meeting attended by groups from all the labor organizations and progressive cities element in this state took place on Friday, January 28th, at the State House, where the hearing was held. The meeting on the Common, which was the site of a big parade, was held in order to protest to the action of the reactionaries members of the judiciary committee of the Legislature and also to emphasize the support of the child labor ban measure. The rally was organized by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, Philip Kan-

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A. BOURGON

French Organiser, Montreal, ILGWU
In the “Little International”

The Union Goes On

Another Jersey Town Fights For Union Conditions

The recent settlement outside of Trenton, New Jersey, restraining an attack on all trade union activities and confining all employes of the Union shops not to make any material difference in the organization activity we are condoning in non-union territory in New Jersey.

If anything, Governor Hoffman's dictum has had a salutary effect to discourage public attention upon the disputed treatment accorded labor unions by the State and other parts of the State dominated by the anti-union crowd. In the last analysis, the Hoffman bill does not depend upon the political vote of the workingmen to the Union.

AIDING "91"

The Eastern Out-of-Town Department is cooperating with Local 91 in compelling a number of child- labor violations in New York State. The workmen have been invited to take up the battle with the shopmen who, when they signed up with the Union, who Local 91 recently settled with instead of the Hoffman and Pachson front, because they were afraid of the danger of a fight with non-union shops in violation of their agreement, the Union is again fighting the contractors of these jobbers in Long Island and New York, notably Newark. Within a short time, I. Berkowitz and Max Rodkin agreed to end non-union Union and the contractors of these jobbers in New York and Long Island, respectively. In a short time, E. Schwartz and Max Rodkin agreed to end non-union Union and the contractors of these jobbers in New York and Long Island, respectively.

"HIGH WAGES" AND A "DYING BOSS"

After weeks of preparation, the 36 workers of the Lockrite Economy Underwear of West New York, N. J., have responded to the strike call of our Union. The strike is in protest against the Hoffman labor law which is being enforced by the Hoffman administration.

The Hoffman administration, under Governor Hoffman, has been using the Hoffman bill to impose a wage cut on the workers who were employed in the Lockrite Economy plant. The Hoffman bill has been enforced in the plant, and the workers have been compelled to accept a 25-cent cut in their wages. The Hoffman administration has been using the Hoffman bill to impose a wage cut on the workers who were employed in the Lockrite Economy plant. The Hoffman bill has been enforced in the plant, and the workers have been compelled to accept a 25-cent cut in their wages. The Hoffman administration has been using the Hoffman bill to impose a wage cut on the workers who were employed in the Lockrite Economy plant. The Hoffman bill has been enforced in the plant, and the workers have been compelled to accept a 25-cent cut in their wages.

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Dressmakers Urged
To Keep Watch on Price Settlements

Union Calls For Cooperation of Every Member in Getting and Enforcing Proper Prices on All Styles.

With the season opening and the week ending February 21 showing a 20 per cent increase in the number of dollars settled over the week before, the Union calls on every member to be doubly careful in the settlement of prices and in the enforcement of prices agreed upon.

Charles S. Zimmermann, salaried by the Dress Joint Board to check on the price settlement act and its enforcement, issues the following suggestions:

"We are now at the beginning of the season and in the midst of price settlements. During this period we hope to have it doubly careful as to how prices are settled. In addition, we must be particularly careful in enforcing the prices that are settled.

"A check-up shows that in some cases workers are not getting proper settlement because there is no certain amount of negligence on the part of the workers. The same amount of negligence on the part of the workers is not the same amount of negligence on the part of the employer."
Thousands Ready for "22" Masque

30 Awards, Pageant and "Name" Bands To Fill Armony

What a night!
What a night it’s going to be! Fifteen thousand workers—thousands of coffees—filling the giant Seventy-First Regiment Armory in a swirling panorama of vivid color and rhythmic dance.

Thirty awards including a free trip to the Soviet Union and two books free of the 1st Polish Exh-

Department store in Bridgeport's grand bands... Benny Goodman, his orchestra, his internationally famous violinist, Chaim Tabac and his rhythm harmonia.

Staging Pageant

A provocative program interpret-

JULY

55 CENTS

The devoted Members of the Committee Have Put in A Whale of A Lot of Work on the Great Event in the 22nd Season of the Masque. It They Appeal to Every Member to Sell at Least Three More Tickets Before the Big Night.

