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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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Cleveland Knitters Parade
In Protest to Mayor's Office

Thousands Cheer Singing Strikers: 4 Key Mails Still Fail to Produce.

Cleveland, Ohio.—While thousands of bystanders crowded downtown Cleveland streets, more than 1,000 knit goods strikers marched to city hall here Thursday, July 22, in one of the most impressive labor demonstrations ever witnessed in this city.

The parade of strikers, which brought thousands of office workers to the windows of downtown office buildings, was the answer of the 5,000 railroad workers to deceptive police department statements that only a handful of workers remain on strike.

Captain Charles Spokes, head of Cleveland’s police strike-breaking squad, earlier had issued a public statement to the effect that only about 200 workers remained on strike.

Kleindler “Ridiculous”

denouncing that “If the captain would use a file sharpen his arithmetic, he would find wide discrepancies in his figures.”

International Vice-President Charles Kleindler charged publicly that the “manufacturers apparently have succeeded in disseminating their propaganda through the medium of the Cleveland police department which already has served them as a strike-breaking capacity.”

The final answer was given when, sitting in his luxuriously appointed office, Mayor Donald H. Burton looked out of his open window to find more than 1,000 strikers marching across the public square across the street from the administration building.

The parade was organized at the strike headquarters of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union for the Federal Knitting Mills Co., workers. Other union strikers from the Hammerberg, Reinhart, Black, Wiese Knitting Mills Co. and the Friedmann-Multifil Co., assembled at the Federal headquarters.

The girls on strike at Federal were between in their fellow strikers. They swept trash and refreshments, providing the march.

Big Band Led by a fifteen-piece band, the huge parade moved off from strikers headquarters, passed at the Federal Knitting Mills plant to usher their union songs at the strikers breakers inside, and concluded on towards the heart of the city.

By the time the marchers reached the public square, thousands of Cleveland’s leaders had gathered along the sidewalks.

Sweeping along on the streets with perfectly disciplined ranks, the strikers won the admiration of the onlookers, who were amazed at the ease with which the 1,000 strikers moved along.

The crowd at the Federal factory, in view of the fact that it was no longer necessary.

Appearing for the Hammer Joab, who is the one who is wanted by the ILO must be the man who was active in the Union.

But the dress strikers are relying on a good, strong picket line and they're confident of victory.

They just give what their call the "Cincinnati remember" to the company union idea, and as for the inspection proceedings, it is the idea of unionists, they knew that inspections can't new dress.

Old King Canute Found Out...

New Frisco Dress Contract Covers ILGWU Label Use
Wage Raises From 10% to 15%, Go Into Effect

The new agreement negotiated between the Can Frisco Local 141, Garmenters’ Union, and the Silk and Wool Dress Makers’ Association of that city, runs as follows: for the first time, the use of the ILGWU label on garments produced in that market. Vice-President Louis Fishberg, ILGWU Representative on the West Coast, headed the negotiations.

Knocks Mayes, San Francisco officials who assisted in the negotiations, with the employers, in a view that "no justice," demands that "the raise, in addition to the $2.50 per day, to be added to their wages at once and the balance next January."

The ILGWU label on garments will be used for the first time as of this month. The raises, however, have been reduced from $1 to $1.50 per day, and 90 cents per day for all other classes. All workers receiving minimums or over $50 a week are to receive the raise and 90 cents for all others. All workers are to be paid in cash. The contract stipulates that if they are moved out of their wages at once and the balance next January."

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CINCINNATI STRIKERS Display Smiles and Pickets to Shame Them From the Blazing Sun. But That’s One of the Lighter Moments in the Struggle Being Conducted Against the Fashion Frock Dress Company. It’s Strikers and Unionists Committee for the Union, Rainy Hours and a Sturdy Determination to Win at All Hours Which Will Bring Victory. (See Story.)

Cincinnati Strikers Resist Injunction, Company Union
Fashion Frock Pickets Confident of Victory As Firm Appeals To Courts To Get Dresses, Protest Tidies Strike Was Peaceful.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Fashion Frock, Inc., is relying on an appeal to the courts for an injunction and an appeal to its 250 workers to join its company union...
Cleveland's Knitwear Strikers March to City Hall in Protest Parade

(Continued from Page 1) they won't see strike any more. Another worker, who declined to be identified, noted that they were heard among the bystanders.

By the time the head of the pacification committee arrived, the city employees were either on the scene of the building or the bus that was expected to arrive any time. City officials and police officers who tried to calm the strikers failed, however, to get them into the building. A group of strikers was seen on the streets and in the building, where the strike was in progress.

At the hall, union leaders and strikers met with Director Tomás and walked into the office.

In the meeting, Vice-President Knobloch charged that the police department had no right to limit picketing and that the strikers were being denied their right to peaceably assemble on the sidewalk and property of the building. The police officers were asked to vacate the premises.

Mayor Cordell

The mayor of the city of Cleveland, Mayor Cordell, denied that the police department had no right to limit picketing. He said that the strikers were not being denied their right to peaceable assembly on the sidewalk and property of the building.

In a letter to a President, David Dubinsky, United Automobile Workers, Local 118 of Philadelphia, the mayor expressed his appreciation for the cooperation of the strikers with the city.

The response of thanks was adopted by the Philadelphia Area Labor Committee, which had been working with the strikers. It was signed by President David Dubinsky, Local 258 of the UAW, and by President John F. Kennedy of the AFL-CIO.

The strikers, at first, were steadfast in their demands for recognition, but later, they were willing to accept the Union's offer of a vote. They were determined to continue their strike until they win recognition.

The strike continued, and the workers were forced to return to work in the face of the strikers' determination.

"Come Out And Count Us . . ."

FEDERAL-KNITTING MILLS WORKERS ON STRIKE FOR JOSET HECHTING, WICKER, AND MILLER

ATTENTION Cutters of Local 10

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

will be held on MANDAY, AUGUST 8, 1937

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 380 W. 46 St., N.Y.C., IMMEDIATELY after work

For the purpose of conducting the affairs of the Executive Board with respect to the activities of the Union, and of conducting the business of the Union, a meeting of all members of the Executive Board will be held this afternoon at 2:00 PM. All members are requested to attend.

SAL A. ROSENBAUM

Secretary-Manager, Cutters and Starch Industry of New York.

They Show the Mayor

A section of the crowd of 1,000 disciplined knit good strikers who jammed the steps of the City Hall in their protest parade this afternoon was arranged to show that police action was unnecessary. As the Mayor was driven by, every striker had returned to work. The Mayor could see the crowd on steps from the Windows of his office across the street. (See Story.)
Vacation Pay Won by "91" in Robe Contract

Newest Feature in Collective Agreements — "91" Transfers 10 Shops To Closet Joint Board

Hearing a new trial, Local 91 has just concluded an agreement with the Associated Robe Manufacturers embodying the principle of a week's vacation with pay for all workers engaged in the production of robes. Vice President Stanley Greenberg, manager of the 91, announced on July 22.

