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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 GEN. UNION LOUDLY URGES "EARLY CLOTHES PEACE PACT"

Boston Meeting Hears Report of 10,000 Gain in Membership Since May

Urging speedy conclusion of peace between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor as of "utmost importance to the nation," the General Executive Board of the ILGWU commended President Delphinsky for his consistent efforts in the direction of bringing about unity in the labor movement in a resolution adopted towards the close of its five-day session on Friday, November 26, at the Boston Hotel.

President Delphinsky is a member of the CIO committee which has been meeting with a committee of the AFL in an endeavor to bring about an understanding between the warring sides in the trade union field. These committees have parted, after a recent of three weeks, on Wednesday, November 24, in Washington. The resolutions adopted by the AFL, among other things, repeats the fact that that a number of ILGWU always advocated reconstruction of the AFL on the basis of the broad principles of the industrial union movement which has been effective in the production industries. After this fundamental is cancelled, all other objectives "should be ironed out in a spirit of good will and equity," this resolution states.

The resolution emphasizes the fact that labor union objectives are utilizing the rift between the two labor sides to create a general atmosphere of distrust and antagonism among organized labor and to depress wage conditions in industry.

"The sooner labor's forces form a bulwark against the concerted attack being leveled against them and accompanied by the current business recession and industrial slump, the better it will be for the organized workers and for the ultimate welfare of the entire economic body of the country," the resolution concludes.

When asked about the prospects of an early peace, President Delphinsky said that "with the negotiations for the moment at a standstill, the members of both sides are inclined to look elsewhere for relief." He added that "a new round of debate in the courts" might be the answer to the deadlock.

(Continued on Page 2)

CLEVELAND ASKS WAGE RAISES AS NEW PACTS ARE DISCUSSED

Manager Katovsky, Recovered From Grave Illness, Reports Contract Parleys in Local Market.

In a communication addressed to the three employers' associations in the women's apparel industry in the Cleveland market, Vice-President Abraham Katovsky, manager of the Cleveland ILGWU zone board, informed them that the new agreements which are to replace the pact expiring on December 31 would have to carry wage increases of at least 10 cents per hour for both men and women workers, and that the employers' associations would be expected to meet the requirements of the new pact.

The agreement, Katovsky said, would be based on the principle that the cost of living has increased, and that the workers' wages should be increased accordingly. The agreement also provides for the establishment of a grievance committee to handle disputes between the employers and the workers.

(Continued on Page 4)

EMBROIDERERS GAIN IN NEW ST. LOUIS PACT

The agreement with the Embroiderers Manufacturers in St. Louis is about to be completed and signed. Mayor Purdy, correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, reports.

After months of negotiation, the pact has been signed, and it is expected to be in effect by the end of the year. The agreement provides for an increase in wages, and the workers are pleased with the results.

N. Y. Red Cross

Grateful for $1,000

In a note to President Delphinsky, dated November 24, the National Federation of American Red Cross expressed "heartfelt thanks" for the contributions made by the ILGWU.

The contributions made by the ILGWU and other unions are an example of the solidarity that exists among workers. The ILGWU is proud to be a part of this movement, and will continue to support the National Federation of American Red Cross in its important work.

The "Great Divide"

"L. A. SANATORIUM SIGNS AFTER STRIKE APPROVED BY GEB"

BOSTON BLOUSE FIRM

HILLQUIT MEMORIAL

A central building with nine wings to the Los Angeles Sanatorium, a hospital for tuberculosis, will be named in honor of the late Harry Hillquit, a member of the executive board of the ILGWU.

The Sanatorium will be dedicated in the presence of the Los Angeles Labor Federation. The ceremony will be attended by the Governor of California, the Mayor of Los Angeles, and other dignitaries.

(Continued on Page 2)

GENERAL STRIKES BY LOCALS 32, 91

HAYE O. K. OF GEB

General strikes in the New York apparel and hardware industries have been approved by the GEB at its recent meeting. Negotiations for new agreements are in progress in both industries.