General Arrangements Committee for the Local 22 Masque Ball at A Recent Meeting. The Devoted Members of the Committee Have Put in A Whale of A Lot of Work on the Great Event in the 22nd Season of the Masque. It They Appeal to Every Member to Sell at Least Three More Tickets Before the Big Night.

Dressmakers Back Child Labor Before Assembly

Large Delegation At Albany. Hochman is Among Speakers.

Grand Central Station looked like a small convention of dress-

makers on the morning of Washington's Birthday as scores of members enrolled for Albany to appear before the State Assembly Judiciary Committee in behalf of the Child Labor Amendment.

The dressmakers delegation was headed by Julius Hochman, Lutzi Anckel, Charles S. Zimmerman, Phyllis Kapp and others. Ten minutes after the hearing, the largest in a generation, was granted General Manager Hochman, who with other labor leaders presented the attitude of the workers of the State.

The Joint Board's On Hand

The Joint Board locals were well represented. Brother Anckel led a large group from "22" and Brother Zimmerman headed a delegation of twenty-two.

With ratification of the Child Labor Amendment a real hope for the first time in 27 years, the progressive forces of the State ignored their foes on the Assembly.

The Senate has already ratified Favorable action by the Assembly would make the State the 3rd to ratify. Thirty-six States are needed to make the Amendment part of the Constitution. New York is being closely watched by other States.

Brief Presented

Brother Hochman presented a 23-page carefully documented brief in behalf of Favorable action by the Assembly and touched on the major points in his address. The jammed Assembly floor and galleries crowded with laughter and broke into applause when Brother Hochman pronounced the "little merchant" argument which was being worked by the opposition. Over and over again the words of the amendment have contended that newspaper selling is good for children—it made them "little merchants."

Brother Hochman quoted a sur-

vey by Warren Lewis K. Lawen of Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus to show that of 1,300 men, interviewed at random after arrival at the piers, 60 per cent said newspapers in their youth. "Sixty-nine per cent," Brother Hochman said, "started life as little merchants who were to grow into big business men—but they landed in jail."

Consensus of opinion among the dressmakers "who visited Albany and attended the hearing was that the ratification result would be reported by the Assembly Judiciary Committee without a recom-

mendation and that it stood a good chance of passing."

Off To Albany For Child Labor Hearing


Send Your Tickets

The ticket committee warns all who intend to get that tickets at the door will cost $1.36. Those who wish to obtain the advance rate of $1.55 must order their tickets before the close of the affair. They may be had from your shop man, your local chairman, or at any branch office of the United Dressmakers. Tickets may be had in Room 406, mail union office, 223 West 46 Street. While the event that Masque ball is sponsored by Local 22 it is the annual get-together for the local membership. It has become a tradition among the dressmakers and other branches of the ILGWU family. Members of Locals 16, 69, and 18 have adopted the affair and other locals plan similar delegations.

Leaders of the various complicated details connected with such a large affair have been working for two months to make it thrilling, smooth and enjoyable.

The program has been placed in the expert hands of Charles Fried- man of Labor Stage, a specialist in the field, whose productions have appeared in many large halls in Chicago—Auditorium, Garden Court. All the wizardry of lights and color will be dedicated toward making the program a memorable party for the Masque program.

Sell Those

Ticket Items

The ticket committee yesterday issued a call to all members of Local 22 calling on them to join in a "Three-More-Tickets" Campaign. Every member is urged to sell at least three tickets everyday to that the affair, already acclaimed as a spectacular success will be an eye-opener to trade union officials and the entire city.

The best paying every member to

"Masque" Plans in Final Drive

"New Deal" For Idle Pressers Of Local 89

Will Share Work With Regularly Employed

Acting upon recommendation of Local 89 General Secretary Louis Anckel, the Executive Board of the local, in a joint meeting with District Advisory Boards held on Friday, February 19, decided on a new deal for the unemployed pressers of their local.

A decision was passed according to which regularly employed pressers will from now on give up one day of work every two weeks to be evenly allocated among their unemployed fellow-members. In determine whether or not unem-

in 368

ANTED FOR

COUPON

worth

OFF TO ALBANY FOR CHILD LABOR HEARING

55 CENTS

This coupon when presented at the door will entitle bearer to $1.10 admission for effective cents at the LOCAL 22 MASQUE BALL 71st REGIMENT ARMY 34th St. & Park Ave.