The accelerated demand for new model demand, particularly in an industry never before engaged in the production of robes, is the reason for the success of the agreement. Overlapping

Of greater importance than the ultimate stabilization of the robe industry is the understanding reached by Local 91 and manufacturers engaged in the production of robes, in sharp contrast to past experience. The agreement has been endorsed by the Brotherhood of Robe Makers and the national association, and Stanley Greenberg, manager of Local 91, was called last week to front the difficulties that might be encountered in the adjustment and transfer of shops involved in the new arrangement.

A special conference between Local 91 president, Matthew M. Touvar, and representatives of the robe manufacturers and the national association was called last week to front these difficulties. The conference resulted in the adoption of a number of important clauses, including a major obstacle in the negotiation of the robe agreement.

Local 91 transferred

Acting upon instruction from the International Joint Board, which is in charge of the dispute, the Local 91 transferred ten shops to the jurisdiction of the Closet Joint Board. Ten shops were transferred, each of them being selected from the list of shops within the jurisdiction of the Closet Joint Board. A representative of Local 91 was present at each of the ten shops.

On July 21, a conference meeting was held in which all parties interested were present. The conference was called at the request of the union. The purpose underlying the transfer of the ten shops was to bring about a fair settlement of the dispute.

With names like Virginia Rae, Jan Prete, Viola Philo, Jsa Kremar, Irvin Volkoff, Aram Tovoyan and Robert Weide scintillating on the Unity house program for the next week's union, the Chicago summer resort has hit its mid-season stride and continues to attract the largest crowds in its history.

No heroes have been the three major hoteliers, Belfa and Samuel Shube, who have been the first to be accepted by the public.

Unity "Hit" Bills Charm Guests for Mid-Season Record

Radio, Stage and Concert Headliners Crowd Programs As Union Summer Resort Attracts Biggest Crowds in Its History.

New Pullman Car to Be Introduced

The new Pullman car to be introduced into the resort will be the Pullman car which is being constructed for the Union. The car will be the first of its kind to be introduced into the resort.

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Spanish Relief - HIGHLIGHTS FOR PAST TWO WEEKS

The drive for $250,000 of the Spanish Relief for Spain gained momentum last week in spite of the contributions made by rolling hoop and other organizations of the country. The drive was carried on by David S. Elbert, president of the Federation of Labor, in a traveling address.

The New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers led the contributions with a check of $1,000.

A check for $55 was received from "Fishermen of Tablets, Alaska," members of the Alaska Fishermen's Union. A similar amount was received from a group at Sault, Michigan.

Withers O'Ryan, an authentic movie record of the current Spanish Civil War, now playing at the World Theatre on W. 43rd St., N.Y., received enthusiastic newspaper approval upon its release. July 25, Trade Union Relief is the beneficiary of a large portion of the receipts of this film, which shows to the public the struggle of the workers in Spain against the Fascist invaders.

Contributions For Spain

All contributions to the Spanish Relief for Spain should be sent to:

David Schubin, Treasurer,
Trade Union Relief for Spain, 3 West 16th Street, N. Y. City.

REWARD: The Convention, Appreciative of the Splendid Features of the vacation plan, by the ILGWU, in agreement with the National Executive, Union Voted the Members a Week-End at Unity House. Here they are, to the Left: S. A. Shore and Stanley Greenberg. They want a Vacation But It Turned Out to Be a Business Holiday. They were hosted by Unity House, the Admiration at Unity House, the Singer Sing for Their Supper.

Old Walls Echo New Struggles

BEETHOVEN HALL

Old Beethoven Hall, Credit of the Union’s Early Struggles, Is Today the Meeting Center for Local 91’s ‘Bitterly Fought Downtown Strike.’

Picture Above Shows Crowd Gathered Outside Meeting Addressed by President Gibbons, One Member of the Crowd (in Suit) Past No Attention.

He Was Parked On the Fire Escape by His Mother While She Was Inside the Hall Listen-
Arkansas Garment Workers in Plea Before NLRB

Three Large Factors
Break With Association
And Sign With Local 91

Developments in the six-week-old strike of 1,500 cotton-garment workers in the Lower Ohio Valley section of N.Y. City reached a red-clay climax by last week, when three important manufacturers broke away from the association which had hitherto maintained an unbroken front against the union and signed agreements with Local 91.

These shops, the Reinhart House
Corporation of 424 Canal St., the Elegant Manufacturing Co. of 163 Broadway, and Semara Bros. at 253 Broadway, employ more than 250 people. The earlier settlement of the firms of L. & T. and Gano & Balbian reduces the total membership of striking work- 

ers by more than 300.

The break followed closely on the heels of a conference held in the office of President David Rubinstein, attended by Vice-President Harry Griesmer. The representatives confined

themselves to nearly four hours.

The settlement of Semara Bros. comes as no real surprise. Local 91 was experiencing a significant reduction of work

men within the association of the "whale" cotton-garment manufacturers. As stated in three column banner stories of the "New York Times" yesterday, "pressure has been exerted for several months by the union association, exhibiting symptoms of waning from the firm union position established on the evening of November 13. The defection of the Rosenthal and Rosenthal brothers, however, has had a demoralizing effect. Conferences with the union have since taken place with little success and a special committee has been engaged and a disposition of the issue made.

The textile union has been considered an issue that has been brought to the public's eyes, and a settlement of the issue has been sought by the workers in the shop who have been working without contracts for weeks.

Meanwhile, the National Labor Relations Board has acted to support the activities of the union. Last week, a complaint was issued from Wash-ington, D.C. against the employer, and the union is now preparing to present the case in New York.

The NLMB has been empowered to investigate the complaint of the union charging the employer with the failure to recognize and to bargain collectively, which are the basic requirements of the Wagner Labor Law.

President Dunphy addressed a meeting composed of strikers at the

storehouse and analyzed the strike situation from the precipice of the nation-wide drive to "clean-up" the cotton-garment industry. He ordered the top men of the union, who joined Jefferson Hall in the evolution of G. C. I. in the sale of the "New York Times". He promised that the strike would be continued until something is done in the textile industry.

"We have been familiar with stories of shameful oppression in the Lower Manhattan section of the city," said Brother Dunphy. "The atmosphere of the dark streets was all right. But to believe that, in the great metropolis of New York, actually wages of five and six dollars for a week's work of more than forty hours is anything but a mockery of the law, is to believe in a world of lies."

"We have met with some difficulties. We have talked with management. The depression has not been an easy task. In great measure, the conditions have improved, but we have done our work and are prepared for the next step.

"We have made our case, and we have won. The strike will be maintained until the work is done."

SHIELD FIRM SIGNS

IN LOCAL 20 DRIVE

Workers in Rubberized Materials Respond
To Union Drive

Workers with a contract signed with the Empire Shield Co. employ 1,500 workers in the same or similar operations. In two other firms employing a total of 200, the Local 20 drive to organize the workers in rubberized materials, began six weeks ago under the direction of Manager Morris Rappaport, in showing good results. The Empire Shield contract provides for increased hours, increased wages, a closed shop and other union conditions.

Signing Cards

Guardians Jack Kaufman and Louis Cohen report that the 1,500 workers in the shops of the three

Empire Shield, Riedel, and W. C. Co. in New York and Brooklyn, have been successful in getting the message to the workers. The strikes have been successful, bringing out meetings in large groups and signing application cards. A recuperative union setup is set up in the largest shop in the industry, and the presence of A. F. of L. organizers in the calls are the major obstacles at present.