ILGWU Death Benefit Effective July, 1938

Rules for acquiring the ILGWU Death Benefit Fund were approved by the General Executive Board at its quarterly meeting in Boston last week. Benefits will start in July, 1938. The amount of benefit will be $1,000.

Members for at least two years will be eligible. Contributions to the fund will be $1 a year payable by the local union to the national headquarters. For further information contact your local office.
Boston G.E.B. Session Discusses “State of Union”

(Continued from Page 1)

As if slowly lifting the curtain on a stage of activities which stretches across the width and length of the entire North American continent, David Dubinsky, president of the ILGWU, in a report that lasted three full sessions gave the members of the General Executive Board of the international, meeting at Hotel President, an idea, by chapter, a detailed account of the “state of the Union” in every important woman’s wear market.

The Board’s meeting, two months after the 1937 convention of the ILGWU, was held in Atlantic City last May, got under way on Monday, November 21.

In his address, Dubinsky said that he intended to voice the voice of sympathy to Vice-President nastiest, who was unable to come to Atlantic City, and also to the members who were not the object of his address. He also asked President Dubinsky to extend a cordial invitation to the members of the ILGWU to attend the session on November 22.

Brother Katovski responded by stressing the need for an expression of gratitude for the support and material support given him during his visit.

Stump Analysis

President Dubinsky began by stating the general trend of the industry at this moment and pointing to the atmosphere of recession which had persisted throughout a year of industrial strife and strife, despite the fact that the economy was still a difficult one. He also mentioned that the ILGWU had had some success in recent months.

Regarding the current situation, President Dubinsky said that the unions had been able to make some gains in recent months. He also mentioned that the ILGWU had been able to negotiate some major contracts in recent months.

Chinese Local

From the meeting, President Dubinsky further informed the GEB that the General Union has added chapters to its local membership, including the local of Chinese women in San Francisco.

After securing the right to strike in New York’s two chief branches of the women’s wear industry, the organizers and workers have felt the impact of this strike. Under these circumstances, the ILGWU found it necessary to concentrate its attention on the Chinese woman’s wear industry, and the ILGWU has made some gains in recent months.

Notwithstanding adverse conditions, the Chinese workers have been able to make some gains in recent months. The ILGWU has been able to negotiate some major contracts in recent months.

Boston

From New York, President Dubinsky informed the GEB that the ILGWU has been able to make some gains in recent months. The ILGWU has been able to negotiate some major contracts in recent months.

Now that he’s got it—what’s he going to do about it?

Cleveland

President Dubinsky described Cleveland as the “most important battleground” during the past five months on account of the long-drawn-out strike in four sweater factories where a bitter fight with the A. F. of L. de de. President Dubinsky was in charge of the Cleveland brancis strike, as Buri, Kastorivar was not yet in the city due to illness. President Dubinsky was in charge of the Cleveland branch strike, as Buri, Kastorivar was not yet in the city due to illness.

Queens County, where the ILGWU has been successful in recent months. President Dubinsky has made some gains in recent months.

Canada

Canada, and Montreal in particular, has given the ILGWU much cause for rejoicing in recent months. The settlement of the strike in Canada has been the result of one sweeping action thousands of French-Canadian sewing workers with the help of the ILGWU. The settlement of the strike in Canada has been the result of one sweeping action thousands of French-Canadian sewing workers with the help of the ILGWU.

On the whole, it was a successful meeting that the ILGWU has made some gains in recent months.

Tulip City, where Mayor Perkel has been most helpful to the ILGWU, has been the scene of the settlement of the strike. Mayor Perkel has been most helpful to the ILGWU.

On the whole, the ILGWU has been able to make some gains in recent months. The settlement of the strike in Tulip City has been the result of one sweeping action thousands of French-Canadian sewing workers with the help of the ILGWU. The settlement of the strike in Tulip City has been the result of one sweeping action thousands of French-Canadian sewing workers with the help of the ILGWU.