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The best paying every member to
March 1, 1937

JUSTICE

Chairmen Must Run Book Check-Up

Held Responsible For Violations. Must Enforce Rule.

Strict enforcement of the regulations to make sure all book workers in the shops are Union members, is called for in a me-

nette issued by Local 89 competition. The book chair-

ners, be chosen by C. \n

S. Zimmerman, manager of Local 89.

The imminence follows:

"For a number of months our fe-

dles have held their books closed and not been subjected to Union regu-

lers. The main reason for this is that many of our members were unem-

ployed and that we were trying to keep the books for our own peo-

ple. Now that the job is here, we feel that it is the only way to en-

sure the efficient operation of the Union to see that our members

know how to do their work.

"Unfortunately some shop chair-

men are completely neglecting

in enforcing the provision that only Union workers in the book-

ning cards may sit down to work in the shops. A couple of shop chair-

men have written to shop chairman instructing them to check on the Union unions and employees in the shops. We also made clear that nobody could be expected to work without

first producing a Union book or-

working card. Please continue to strictly enforce this decision. It is the duty of all Union members to help us get employment for unem-

ployed members. Failure on the part of shop chairmen to cooperate fully with this decision is a violation of shop rules and the shop chairmen may be disciplined. The following list is intended to help you to strictly enforce the following rules:

1. Check immediately on all workers now in the shop to make sure they are certain that all members.

2. Be sure that no worker sits down to work unless a Union book or working card is pre-


Change of Gym Notice

Louis Levine, secretary of Athletic

Group of Local 60, notifies us that their gym activity is now to be held at the new General Hotel, 1556 and Seventh Avenue, and every evening from 4 to 7 p.m.

Members are urged to use both

rooms.

1937 Season ILGWU Soccer Solons

"JOHN WATSON"

URING the past year the sport of soccer has become in-

creasingly popular at the factory due to the efforts of the Inter-

departmental Committee. In the past, the Inter-

departmental committee has done a splendid job of organizing and sel-

ling the players. Now we have a new committee in charge of the sport, the Inter-

departmental Committee, and we are sure that under their guid-

ance, the sport will continue to be very popular.

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32A. D. BRONX A.I.P.

The Second Annual District Picnic, organized by the American

Labor Party, which is a local organization, found itself in the

president of the district, Mr. E. W. Rice, in the center of the attention of the district. The picnic was attended by many of the district's members, who brought with them their tents and equipment.

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First Shop Committee of Stern-Gerlach-Prins Workers

The First Shop Committee of Stern-Gerlach-Prins Workers is in a shop where the worker gets possibly one-third of the original price. The agreement provides that in all cases of alleged style piracy a just investigation must be made by the Union and the manufacturer who is accused, and if no proof is shown, authority is given to the impartial machinery of the agreement to impose any penalty which may be deemed necessary.

While in Minneapolis I also had several conferences with the Boulevard Freck and a joint conference between the shop committee and the firm, at which certain important matters were discussed and, in particular, the principle on what basis garments should be lined.

The Boulevard Freck has in its shop a system which is called the "Point System" in New York. According to my opinion this measurement is so to the price the said to be is a very far cities because not properly applied it depends as how the yardstick is held.

A certain portion of the time set by workers in the shop may be incurred unavoidable delay, not for human needs. Therefore, when a study is taken, 10 or 15 per cent must be added to the cost of work if there is a total operation. In the standard outline, there is always allowance of time for fatigue.

We are making very much progress in the adoption of the large undergarment firm, the Musing, under. I met a group of those workers, men and women, who seem to be highly intelligent, very eager to learn business and particularly the wave of our Union. We have recently established a Local 140 for them, and that local is growing in strength. With the beginning of the season in the underwear industry, we expect to approach the firm with an agreement.

In Memphis, Tenn., it is really hard to approach Memphis. For miles and miles around the city one can see only warehouses. The wages in some places are so high that one can hardly see the building properly because the wages are so high. There is a group of 500 people or so in the local, and they are very eager to go on the picket line, having to defend their bread and butter.

In Houston, Texas

Due to the flood and other conditions, the trade in Houston is not great. There is no doubt anybody's belief that there will be a rush for merchandise which nationally will increase employment, but the sea mail rush has been disastrous because the health and the energy of our Union in that city and of the labor movement in general is in Houston as well as in Dallas, is concentrated now to modify the legislation that effect has recently been introduced by the Texas legislature.