NEW YORK KNITGOODS
UNION PUSHES ON ITS
DRIVE IN ALL MILLS

Louis Nelson, manager of Knitgoods Works' Joint Council of New York, announced that the full

weekend drive undertaken to unionize all remaining non-union mills in the metropolitan market is al- ready in full swing.

The union gathered three more firms to the strike list last week when the workers of the Empire Export Corp., 243 Long Island City, the Palestine Knit Corp., 414 South 6th Street, Brooklyn, and the Adon Knitted Fabrics, 547 Broadway, New York City, went on strike to win better conditions and union shops. The Council is continuing its sauces against the Weirs Knitting & Glassman Knit, 237 Seventh Ave., Brooklyn, a nonunion weaving, and the Comet Knitting Mills, 714 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

The Union strike in New York City is estimated to affect thousands of workers, and it is expected to continue until the companies agree to the demands of the workers for higher wages and better working conditions.

Summer Time Is Picnic Time In Boston

OFF FOR A GOOD TIME; Members of the Boston Organizers Pick up Their Lunch Baskets at Shumard's, Standish State Forest Park, N. Plymouth, for a Splendid Day in the Woods on the Lake Shore. The Swimmers Swim, The Walkers Walked, and Everybody Ate.

BELTMAKERS, LOCAL 40, NEGOTIATE NEW CONTRACTS

Preliminary conferences with the employers' associations of the men's and 'youngsters' belt lines have already begun. Both contracts expire August 15, and the Union is asking for some definite modifications. The two belt committees consist of Henry Schwartz, manager of Local of Ed. Goldberg, Joe Nettum, Harry Miller, and Morris Fishkin. The "toddle" belt workers are represented by Henry Schwartz, chairman; Ed. Goldberg, Joe Nettum. The Union is making thorough preparations for the possible event of a strike. The strike against Shumard & Nettum now in its third month continues in full force. The attempt to produce in City with a machine is proving a costly feat. The strikers have divided their forces, becoming the office in the Boston, the plant in Jersey, manufacturing pocket line in both places at full strength. A nationwide strike campaign is under way to supplement the efforts of the local committees.
"GOOD SEASON" EXPECTED AS FALL FIGURES PASS 1936

Dress Research Department Points to 15%, Jump In Number of Buyers At Openings, 5% to 10%, Increase in Early Order Allowances.

Will the dressmakers have more work this Fall than last? You'll have to be lucky to find out.

As the dress industry moves into the 1937 Fall season there appears to be widespread optimism among all factors, according to reports prepared by the Dress Research Board Department.

Careful studies of the industry shows that prospects for the coming season are hopeful. Many of the dressmakers are looking forward to substantial income over last year's sales. Reports from manufacturers and buying offices, received by the Research Department, indicate that the buying allowances for opening orders will range from five to ten per cent higher than last Fall.

The trend got off to a good start in the last two weeks in July, as showings of the new Fall lines were more favorable than the response from dress buyers who thumped manufacturing show rooms. Estimates place the orders placed at approximately 15 per cent above last year. Buyers began their seasonal expenditures for Fall merchandise more immediately after the Fourth of July weekend, and their number has been increasing steadily since that date. Orders placed today are 20 per cent higher.

Production on new orders has been stepped up to meet the current demand, and manufacturers are prepared to supply the demand. The manufacturers have increasing confidence in the future of the Fall season, and believe that the Fall season's future looks bright. The manufacturers are more optimistic about the Fall season than they have been for several years.

Styls Settled Pass 1500 In Week

As Adjusters Prepare For 3000 Peak

Chairmen Urged to Keep in Touch With Joint Board So That Work May Be Speeded

The Union's Price Settlement Department was going full blast last week as a staff of thirty-one price adjusters worked overtime to handle the mounting schedule of settlement appointments. Total weekly settlement for the week ending July 15 was 1,556, as an increase of 15 per cent over the preceding week. Further additions which will bring the total to 2,000 and then over the 2,000 mark are expected during the next few weeks when the settlement work will reach its peak.

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"The Wool P.,..,..•••• to lor...- __ .,.,._,,
In the New York Cloak Joint Board

‘Guard Your New Contract, Cloakmakers. Maintain These Priceless Gains!’ -- Nagler

Speaking to more than 400 members of the executive boards of the eight local unions affiliated with the New York Cloak Joint Board, called in special session on July 12 to consider for approval and ratification the new collective agreements proposed by the Conference Committee, Vice-President Isidore Nagler, General Manager of the Joint Board, brought the inspired audience cheering to its feet and time again with his ringing emphasis upon "the solid, substantial, rigorous and concrete control the new contract brings to our workers and to our Union for the first time in the history of our trade."

"This contract raises wages and reduces hours, but goes farther, much farther than that!" Nagler declared. "It gives us power to enforce these provisions, genuine force with which to maintain the most rigid, most aggressive control over wages and hours. And most important of all, it keeps production in New York and lengthens our workers' seasons."

A prolonged ovation greeted Brother Nagler's pronouncement of the terms of the agreement. "Our week-workers get a $5 raise and our piece-workers a 10 per cent increase over their present settlements! Our employers cannot produce manifold and other 'overlapping' garments outside of our own shops and cannot buy these garments from other shops! Separate cutting departments become illegal! Delivery of work to non-union and non-designated contractors and operation of shops at other than the legal hours of the trade makes the manufacturers subject to heavy damages to the Union and to the workers of their own shops! Starting with this contract, jobbers colluding with their contractors to disband their shops are compelled to re-employ the workers of these shops in the shops of their other contractors! Shops may not move out of Manhattan or the Bronx and Brooklyn shops must move only within a 5-cent fare zone! General Manager Nagler further urged absolute enforcement of the new agreement. "This settlement assures a real living to every cloakmaker. Upon our members rest the obligation and the responsibility of insisting upon a rigid, 100 per cent enforcement. Guard your new achievements, cloakmakers. Maintain these priceless gains!"

Highlights of the New Cloak Agreements

Wages Raised and Hours Reduced

The contract grants a flat increase of $5.00 weekly to the week-workers of all crafts. This increase applies to all, including those who previously received wages below the minimum rates. For the piece-workers, 10 per cent is to be added to previous rates. When the 237-hour week is instituted in June, 1929, these rates will be further increased to offset the piece-workers' loss of 21⁄2 hours.

Damages For Violations

For producing garments in either non-union or non-designated shops, manufacturers are subject to payments of damages to the workers of their Union shops. Furthermore, for operating shops during "illegal hours," they are bound by no one to the Union damages sufficient to maintain the machinery set up by the Union to enforce the "illegal" provisions of the agreements.

Jobbers Responsible For Jobs

One of the strongest features of the agreement enabling its enforcement is the responsibility it places upon the jobbers for the workers of the garmenting shops. Jobbers found entering into collusion and arrangements with contractors for the purpose of disbanding shops will be compelled to place the workers of these shops in the factories of their other contractors.

"Overlapping" Barred

This contract has made important advances in the direction of eliminating the overlapping evil. Definitely acknowledging their jurisdiction over the disputed garments, infant and special types of garments, our manufacturers have agreed to discontinue the practice of producing these garments in shops not operating under the rules of our Union and, further, not to purchase from such shops when their own shops are not operating full time.