In Baltimore, the ILGWU has been able to make some gains in recent months. The settlement of the strike in Baltimore has been the result of one sweeping action thousands of French-Canadian sewing workers with the help of the ILGWU.
The working class is still fighting! We are fighting for our jobs, our union, and our future. It is not just a question of wages, but of our very survival. The struggle is not just for the workers of today, but for the workers of tomorrow. We must unite and fight for our rights, for our lives. The ILGWU is here to support us, to give us strength and solidarity. Together, we can win!
SEES AID TO COTTON DRIVE IN LAWS FOR MINIMUM WAGE

By A. FLETCHER

At the very least let me say that from the trade union point of view there are two sides to the minimum wage question. One contention is that state minimum wages or, for that matter, a national minimum wage, will make it harder to organize the cotton-dress workers. My own position is that not only is this argument fallacious, but that the establishment of minimum wages, whether state or national, will help in organizing, particularly in those branches of the industry where the workers are the most underpaid, in the cotton-dress industry.

Moreover, I find that this is line with their opinion of the active workers in the cotton-dress industry in Illinois who have carried their opinion to a logical conclusion and have actually supported the state minimum-wage law. The active groups among the cotton-dress workers believe that minimum-wage laws are a starting point for future organization.

Experience in Milwaukee

One recalls Milwaukee, where a state minimum-wage preceded the NRA, and the rebellion on the part of the cotton-dress workers who resisted being held down to the rate, which, by the time, was considerably higher than the Wisconsin minimum.

One also recalls the magnificent strike in DesPlaines and against Car- monday's in Chicago. In that heroic strike in Dallas, Texas, and in many others everywhere throughout the country during the NRA. I believe that if we trace the course of those wage increases in the census of the women and in the resistance of the women against being held at a minimum wage, that these are the women who are making the minimum-wage laws, and that those who are employed know that they are the pick of the workers in the field, and knowing this when they are paid only the minimum, they cannot help but feel the state and local minimum-wage laws as a base towards organizing.

Minimum Wage Laws

While we propose to push state minimum-wage laws, which is already passed in many states, to a higher level, the question of minimum-wage laws for women or have passed Qualifying Acts, which come out of the enforcement of such minimum-wage laws, are Oregon, Washington, California, New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Utah, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and the District of Columbia.

In all 22 states may now be counted as having taken positive action towards enforcement of such laws, and these states are among the large industrial states in the Union.

(Continued next issue)

CLEVELAND ILGWU ASKS WAGE RAISE IN NEW CONTRACTS

(Continued from Page 5)

By Ann L.uxley

The workers' own experience indicates that women who are paid a minimum wage and are held down farther than they are now are going to do big business when there is no organization to enforce standards above the minimum. Very, very rapidly developing resentment against the attitude of their employers and the beginning of a rise for organization.

It feels, however, in mind that while there are no organizations, the employers have not felt the elimination of undercapitalization and in the speed-up. The result is that those who are employed know that they are the pick of the workers in the field, and knowing this when they are paid only the minimum, they cannot help but feel the state and local minimum-wage laws as a base towards organizing.

Katkowsky At Helm

Vice-President Katkowsky, after an absence from active leadership last year, has rejoined the ILGWU organization caused by a murder charge against him in March of an attempt to desperation which nearly cost him his life, returned to of- fice on September 26, but was forced into a sick bed again when it was discovered that he had a case of cancer a few days later. He has now fully re- coered and is again at the helm of the union.

In discussing the condition of the Cleveland organization, Katkowsky commented that the Cleveland weavers' garment workers had a good service during the summer season even though the rent-a-wear was excellent. The alteration workers' local recently renewed its contract with the owners of the largest department stores in the city, paying service workers for the week's vacation with pay in some of the cases. The Joint Board also renewed its agreement with the clothing here service firms of Schrleider & Ber- holtz which covers the non-eveng.

Meanwhile, the Joint Board has organized several smalllingerie shape in Cleveland and is making effort further in the women's service trade.

Thanks to Comrades

"Let me add the following words," Katkowsky concluded, "which come to my mind as I am leaving the scene of my work at the post where I spent the past few years of my life: I owe to the women under my care the confidence and fearless service\ I gave them, and to the workers of our Union and my innermost thanks for the splendid sympathy by which you gave me during the dark hours of my illness in the past few weeks. The ideas of mine that have actually made my sick bed a bed of flowers for me thereby earn the high respect and the higher love of those who have been to my assistance, and I shall ever bear with gratitude the kindness of the help which fate has made on me.