Our entire energy in San Antonio is being concentrated on carrying through a bill recently introduced in the legislature of Texas to establish a State industrial home, work. Our Union has accumulated sufficient funds to cover the mischievous conditions existing in the homes of these home-workers, a bill being shown to the legislature through the medium of working pictures and photographs. We have also succeeded in getting the cooperation for this movement of the labor unions in San Antonio and we hope that the bill will pass in the legislature in Texas before the present-sentence of the legislature ends.

Label

The ILGWU label publicizes branches established and future branches in St. Louis, Minneapolis, and Houston are really the future of the label itself. Numerous meetings are being addressed of women's organizations, labor, social, as well as church organizations and thousands upon thousands of letters are being sent out weekly through these branches. The management will not admit that they have seen improvement, but we have advanced and have gained the label.

In Dallas, Tex.

We are continuing our forward march in this city. Last week a strike was called in a silk dress shop, the Sheila Jain Dress Manufacturing Co. It is one of the newer shops in Dallas, and particularly pleasant to see the passage of that shop. Some of the employees there were there, it was an eye-opener to us. We intend to follow our usual policy also in this town. We have been slow in learning and we have our young lady, a college graduate, named her who is from the most prominent families of the city, to be a member of our activities.

Her family is so well known that street in Memphis are willing to allow it. We are glad to have her with us.

In Dallas, Tex.

Women's Garment Workers of Memphis, Tenn., Officially Inducted into International Union at a meeting held on Oct. 6th, by Regional Director Meyer Perlstein shown Presenting Charter to the President and Secretary of New Local 267.
Saving the Constitution

By J. C. Rich

As a public-spirited citizen, he was always one of the leaders of the New Jersey businessmen in the campaign for prohibition. After the success of the referendum, he was a prominent member of the Legislative Council, the body which framed the new constitution, and was one of the signers of the petition to Congress in 1871, asking for the admission of New Jersey to the Union.

In 1872, he was elected as a member of the first Legislative Council of New Jersey, and served until 1874, when he was appointed to the position of Register of the Supreme Court.

In 1876, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he served until 1881, when he was appointed to the position of Solicitor of the Supreme Court.

In 1885, he was appointed as the Attorney General of the United States, and served in that position until 1890, when he was appointed as the Secretary of State.

In 1895, he was elected as the Governor of New Jersey, and served in that position until 1899, when he was appointed as the Secretary of War.

In 1901, he was elected as the President of the United States, and served in that position until 1909, when he was appointed as the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

In 1913, he was appointed as the Supreme Court Justice, and served in that position until his death in 1920.

In 1925, he was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor.

In 1930, his name was added to the list of prominent New Jersey citizens who have received the Medal of Honor.

In 1935, the New Jersey State Library established a memorial fund in his honor.

In 1940, a statue of him was erected in the New Jersey State Capitol.

In 1945, the New Jersey State Historical Society established a museum in his honor.

In 1950, the New Jersey State Senate adopted a resolution in his honor.

In 1955, the New Jersey State Board of Education established a library in his honor.

In 1960, the New Jersey State Highway Department established a highway in his honor.

In 1965, the New Jersey State Department of Labor established a scholarship in his honor.

In 1970, the New Jersey State Department of Education established a historic marker in his honor.

In 1975, the New Jersey State Historical Society established a historic site in his honor.

In 1980, the New Jersey State Highway Department established a highway in his honor.

In 1985, the New Jersey State Board of Education established a scholarship in his honor.

In 1990, the New Jersey State Historical Society established a historic marker in his honor.

In 1995, the New Jersey State Highway Department established a highway in his honor.

In 2000, the New Jersey State Board of Education established a scholarship in his honor.

In 2005, the New Jersey State Historical Society established a historic marker in his honor.

In 2010, the New Jersey State Highway Department established a highway in his honor.

In 2015, the New Jersey State Board of Education established a scholarship in his honor.

In 2020, the New Jersey State Historical Society established a historic marker in his honor.

In 2025, the New Jersey State Highway Department established a highway in his honor.

In 2030, the New Jersey State Board of Education established a scholarship in his honor.

In 2035, the New Jersey State Historical Society established a historic marker in his honor.

In 2040, the New Jersey State Highway Department established a highway in his honor.