Cutting Departments Abolished

Outlining a clear-cut policy on matters, the agreement outlawed the continuance of separate cutting departments in the cost and suit trade. These cutting departments are hereafter to be parts of a regular inside shop or eliminated. The more presence of a cutting table or cutting machinery in a shop occupied by operators' equipment will be considered a violation.

Keeping the Work in New York

Manufacturers are legally bound to continue production in the Greater New York area. Manhattan and Bronx shops are prohibited from moving out of those boroughs and must receive the Union's consent to move at all within those boroughs. Brooklyn, Bruckman and Williamsburg shops may move only within a 5-cent fare zone. With these restrictions the "runaway" threat is abolished!

Still Leads The Field...

SHORER HOURS: When the Definitive History of the Labor Movement in the United States Comes to Be Written, the New York Cloakmakers Will Be the Subject of a Glowing Chapter. As the Standard Bearers for Shorter Hours, in Addition to Their Pioneering in the Fields of Stable Employees' Relations and Their Insistence on a Living Wage, the Cloakmakers, With Today's 15 1⁄4-Hour Week and the 32 1⁄4-Hour Week to Come, Furnish A Shining Example for the Rest of the Labor Movement.

August 1, 1927

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Justice
Behind the Shifting Tides on Capitol Hill

By Henry Zay
(Special Correspondent to "Justice")

When Congress went into session here shortly after the turn of the year, it was one of the greatest tides of popular sentiment ever aroused in this country. The party leader had shortly before carried the State but two in the Union and some 26,000,000 people had registered approval of his expressed political philosophy.

In a short six months the tides and currents of political activity that now prevail in Congress are not yet recognized by the President is now engaged in a desperate struggle to save his administration with an overwhelming majority in both houses of Congress has been dealt its final and a whole program of liberalism is in danger of being smothered by a willful minority.

One of the chief causes of that sudden shift in sentiment was the constitutional decision that removed the Supreme Court as a barrier against the policies of the New Republic. The Supreme Court is a court that is never called into action but that is always there for those who believe in a strong national government to counteract the lawmaking powers of the people's representatives and by which the country's national character is set and upheld. It is by Congress for the relief of labor or for any underprivileged group. But the Supreme Court is a national institution, and the President and the majority of the nation are bound to respect the judgments of the Court, even though the Court may have rendered a decision

The Court is out of the way," Luce replied, indicating that Johnson intervened. "I understand what you are saying, Mr. President. The Court is out of the way," Luce replied, indicating that Johnson intervened. "I understand what you are saying, Mr. President."

"Revolt of the Angels"

By E. MILLER

Lute K. PETTIT.
Our war is old.
Give us new credo.
We are in the fight.

She's just a woman
And the strings, they ache
What do you want?

Lute K. PETTIT.

[Paragraph breaks]

Ed. Note: The charming drawing

and poem above are the creation

of Emma Miller, 15 Yar

Mountaineers. Maplewood Buck is a

member of local Tyl 248

and arrives as an operator in Teller

N., J.

John Stance Garner, returning post

haste from a feeling trip which

was devised in a huff over the President's policies. The return

of Garner to the general assured

that there would not be for so

long as the Senate was

dead as Blackstone. Compromises,

backtracking and blackmail

became the order of the day, and

an assembly of the Senate

was held to consider the

President's address to the Senate.

With the politicians in the mid

dle of the sentence, explained

Welder was told to go ahead and

write his own ticket and the Sena

torial committee was instructed

to give no attention to the

Court's decision. The majority

was short, Senator Hiram Johnson

(R., Calif.) asked Senator Logan

(K., 1965) to make the motion to

reconsider, if the Supreme Court

was out of the way. The Supreme

Court is out of the way, Luce replied,

indicating that Johnson intervened. "I

understand what you are saying, Mr.

President."

The Senate committee met in secret

and a number of challenging issues

in the measures turned to advantage

so that the Senate Standards Board

is now prepared to set a minimum

level of 60 cents an hour or maximum

hours of less than 40 a week. The bill,

as it was presented, set 60 cents an

hour for 40 hours a week and the

Board of National Standards for the

level.

Labor's Non-Partisan League

and other groups that want to

work for a fairer deal for labor, in
terms of welfare, needs no amplification.

KEEP THAT SEARCHLIGHT GOING!
"PARADISE LOST"

A Story by Florence Lear

"Justice" 

"We are confronted with considerable amount of unrest and stoppages in the trade this year," Mr. Crocker, General Secretary of the National Union of Tailors & Garment Workers, had written. "The British government's recent launching has already resulted in demands for better pay envelopes where there were none before. That meant more food, more money, clothing to be bought, an extra coat, two or three new dresses. Skilled help all around. One large factory actually had to re-think how to put new life into its place. The textile industry is advertising for help and the first time ever for the last five years. But it's evident you can't hire anyone. Every textile factory is competing for labor."

General Organist, British National Union of Tailors & Garment Workers, who worked together with Andrew Carnegie the United States in the fall of 1937.

"This town goes down a big slice of electricity came in. My train was delayed, but I was the only one who didn't have it. It was the guard. "Aye, it has it!" It was a big place for steamships and trains, and I didn't think about it. Unemployment. Now, you can't turn a railroad car or an industrial boom be down... even. Electricity has been a blessing, and the railroad car..." He added as he walked out of Bowery Bridge. It is a curse."

"Tell me about changingdrawing, because it's been more complex. Between other children and the workers' access..."

"Teach me about clothes..."

"Tell me about the 'Socialist's World'..."

"Tell me about the experience..."

Bethlehem, Pa., Strikers Meet at Union

"These are a few of the Strikers of the L-I-H and Specter Dress Company at Bethlehem, Pa. Who Later Won Agreements. A Total of 5 Shops Were Struck In That District."
More than 600 workers of the Suffolk Knitting Mill crowded Liberty Hall in Lowell, Mass., on July 11 to celebrate the victory won by their Union. This victory was contained in a decision just handed down by the National Labor Relations Board in favor of the workers in the contest. The victory is of extreme importance to the 1,500 knitters involved. It is the fact that the NLRB decision is effective as of April 15, 1937, 13 weeks of back-pay! The entire knit industry in New England is aware that the significance of the decision goes far beyond the immediate gains for the workers involved. For the first time, a union has been able to win a decisive victory for New England's knitters. After this period of time, workers in this area have been forced to accept the terms of employment dictated by management. The decision is a great victory for those workers who have fought so hard for their rights. It is a symbol of the growing power of the unions and the strength of the workers. This is a major victory for the labor movement in New England and a testament to the determination of the workers. The victory is not only a win for the workers of this mill, but for all workers in the textile industry. It is a victory for all workers who are fighting for better conditions and fair treatment. It is a victory for the future of the textile industry and for the workers who are building a better world. This victory is a sign of the progress that can be made when workers stand together and fight for their rights. It is a victory for all workers who are striving for a better future.
Denmark: Where Labor Holds Sway

By Harry M. Lund

Special Correspondence to justice

Copenhagen, July 19.

"Incomes is not expensive for workers here," one Danish organizer said yesterday, "or we would be in Copenhagen. It is wonderful to be here. We have no problems."