In 2045, the New Jersey State Board of Education established a scholarship in his honor.

In 2050, the New Jersey State Historical Society established a historic marker in his honor.

In 2055, the New Jersey State Highway Department established a highway in his honor.

In 2060, the New Jersey State Board of Education established a scholarship in his honor.

In 2065, the New Jersey State Historical Society established a historic marker in his honor.

In 2070, the New Jersey State Highway Department established a highway in his honor.

In 2075, the New Jersey State Board of Education established a scholarship in his honor.

In 2080, the New Jersey State Historical Society established a historic marker in his honor.

In 2085, the New Jersey State Highway Department established a highway in his honor.

In 2090, the New Jersey State Board of Education established a scholarship in his honor.

In 2095, the New Jersey State Historical Society established a historic marker in his honor.

In 2010, the New Jersey State Highway Department established a highway in his honor.

In 2015, the New Jersey State Board of Education established a scholarship in his honor.

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In 2075, the New Jersey State Board of Education established a scholarship in his honor.

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In 2095, the New Jersey State Historical Society established a historic marker in his honor.
By Pauline M. Newman

From A. T. B.

M.S. H. a member of Local 115, was very ill with a severe attack of pneumonia and was confined to his home. He was a member of the Union for many years.

The constitution gives the court the power to overrule Congress if the Congress has a right to protect its legislation on social and economic subjects against mutilation by the court.

The Congress is given exclusive power by the constitution to enact legislation on social and economic subjects against mutilation by the courts.

The Congress has no right to overrule Congress if the Congress has a right to protect its legislation on social and economic subjects against mutilation by the court.

The Congress has no right to overrule Congress if the Congress has a right to protect its legislation on social and economic subjects against mutilation by the court.
A SONG OF UNION
By J. M. Dare

With hands all grasped by the shoulder-steel
With head a-three to the punch-press deal

With bong body and brain and soul
A trip each stroke with davoning feel
Yet in my soul the song still holds
"Union Is Might!"
Ever louder arises the cry
"Up, Up, Unite!"

"Speed, speed," the timers say.
"The race is fair!" the men say.
"Nought they care for the workers' hands!"

The living, punting-press may crush and tear
And crush and tear, the life out of you!

For dividends at any time
"Most labor free!"
An agonizing sacrifice to meet.

Here is a Yank of the nation
There is a Truron, and a pendant
What matters it, our race or creed?

"Labor is might, out with all the spoil!"
"Up, Up, Unite!"

Soccer Boots and Borecne

By Billie, a. d. 21 I really over
On Long Island, 217, our 2nd Vermont
Local 217, moved into first place in the National League, with a total of three games won and one tie.

That long-ago victory finally has resulted in a tie game between local 127 of New York and local 217 of Vermont.

The match was played on Saturday afternoon at the Polo Grounds.

The Vermont team was victorious by the score of 3-0, and it was announced that the Vermonters would play for the championship of the league.

South of the Border

By Jack, a. d. 21 South of the Border was the place where the Vermonters defeated the New Yorkers.

The Vermonters won by a score of 2-1, and they are now in the lead in the National League.

The Vermonters played a fine game, and they were able to hold their own against the New Yorkers, who were considered to be the strongest team in the league.

Out-of-Town Sports News

On Saturday, February 27, the New York and New Jersey Rutshball teams played at the Coliseum in New York.

As their opponents and guests, they were greeted by local 127 of New York, who brought their usual cheerleading section along to help their team win out over their Connecticut rivals.

The Vermonters won this game and were able to take the lead in the league.

The Vermonters played a fine game, and they were able to hold their own against the New Yorkers, who were considered to be the strongest team in the league.
..In Eastern Cotton Garment Area...

By Elias Reisberg, V.P.
Department of Apparels
MacMillan Tobacco Co.

Four shops in Pennsylvania were added to the pattern of those of New York, without the necessity of calling a strike last week.

Three of the shops are those of Wallach, Brown, cotton dress firm, employing 500 persons, in their plant in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

This action was taken by the New York firms, which went on for some time later under the direction of General Organizers David Zeeb, James Barott and Bill Vincent who arrived in the city and personally talked with them. In working out the settlement, Vice-President Henry Greenberg of the Buffalo firm of New York, was very helpful. Under the rules, the shops, which average 10 hours, are reduced to 9 per day, and a general increase of 10 per cent is included.

The other two shops involved are those belonging to the Brown & Grosso Co., manufacturer of novelties and slacks, and the Plainfield, in which 180 employees are employed and Barott, supporting 180 workers. These, too, hours were reduced to 9, per day and general increase of the workers is included.

In all four cases, of course, the contract carries the standard provisions for closing union shops, check and control of working conditions.

Employers Impressed By Strike

Conclusion of agreements in the shops through negotiations without strikes is one of the outstanding peace dividends from the union's investment of labor organizers and representatives in the Pennsylvania area. When this department left, a settlement which was essentially necessary to strike for a long period before an agreement could be obtained...

But the union's record of successful strikes, and its willingness to enter into negotiation for a solution, instead of calling a strike, is appreciated by the operators in Pennsylvania and they are more inclined to settle matters now rather than face the conference table rather than face the conference table.

Of course, there remain some employers who resist to the last ditch the efforts of their workers to organize into the union and then to acquire themselves of other wages and fair conditions.

Scarpelli, Union in N. Y.

Workers Fights in Parka

At the moment the outstanding situation in New York is the struggle of the Scarpelli, of Howard St.

The workmen who fight for five weeks following refusal of the firm to sign a contract through negotiations. What offers this situation somewhat as an indication that Mr. Scarpelli operates a silk dress contracting shop in New York and is not only a man but a leader for the union.

In the case of the Independent Association, but is one of the largest of the unions in New York.

In some sense of the meaning of the word, the Scarpelli shop has been a model example of union shop. In fact, the company is operated by the Scarpelli family themselves.

The Scarpelli, after the defeat of the union, has been working under the leadership of Mr. Scarpelli himself, who has been active in union work for many years.

The workers had the support of the Scarpelli shop owners and the union had been able to persuade both to sign a contract.

Making Bricks from Straw in Hudson County

By Marian Danforth, Organizer

Only a year ago this month, Columbia County was a vast, untried, wild frontier, as the newspaper world was accustomed to think of it. We had heard of the city of Hudson, dominated by the powerful cities of New York and the surrounding county. But the people of the county were much more interested in their own affairs. The Union girls could not be there in time to help with the strike...
Three Problems Face Knitwear Industry

By Lewis Nelson
Manager, Knitwear Workers’ National Council

The Knitwear Workers’ National Council, Local 115 of the ILGWU, is facing today three major problems:

1. The first is the question of the use of “floating” machinery in the knittery. This problem is most serious. The introduction of this machinery has reduced the number of jobs in the industry. The council has been trying to force the manufacturers to pay for the increased cost of production, but so far without success. The council is now considering a boycott of the manufacturers who are using “floating” machinery.

2. The second problem is the question of the minimum wage. The council is trying to force the manufacturers to pay a minimum wage of $2.50 per hour. The manufacturers are opposed to this, saying that it would drive them out of business. The council is now considering a strike to force the manufacturers to accept the minimum wage.

3. The third problem is the question of union membership. The council is trying to organize the workers in the industry, but so far without success. The manufacturers are opposed to unionization, saying that it would drive them out of business. The council is now considering a lawsuit to force the manufacturers to allow unionization.

In summary, the council is facing three major problems that require immediate action. The council is working with the manufacturers to try to resolve these problems, but so far without success. The council is now considering force measures to try to force the manufacturers to accept the minimum wage and to allow unionization.
Union Pushing French Drive in Montreal

By Rose Peatou, V.P.

Montreal dressmakers are like their sisters all over the country. While there was no union, they did not consider it important to get together and establish one, but as soon as the word went around that the International had chartered a local for dressmakers only, with separate offices, a separate shop and all the paraphernalia that goes with a new organization—hundreds of dressmakers, hundreds of dressmakers, hundreds of dressmakers—were in a hurry to join the new union.

The pressure were the first ones to join in, and it went without saying that they are all old timers and everyone wanted to be in to save the money. The Dressmakers’ Union officially opened its campaign with a mass meeting held on January 75 at a large hall at the New Auditorium Hall.

The employers, on the other hand, were at first a little bit taken aback by the news of the union. They were not sure of what to do, but they eventually decided to negotiate with the union representatives, who promised to work together for the benefit of all Montrealers.

The conflict in “Steel” is, of course, a part of a longer story. The Montreal dressmakers are not the only ones who have been organizing unions recently. In the past few years, a number of other industries have also been facing similar challenges, and the trend is likely to continue.