The organizers are conducting a strike for better wages and working conditions at a large factory in the city. They are demanding a 25% raise in wages and a 10% decrease in working hours.

Socialist in Ideology, the trade unions here have made the gains mentioned in the outset. Everywhere is found the realization of socialist principles. The strike is won, and the gains are being enjoyed by all.

While legislative and governmental power is important, here, as in any country, control of industrial conditions is the immediate issue. Through the local organization, the worker has agreements with the employer and knows in advance how much money he will make during a certain period of the year. Work-week, a work-night, which are long hours, are common in many other countries. The local unions have established a shorter work-week, a work-night Saturday regular hours, the principle of friendly trade throughout the country, and many other factors that follow from a well organized relationship between employer and employee.

Since Denmark has practically no natural resources, the country cannot be called an industrial nation. Because there are no basic manufacturing industries, the composition of the Danish trade union movement is distinct from that of most other countries, and even that of the neighboring country, Sweden.

Unfilled Have Right Union

The largest union is the un-skilled workers' "Tordum," which represents the men and women who work in the branches of industry, 246,000 in number. Having no craft, these men are organized in the union, regardless of what product they may make, or what machine they may work on. Their average pay, high in cotton textile plants and lower in the shipyards, ranges from 21 cents per hour to $3.50. However, living expenses are low, and the Danish union estimate should be doubled. It would be a mistake if this figure applies to the entire country and in Copenhagen, a city of only 300,000 people, the amount would be about 26 or 35 cents per hour. In Copenhagen and in Report of the national federation of unions, which keeps a close eye on the highest figures in the country.

Next in size is the machinists and mechanics' union, with 100,000 members. This organization is not only the second largest, but also one of the better paid groups of workers. Of real interest is the high standing of the sales clerks, maids, and "workers" of the large department stores who have organized under the American Federation of Labor. The store, from November 1 to March 31, and from June 1 to September 30, and from October 1 to December 31, a year country-wide, is in the size of Denmark. The fine record of the union group is due mainly to its leadership, in the effect of a highly organized structure, with the billed radio, the movies and many kinds of printed material, has had a great deal of influence, and it has nearly tripled its membership since 1927 and has for a long time been number two in the country, and one of the most industrious in the country.

The question of an annual income for wage earners is now before the labor movement in Denmark, as the solution to the problem of the low income. Theoretically, it is believed that the question of an annual wage is, or they present only a part of the picture. Another factor that enters greatly is the class-consciousness of the workers. Unions under the trade unions here are definitely Marxist in thought and radical ideas taught in a series of workers' education classes that is known the world over.

Socialist in Ideology, the trade unions here have made the gains mentioned in the outset. Everywhere is found the realization of socialist principles. The strike is won, and the gains are being enjoyed by all.

in America

No Union, Hatred

These were strange words to hear from an employer, much like those heard from American employers. And this man was an employer; one of Copenhagen's great industrial leaders. His company has erected many of the largest buildings in town and owns several fine homes. Though a member of his company, his principles are simple, and he does not hate the union. Just like many other Danish contractors, he can look over his yard and see workers gathering when he was a worker, bricklayer.

We have discussed the thought coming from the mind of Denmark. While only two years ago, the workers in Denmark voted for the first time in their lives, the state of the labor movement has changed fundamentally, it seems that following from trade union control of Danish social life. Political changes have been made, and it can almost be stated that the labor movement dominates the social life of Denmark's 4,000,000 inhabitants.

Nestor of the Union, Belongs

In describing the life of the people we mentioned before, the economic and political. Ole Jensen, head of the H.I.P., labor and political union, which has at present 90 per cent of the Danes as members. As an organism existing outside the industrial enterprise, according to Jensen, is the union, and in planning for the good of the bricklayers, where, usually, a man's whole work prevails as so good work prevails.

Thus, in a primarily agricultural receipt of Denmark, there are 42,000 members of well known industrial workers. The organized workers provide the intelligence of the farmers in the struggle for a better life. In the field of agriculture, Denmark has a greater number of organized workers than in the industry, and this fact is not without importance in the field of the political field. In the secretary, Jeftefsen (Jakob Jensen), the leading figure in the movement, is a well known member of the Communist party, but he is also a skilled organizer.

Speaking at a meeting in Chicago recently, Dr. Heinrich Neurdein said: "Work is causing crying, physiologic, among the rich as well as the uncom- mon. What do we have so many sufferings from the affliction among our people? How to eliminate work? That is the question that has not been answered yet. We must go to work to eliminate work."

In this manner, the Danish workers have been able to maintain the spirit of cooperation and fraternization in a country with a very high percentage of skilled workers. Despite the fact that many of the workers are not members of any union, the spirit of cooperation continues.

Hospitalization

Speaking at a meeting in Chicago recently, Dr. Heinrich Neurdein said: "Work is causing crying, physiologic, among the rich as well as the uncom-

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By Art Spalding

Baseball Federation
Playoff August 14

Word was received from the New York City Baseball Federation, with which the ILGWU league is affiliated, that the town-wide playoffs for the annual baseball championship of New York will be started on Saturday, August 14.

For the playoffs either the Yankee Stadium or the Polo Grounds will be used. This year the Federation has increased its membership from ten leagues to eleven leagues, and for the New York town there will be two trade union teams fighting for the championship, as the Annagamani Clothing Workers will be represented this year by Local 123.

In view of the fact that our own league winners and champions will not have been determined in time to enter the playoffs on August 14, another method had to be utilized to determine which team the ILGWU would represent as at the playoffs on August 14. This problem was satisfactorily solved at the last meeting of the League, when it was decided that the team finishing in the A Division on August 7, would play the teams of the B Division on Wednesday, August 11, for the honor of representing the ILGWU in the League in the Federation playoffs. At this time the ILGWU has arranged down to Local 26 and Local 123 in Division A and Local 132 and Local 123 in Division B.

These teams come in grudge matches, but before August 7 in their own sections, and there is a possibility of a divisional tie when the results of these games become known.

New York Baseball Results

Since we last reported on the games, several clubs of baseball have been played with all teams showing mild improvement, and perhaps from a fair make-up of the teams, the level of play was that was the case in the earlier weeks.

On August 10 at Central Park, Local 10 kept its slate clean by winning out over Local 35, 2, in a game of 3 to 2, with the best two games. Local 10 continued its winning streak by defeating Local 35 at Prospect Park, Local 50, New York, 4, to 2. Local 35 is still considered to be the strongest team of any of the local unions in the Federation, and both teams play baseball every Saturday at 2:30, at their respective homes. It is generally expected that the League will be started on August 14.

Cutters Play at Picnic July 31

The Annual Outing in Central Park, July 31, was a great success. A large number of the members attended, and the games were very interesting.

New Jersey Baseball League

The New Jersey Baseball League is also making its final week with Local 130, of New York, still leading. They played a 4 to 2 victory over Local 132 last week. Local 81 still got away from Central Park, 2, to 1, at the Polo Grounds. Local 130 is still the leader, with Local 81 in second place.


A Division Baseball Championship by scoring a double win at Central Park, Local 130, 2-1, in the first game they swept Local 132 by a 4-0 score, with Marcy playing the best two games of the two teams.