The “Steel” workers are currently striking for higher wages and better working conditions. The company has not yet responded to their demands, and the strike continues to escalate.

Local 10, Attention!

Regular and Special Meeting

will be held on Monday, March 1, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark’s Place, at 7:30 P.M.

Purpose: Nomination of officers for the ensuing term; election of Election Committee, and nomination for delegates to the 23rd biennial convention of the ILGWU.

March 2: Nomination of officers for the Miscellaneous Division.

should not fail to see it; it would be a loss to themselves. If they didn’t hear any of the speeches, a few thousand people might think they did not hear the speeches. But they followed.

John Wrayton has written an eminently entertaining letter to the editors of the “Steel” and expressed his delight at the outcome of the meeting. He also suggested that the union might consider organizing in other cities.

Steel Leader Extols “Steel”

On Sunday afternoon, February 21, Labor Stage gave special performance of “Steel” in honor of miners’ conference. The performance was very well attended, and the crowd was enthusiastic. The audience included many workers, union leaders, and former employees of the mine. The play was a great success, and it is hoped that it will be repeated in other cities.

Sewing Union Seed in French-Canadian Soil

Two big affairs were held during February. First, the French-Canadian Local No. 117 held a meeting on February 5 which was attended by hundreds of dressmakers. The new dressmakers’ local was established in 1937, and it has been growing steadily ever since. The union now has over 20,000 members, and it continues to expand its influence.
The fight on President Roosevelt's Judici ary Re form plan is merrily on. The President's plan for revising the federal judiciary is now in the hands of the Senate. and the President's proposal. The "Big Three," the mandarins of the huge, endowed educational institutions, the spokesmen for Wall Street, and the advocate of the organized labor" in brief, all the forces in the country that are earnestly supporting the New Deal and all that it implies—are lined up on the side of the President.

We expect the President to win. A victory for the big boys on this great issue would mean a serious, if not a crushing, blow to the entire program of recovery and labor and social reform and might wreck, to all practical purposes, the second Roosevelt administration. There is actual danger that the reactionaries, beaten and repudiated by overwhelming millions of votes last November, may yet maneuver themselves into a victory if they succeed in thwarting the President's judicial reform plan.

In view of this emergency, President Dukakis' appeal, printed elsewhere in this issue, calling upon all affiliated I.L.G.W.U. organizations the country over to rally to the support of the President's proposal "by making it known to every Congressman and Senator of their districts and States that the President's refor m proposal has their complete support and urging them to work and vote for this vital measure," is all-important at this hour.

Our organizations should not lose time in wiring about this to their representatives in Washington. The fight for labor and social reforms is, by far, not won yet. It would seem, indeed, that it has just begun.

A "Gypsy" Shop Returns

"Justice" readers are familiar with the remarkable court victory the New York Dress Joint Board scored a few weeks ago when Justice Philip J. McCook, of the New York Supreme Court, ordered two dress manufacturers, the Blue Dale and Blue Fox firms, to desist from setting up a factory in a small town in Pennsylvania, which they had fled in violation of a collective agreement in the industry of which they were a part. Justice McCook's order, furthermore, contained a direction to the two firms to reopen their New York shops and to reemploy all their former workers who lost their jobs through the technical lockout perpetrated by the employers. Damages were also to be paid to the discharged workers to compensate them for the loss of earnings during the lockout.

Justice McCook's decision, clear, concise and delivered with bullet-like force, struck the garment-making world like a bolt from the blue. New York's Seventh and Eighth Avenues, especially that fringe of it which has become a byword for labor conformity, would indoubt with total impurity in the gypsy practice of "running away" from Union contracts and obligations and thumb their noses at the rest of the garment workers with success.

And their consternation became even greater when they learned that the defendant firms in the Blue Dale-Blue Fox case had actually obeyed the court's order, reopened their New York shops, re-engaged their former workers, and made good to the latter for wage losses sustained.

The salutary lesson which the McCook decision has taught the garment industry, we have reason to believe, will not soon be forgotten. Many an employer who may have contemplated a gypsy expedition to low-pay and long-hour territory, in which case commitments will now think twice before embarking. The McCook decision is a potent warning on the industry's wall.

More Wages, Fewer Speeches

In St. Louis, the cotton dress and underwear workers have met with a wide demand for a substantial increase in wages and a reduction in work hours. This unrest is confined not merely to the union shops but has spread to the non-union factories as well.

The St. Louis employers, some of them among the largest in the entire cotton garment industry, have until now been pleading poverty in response to the workers' insistence on higher wages. They have been delivering "consultation" talks in the shops, suggesting patience and contentment with their lot. Of course, it is not generally published which have revealed that many of these "improved" St. Louis manufacturers are drawing five-figure salaries annually in addition to swollen profits strangely contrived to meet these pleas of penury. The $80 or $100-a-week dressmakers cannot and will not be fooled much longer by such insincerity baldheaded.

The movement for higher living wages and shorter work hours among the St. Louis cotton garment and underwear workers will gather momentum with each passing day. It cannot fail, as it will have the backing of the people's full resources to make it effective. We hope, nevertheless, that it will achieve more than a mere raise in wages, important as this is. We are looking toward the enrollment, as a result of this fight, of every cotton garment worker and operator of union shops into the Union. This will make the gains stick; it will make them permanent and secure.

Headway in The South

News from the South and the Southwest has occupied considerable space in our recent issues. The I.L.G.W.U. is making substantial inroads in that territory against odds and obstacles which only a short time ago seemed insurmountable.

There has accumulated, in the past two years, enough alarming evidence to the effect that, unless checked and held in check by a forceful unionizing movement, the South, like the South, has no place in the garment factory as a haven for swathemokers, "runaway" chisellers and low-wage employers in the garment trades. Reports have been trickling in regularly of the opening of cotton dress, underwear, children's wear and knitwear factories in Southern cities, small and large, many of them entered to these localities by chambers of commerce and organized labor, to stimulate subsidies, free rent and similar allusions in addition to promises of cheaper labor. Not infrequently, the luckless workers even are persuaded to work for these conning elements who pay whatever under a system of "apprenticeship."

We have no figures on the actual number of workers employed in the cotton garment and miscellaneous trades in the South, but we do know that they run into many, many thousands. We also know that the chisellers who, from the Middle West and even from the East, are now invading Southern com

munities, are bringing to these towns no legitimate industry, no opportunities for humane employment and decent earnings but misery, labor-sweating and a "1937 edition of 'carpet-bagging'," as one of our correspondents aptly termed them the other day.

That the women's garment workers in the South, and even the communities in which they live, are beginning to realize this, is shown by the change of community opinion regarding the activity of our Union in many Southern cities. The charter installation gathering of our new local in Memphis, two weeks ago, for instance, witnessed the attendance of that city's leading labor men who welcomed the entrance of the ILGWU as a constructive force for the well-being and happiness of the local women's garment workers. In Dallas, Tex., where only a year ago a few die-hard anti-union dress employers succeeded in crushing for a time a strike movement for union work terms and union recognition, another organizing drive is now on in full force meeting not only among the workers directly involved in this move but of wide circles in the community.

Even the press in the South is gradually changing its former generally antagonistic tone. The interest which the campaign for our Union Label on cotton dresses and similar garments is arousing among labor organizations and women's groups in that sector of the country is another heartening sign. The recognition that the ILGWU is not merely a genuine union that is capable of checking exploitation of unprotected workers in its industry and of ensuring them living wages and immaterial benefits—terms of employment through the tested and wholly American method of collective bargaining.

The Style Pirates

From the Twin Cities comes an interesting, and rather novel, news item bearing on style piracy in the dress trade.

The Twin Cities ILGWU Joint Board has, namely, included in the agreement which it is now submitting for adoption and signature by dress manufacturers a clause prohibiting style piracy. It stipulates that alleged piracy of fashions must be made subject to investigation by the impartial chairman in the Twin Cities market and that the chairman may penalize the "pirates" if charges against them are proved true.

It will be interesting to watch the practical working out of this anti-piracy clause in the Twin Cities dress agreement. It must, of course, be borne in mind that the dress market in the Twin Cities is relatively small and the enforcement of such a clause may prove to be a simple matter as compared with the larger dress markets. Offhand, we might say that in the big dress markets the Union is not yet ready to assume the burden of becoming a partner in the task of rooting out style piracy. Fashion pilfering, it seems, is as old as the industry itself. It has grown to staggering proportions not because garment producers are an exceptionally wicked lot but chiefly on account of the mad style whirl and appalling style mortality.