The League is to be played on Monday, August 17, at the Polo Grounds, and the final game is to be played on August 19, at Central Park. The League is to be played on Monday, August 17, at the Polo Grounds, and the final game is to be played on August 19, at Central Park.
Coming of Age

The truth will make you free. The most you can do is to stand up and have your name called. You must be willing to take a chance. If you are not, you will never succeed.

Educational Leadership

Mark Starr, Director
Fanni M. Cohn, Secretary

State cultural and educational organizations, which contain the usual illuminating programs. We shall be glad to send out on request a list of any or all of the shows in our theaters and schools.

The Fellowship Pageant

The attention of our readers and of our members is called to Sunday evening, December 13th, when our pageant will be presented by our educational department and the IGLOW Division of Fellowship. Our most recent initiative and our members immediately are given to the work of getting ready for this outstanding affair.

To reserve this date, don't arrange other affairs for that day. Friendly organizations like phone those in this area.

Outings

The holiday season has arrived to be a great success. They are getting more popular with our members from week to week.

To attend a Saturday afternoon outing, hiking, rest, playing and telling stories under the guidance of a competent director is a treat, especially for our members who work indoors.

We want you to join those others. Bring in a few of your fellow workers and call the attention of our members on those outings whenever you plan them, whether this be in the shop, on the street or at meetings. Tell them that you will meet members of their own and of other members of our International chapter.

Here is the schedule:

Aug. 7, 1 p.m.—Fort Tyron Park, 34th Ave., subway on Washington Heights "A" train. Get off at Fort Tryon Park Station. Meet at upper end of subway platform on street.

Aug. 7, 1 p.m.—Crotona Park, 205th St., Armory Station. Meet at upper end of subway station.

Aug. 7, 1 p.m.—Inwood 167th St., subway or bus to Inwood Park, 167th St.

Aug. 7, 1 p.m.—Prospect Park, 95th Ave., subway to Prospect Park Station.

Aug. 7, 1 p.m.—Budd River: up the River Road, 10 a.m., no charge.

We can help you plan your local outing.

SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS: The Summer School for Workers Organized at Bryne Manor Grant Scholarship to This Group

ILGWUers at Swank Bryn Mawr

The working-class has been in the habit of sending out its thinking. It's a bad habit. It has to learn to do its own.

The knowledge we have is to change people—two-fold—to know their own, to know how to take their own, and to know how to use their own.

UNION SENT THEM: The Members of the IGLOW Group Were Granted Scholarships by the IGLOW Educational Department. The Kew, 25th St. Left to Right: Mrs. Brandt, Marie Sevinski, Christine Thomas, Mae Clardy, Herman Abrams, Betton Root, Anna Luczak, Sylvia Malmott, Sylvia Libby. Another Student, Joseph Bruccoli, Was Away When the Snap Was Taken.
From North and South America, from the three democratic countries on the other side of the Atlantic, even from China, on the other side of the Pacific, come messages of praise for "ILGWU Illustrated," the pictorial souvenir issued by the House Office for the delegates to the last Convention.

From legislators, lawyers and laborers—from judges, and labor leaders—from governors and social workers—from important business managers and prominent citizens there comes a wealth of unsolicited testimony to the dramatic quality of the picture story and the beauty of the presentation. To many, this was their first introduction to the ILGWU, its long and vital history and the present wide gamut of its organizational and cultural activities.

All in all, a fitting and appropriate large edition of "ILGWU Illustrated" was exhausted and a second edition was printed. So few copies of the second edition were left that the book has already become a collector's item.

The book was edited by Max D. Danzinger of America.

A quick skip and jump through the many hundreds of letters follows.

J. F. M. MILLER, National Council of Labor Colleges, Boulder, Colorado, London: "...splendid publication... for Emancipation..."

MAX D. STERN, Attorney, New York City: "...excellent..."

PAUL F. BRIESBENDEN, Columnist, The Leader, New York City: "...heartfelt congratulations..."

From The White House: "...the President asks me to express his cordial appreciation of the beautiful book which prompted the presentation of that beautifully bound copy of the history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union..."

To a Private Secretary to President Roosevelt, White House, Washington, D.C.: "...I shall treasure it..."

J. R. ATKINSON, The Toronto Star, Toronto, Canada: "...an interesting, well-photographed piece of printing and portraiture in a working way that reflects the genius of the organization and the well-considered activities promulgated for the benefit of its members..."

SIR WALTER CITRINE, General Secretary Trade Union Congress General Council, Transport House, London: "...much pleasure in perusing..."

"World's Fair Head"..."it revives a very pleasant association with you and your fellow comrades..."

R. E. W. ATHERTON, House of Commons, Great Western Union, London: "...a most interesting..."

W. H. KELPARK, Teachers College, Columbia University: "...very interesting..."

SAMUEL KLEIN, Executive Director, Industrial Council Clay and Bull Manufacturers: "...the illustrated booklet which tells the story and work of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union now completes a very important addition to the library in my home..."

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT WORKERS FEDERATION, Amsterdam, Holland: "...compliments you on what is an excellent production..."

From China: "...interesting and informative...very, very beautiful..."

RAYMOND CHING, International Labor Office, Shanghai, China: "...much interest...glad to receive it..."

ROBERT LEE GUTHRIE, Attorney, Dallas, Texas: "...found it very interesting and well done..."

C. E. BALDWIN, Assistant Administrator U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, "...most interesting..."

M. STODDARD, New York City: "...Beautiful review..."

M. STRUGER, New York County Municipal Court, New York State: "...found it fascinating..."

SARA SIEGEL, President, New York County Municipal Court: "...many many thanks for the beautiful Pictorial Review...It's a masterpiece..."

From Prelate: "...I am glad indeed to have this book and to realize from it that your organization is going by strong in more than one field of activity..."

H. B. D. OHIO, Secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington, D.C.: "...very thankful to you..."

From the Mayor: "...very, very interesting..."

From the Governor: "...very, very beautiful, yet, and more interesting, I shall be very glad indeed to keep it as part of my permanent record..."

From Holland: "...this highly interesting and striking pictorial history of your Organization is a valuable enrichment of our library and volume compliments are due to the organization and the spirit of cooperation in the production, both as regards content and presentation..."

J. W. VAN AKKEREN, Secretary, International Federation of Electrical Workers, Amsterdam, Holland: "...very interesting..."

SYDNEY R. ELLIOTT, Reynolds News, London, England: "...a truly dramatic story in a thrilling way and I found it of great interest..."

ROGER BALDWIN, American Civil Liberties Union, Washington, D.C.: "...we are all very appreciative of your pictorial review..."

From A Judge: "...a very splendid item of history of the development of the ILGWU. I have looked it over with a great deal of interest and I am going to make a present of it to the American Division of the University Library in Prague where I send a good many American books. I know that many students of Public International Law will find that 500-year-old seat of learning will get pleasure and profit in cataloging the great accomplishments..."

From the Mayor: "...very interesting..."

From a Publisher: "...a beautiful book...Pen...and we are grateful not only on the beauty and the lovely presentation thereof, but on the thought and the present substance of the ILGWU of which it is the story...""}

From the Mayor: "...very interesting and informative...viewed it with very considerable interest..."

From Homer Martin, President, United Automobile Workers of America: "...very lively and interesting..."

From N. SIEGEL, President, American Fed. of Musicians: "...very artistic..."

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From England: "...the work that your people are doing..."

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Dupont Income Up; Prepare Auto War

By Eliot Jameson

In August, the General Motors agreement comes up for renewal. Although Dupont officials have indicated that "the corporation's masters"—the du Ponts—are prepared to renew their fight against the Automobile Workers of America, the financial impact of the strike from their General Motors property has increased by fully 600 per cent. In 1936, the company drew only 12.9 odd millions of dividends. In 1937, to cover the losses for the future of American institutions did not prevent them from pocketing $46,000,000.

The du Pont's presentation carries a General Motors interest rate at an amount of $149,000,000. Since in total assets are $721,000,000, the company is working on nearly a quarter of its entire worth. Clearly, then, the du Ponts have prepared in advance a battle to avert the possible formation of the automobile industry's ability to pay dividends and has meant too much to the income account of the company. The 1937 half-yearly du Pont report, however, indicates that du Pont's income has not been subject to the enormous losses that are growing less. On the contrary, profits of $14,614,000 for the first six months. This profit may be expected to reach $30,000,000 for the first half of 1938, compared with $10,800,000 that was in 1937 of $10,800,000.

What is so remarkable about the 1937 improvement over 1936 is that it is by no means an isolated case. Even the year income from General Motors actually declined. But profits from the entire company's dividend and one product are being exaggerated. The company's decision in General Motors dividends. The du Pont officials are preparing a chemical empire to finance a war against labor in their own empire and foreclose the possibility that they can afford to throw General Motors and its thousands of union stockholders in the dog in order to bring back the open shop.

Green and Broom Mix

New York.—An exchange of phrases acceptable to both the methods. William Green of the American Federation of Labor and Samuel Green of the National Broadcasting Company. They have agreed that the National Broadcasting Company will be the organization's office in the ABC's labor relations. President D.C. of the National Broadcasting Company in the ABC's labor relations. President D.C. of the National Broadcasting Company in the ABC's labor relations. President D.C. of the National Broadcasting Company in the ABC's labor relations. President D.C. of the National Broadcasting Company in the ABC's labor relations. President D.C. of the National Broadcasting Company in the ABC's labor relations. President D.C. of the National Broadcasting Company in the ABC's labor relations. President D.C. of the National Broadcasting Company in the ABC's labor relations. President D.C. of the National Broadcasting Company in the ABC's labor relations. President D.C. of the National Broadcasting Company in the ABC's labor relations. President D.C. of the National Broadcasting Company in the ABC's labor relations.

IN "COLDEST" WINNIPEG

Cloak Season Depends On Wheat Crops

Samuel Herbst, H.B.W. officer in Manhattan's cattle work, was reported to have paid off some $100,000 in labor payments. He has been advised to continue the strike on the following conditions: the union will be recognized, and the union will be responsible for the settlement of regular wages. The H.B.W. officials have advised the workers to be divided into two groups. The one group will be responsible for the settlement of regular wages. The other group will be responsible for the settlement of regular wages.

The terms of the agreement were worked out by the employers and the workers. The agreement provides for a two-week period for the settlement of regular wages. The agreement is subject to the approval of the union. The settlement of regular wages will be divided into two groups. The one group will be responsible for the settlement of regular wages. The other group will be responsible for the settlement of regular wages.

Buffalo CIO and AFL Unite in Food Strike

Buffalo.—Two subtle critics have been in the public offices at this city, making detailed reports to the Baltimore CIO, AFL officials, who wrote to the Committee for Industrial Organization, seeking to bring about a united front under the leadership of the Committee for Industrial Organization. The convention adopted a resolution which pledged support of the Convention for Industrial Organization, when the CIO and AFL unite. A food strike was launched on Sept. 26.

Archbishop Appeals For Stronger Unions

Cincinnati.—American business is in for a terrific shock from Archbishop McNicholas of the Roman Catholic church in a letter to the priests under his authority. He writes in part: "Good business to its great economic advantage that as much as $100 a week may be more than the proceeds which will come from wages. All of this must be done in such a way as to avoid the penalties of the law.""

Apparently alluding to the Ford and the Fair Labor Standards Act, the archbishop urged all employers to prevent workers from being fired unless and until they are furnished with the opportunity to organize and form unions.

"It is important," he wrote, "that all labor organizations be everywhere strengthened."" It is important," he wrote, "that all labor organizations be everywhere strengthened."" It is important," he wrote, "that all labor organizations be everywhere strengthened."" It is important," he wrote, "that all labor organizations be everywhere strengthened."" It is important," he wrote, "that all labor organizations be everywhere strengthened.""

Man Bites Dog

Canada.—On three days of spiritual dispute, the Federation of Woodworkers, assembled in special convention at Toronto, voted themselves into the Committee for Industrial Organization by 589 to 274. The new union will be known as the International Woodworkers of America.

Woodworkers Join CIO

Toronto, Wash.—After three days of spiritual dispute, the Federation of Woodworkers, assembled in special convention at Toronto, voted themselves into the Committee for Industrial Organization by 589 to 274. The new union will be known as the International Woodworkers of America.

INVENTION PROBE ATTACKS PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT

A preliminary report of the Committee on Unemployment concerning winter season from science and invention and the effect upon labor employment has just been published in Washington by the President's National Resources Committee. The full report has been three years in preparation and will take over a million words. It traces with great care the changes in employment resulting from scientific developments.

Among the recent scientific developments which have adversely or favorably affected employment were: the mechanical electric typewriter, the automatic phonograph, the photocomposition cell, artificial silk, synthetic rubber, propellants, odors, gaseous electricity from coal, and water systems of light and garden products. The most important phase of the report is the comprehensive plan that the committee has evolved to counteract the trend of future inventions and prepare to overcome the harmful effects upon the 5th of the worker. The complete report upon publication, will be carefully studied by labor organizations.

Fight Luxury Injunction

Seattle, N. Y.—An appeal from the order of the Circuit Court for the District of Oregon, which enjoined the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, has been filed by Meyer Rosenblum, Assistant United States Attorney. All labor organization injunctions would have joined in fighting the attack upon labor, he said.

Norway Labor Moves Ahead

Oslo, Norway.—The Norwegian Labor Party has 142,750 members, the largest ever recorded.
A. F. of L. Rejoins World Labor

After an absence of sixteen years, the American Federation of Labor has been readmitted into the International Federation of Trade Unions.

It is, of course, unfortunate that the Federation, which is rejoining now the World Trade Union International, does not represent the entire American Labor movement. A great many of the most vital and strongest bodies of Labor's assets are today outside the Federation, thanks to the error and narrowness of their leadership. In fact, there are many, within and outside the Labor movement, who are inclined to take the view that were it not for this division in the house of American Labor, the Federation would not have hastened its recent entry into the IFTU as it did.

Be that as it may, however, the reafiliation of the American Federation of Labor with the world-wide organization of trade unions is an act which should be received with a sense of deep satisfaction everywhere. It is particularly gratifying to the ILGWU, as it was its President and the executive board that advocated this reafiliation in the face of solid opposition on the part of both the Executive Council and A. F. of L. convention held upon resolutions proposed by the ILGWU delegations, at the San Francisco convention in 1924 and at the Atlantic City convention in 1935, that action favorable to the re-entry of the A. F. of L. into the IFTU was finally taken and the reafiliation was consummated last month.

If quoted aright, Matthew Well, who appeared before the Council of the IFTU at its Warsaw meeting, gave expression to a hope that this reafiliation by the A. F. of L. of the International Federation might eventually contribute to the cause of labor unity in America. It would be idle, we believe, to read into such words more than a pious wish expressed in general terms. In such a situation as it is at present confronting the American Labor Movement words carry on the table as they are supported by acts, and acts on the part of the Federation's leadership in the past few months, if we are to take the sabotaging of our Union's strike by A. F. of L. organizers in Chicago (see the President's letter of May 20th) as an example, have been conducive to anything but peace.

Nevertheless, as we already stated, viewed both from the long-range and the immediate aspects, this reafiliation of the ranks of world-wide labor by America is an important fact that is bound to have a far-reaching effect on organized labor in Europe and our own land. And we are doubly glad that the ILGWU has been a vital factor in achieving this reunion, even though we are, at this moment, getting brickbats rather than flowers for our contribution.

The Cloak Stoppages

The cessation of work, by order of the Cloak Joint Board, in the 1,800 coat and suit shops in New York City, which lasted the major part of a week on the eve of the signing of the cloak agreements early in July, continued to be the subject of both inquiry and discussion in widespread labor and lay circles. Was it a ”strike”? or a ”lock-out”? That is the newspapers interpreted it to their readers while it lasted, or a mere demonstration of labor strength? There is, of course, nothing baffling or mystifying about this technical dispute in the cloak industry in our industries. There could be no question of its “legality” as the contract relations between the order givers and givers in suspense at the time it was called and the Union was free to order its members to abstain from work. It is obvious, too, that it was not a ”sit-in” strike as the Union members were not kept out of doors and did not come to the shops if they so chose. What it actually aimed at was a general and abrupt cessation of coat and suit making in order to strengthen the hand of the Union's negotiators and to stop up the patching which was threatening to be dragged out beyond proper limits.

In this the Union succeeded beyond the slightest cavil. Literally, not a sewing wheel turned nor a cutting knife moved an inch across cloth during those three work days as if the 30,000 thousand workers had gone on strike. There was no violation of discipline which few unions, if any, could muster. The Cloak Joint Board issued the stoppage as a loyal army of workers with the full confidence that no backsliding would occur, that it would not get out of hand. It can be proved of the fact that its confidence was fully justified.

Twentieth Years of Educational Work

Elsewhere in this issue, in a story concerning the recent advent of the ILGWU in the knittedwear industry, our new reporter stresses the point that no sooner had the Union gained a firm foothold in the big Suffolk Knitting Mills in Lowell, Mass., than the newfounded local began to strike out on only the mildest club and outdoor educational activities for their members.

To which we may add that, while illustrative, this point is by no means exceptional. The various forms of educational work being closely bound up with organizing activity is told in the pages of "Justice" in the Southwest, the Midflle States, and the North. The union lecture rooms, the union outing, the union song, the union newspaper, the union song has been inseparable in the ILGWU from the union business meeting. And on our part, I want to say that nothing more is more characteristic of the ILGWU in being born, the fighting slogan on the banners borne by the girl and men pickets exalts the much more and more the same bread as the irrepressible demand for an opportunity to develop the spirit and the soul of the toilers in our industry. Our union, the ILGWU, is a combination of all these factors.

A recent chart, summing up this widespread educational activity of the ILGWU as it has been in the past five years, offers a skeleton chart over a very wide area, by considerably scattered as is the Union itself. Over 550 study and recreation groups and classes embracing about 55,000 members interested in one or another of their objectives, 25 locals employing individual educational directors, free scholarships to various labor youth schools, a number of "institutes" with special study groups, the use of radio over one increasing scale — all this combined to give a rather very sketchy idea of the extent of the work and of its worth. And more to the present day life of the Union.

As one thinks back to the early period of educational work, when it was regarded by most of the members of the Union as a fad and a frill at best, one cannot but feel that the road has been a long one since 1912 in "feeding the soul" of our labor in bursaries and opportunities. As a window by which the workers are simultaneously fighting for their material well-being, 20,000 members outside of 250,000 — about a third of every twelve organized in our union's local, work, however, seems hardly a ratio that our educational director would be content with. Before them lies a vast and fascinating vista—a high target to shoot at.

The Labor Sports Meet

The Labor 'Sports Carnival' on At that of the city's municipal of Randall's Island Stadium, with as its most content, was an astounding improvement on the first Labor Athletic Meet held in August, 1916. The event reached true in the gallery of track and field stars which took part in it. It got as much space in the sports column of the press as any of the great athletic affairs of the year. If the 1936 contents were still more in the nature of an experiment, it may safely be said that the 1937 meet has definitely established the Labor Sports Carnival as a permanent fixture in American amateur athletics. It may be argued, and with some weight, that the Randall's Island meet was much less of a "labor" sports contest than many had been led to believe; that it would not have received the tremendous publicity it did not for the fact that some of the outstanding track athletes of the country, in no way associated with labor, were billed to take part in it.

Admitting that much, the irrefutable fact remains that the Sports Carnival was promoted and successfully carried out by the labor unions and the National Labor Committee which sponsored it; that thirty-day labor unions, one third of whom LAUWIL affiliates, took part in it with their best and best; that the event throughout was colored by a labor attitude and a labor approach. Definitely, maybe it may be stated that this second annual labor sports contest has revealed to the followers and lovers of outdoor athletics in America a keen and growing interest among workers in track and field sports which they never suspected had existed.

The union interested in the promotion of these carnivals will, doubtless, begin soon to think in terms of some definite program and technical changes for next year's meet. For one thing, we might suggest that an increased centralization of the event, that the event throughout was colored by a labor attitude and a labor approach. Definitely, maybe it may be stated that this second annual labor sports contest has revealed to the followers and lovers of outdoor athletics in America a keen and growing interest among workers in track and field sports which they never suspected had existed.

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Good Tidings

From the Pacific Coast women's garment centers recent reports bring accounts of steady advancement in the struggle for better working conditions and the strengthening of the position of our Union.

Last month we heard from Los Angeles, where the cloak agreement was renewed with the employers' associations, showing up ten per cent wage increases and adding valuable improvements to the machinery of shop control and shop security. Last week, the news came over from San Francisco that there, too, both collective contracts in the two major branches of our industry—coats and dresses—were renewed, with increases in earnings of ten and above per cent of present scales. It took hard-driven negotiations to achieve this advance—in San Francisco the workers in the thirty local cloak shops stopped from work while the parleys were going on. Obviously, however, the San Francisco manufacturers were sufficiently impressed with the determined attitude of the cloakmakers but to invite any further trouble—and they settled. Our Union on the Pacific Coast still have quite a world to conquer before they may call their task complete. There still are thousands of silk dress workers, cotton garment and knitwear workers to be enrolled under the ILGWU banner from Los Angeles to Seattle. It appears, nevertheless, that our organization in that part of the country are on the right track and are fast determined to reach the goal.