LOCAL 91 PRESSING 9-POINT PACT FOR CHILDREN'S DRESSES

Prepares Also For Conferences With "Downtown" Broadway Employers

Taking "under advisement" union demands for progressive modification of the present collective agreement between the Juvenile Apparel Manufacturers' Association and Local 91, it was reported this week that the union conference committee to return for another conference to consider employer counter-proposals. 

Heeding the union delegation, which met with the employers on November 15th in the Hotel New Yorker, were Harry Greenberg, superintendent, and Enos Lieberman, counsel.

The employer representatives agreed to hold a second meeting at the Union's headquarters on November 18th to discuss further the employees' claims for higher wages, and an offer of the union to other terms of the present agreement if such terms were to be considered by the joint committee.

COUNTER PROPOSALS

While Mr. Lieberman and Mr. Baker asserted that union proposals would have to undergo modification, they declined to offer alternatives. Upon Manager Greenberg's request to elaborate further on union demands beyond a reinstatement of the full 9-point program covering a 24-hour week, 15 per cent wage increase, and vacation with pay, the employees agreed to submit their counter-proposals at a later meeting.

In addition to Mr. Greenberg and Mr. Lieberman, the union was represented by Morris Pickinides, Bess Babson, Lydia Butler, Henn- essy Pickinides, and Mildred Gellhorn, who have been designated as the official conference committee by the local 91 Executive Board.

After the conference Manager Greenberg declared that union mem- bers were working under 1535 contract, and that living wages had been steadily since they had been written. He quoted Harness Bureau statistics which revealed that between 1933 and 1937 living costs had increased by more than 14 per cent.

"Downtown" Demands

Local 91 must also write a new agreement with the newly formed Cotton Apparel and Robe Players Association, an organization of "Downtown" employees.

Following the Nine-month "Billy general strike" a group of employees established a temporary agreement upon a contract, which would be effective upon signing of the new agreement.

A temporary agreement, establishing a child shop, a nursery school, and wage in- crease, was signed for a period of workers.

A communication has indicated that the union has been sent to L. Schenck, attorney for the women, asking for a conference, the question being as to what the union's position was when the deal was outlined in part as fol- lows:

"Since this agreement expired on January 1, we propose that a conference be arranged to formulate the responsibility assumed by the union."

More than two thousand workers in the Lower East Side were affected by the agreement, and a full report is to be published in the next conference.
Keeping Track of Prices

Selling prices last enough. Every shop must be informed. (See the United Press on each style). A special $1.00 allowance for first-day sales. This leaves a net net amount of $1.00 net cost in each case. (See price list at front.)

NEW COURSES FOR OFFICERS

In line with the I.L.G.W.U.'s 1937 convention decision to increase skills and provide training courses for apprentices and women officers, the Local 222 has inaugurated classes on design and production techniques designed to equip present and future officers with the background and training necessary for advancement in their positions.

The training emphasizes the importance of the union's role in ensuring that members have the necessary skills to succeed.

LABOR-ASSEMBLYMAN MINKOFF PLEDGES FIGHT FOR ALL ALMS

A pledge to carry on a vigorous fight for advanced social legislation and devote his office to advance the interests of the American Labor Party and those whom it represents was made last Saturday by N. M. Minkoff, newly elected Labor Assemblyman for the Fifth Assembly District. Minkoff, also a director of the National Retail Dry Goods and Men's Wear Union, was instrumental in securing the election.

LOCAL 222 CLASSES NOW GOING ON

AT UNION CENTRAL SCHOOL

Join the movement for knowledge and understanding! Classes in economics, history, labor problems, literature, psychology, English, public speaking, and more.

RESOLUTION

As the makers of labor's dreams, we must continue to strive for progress and justice. Let us work together to ensure a better future for all.

JEANETTE FROM RUSSIA

Jeanette is a representative of one of the 24 Nations of the United States. Under the name of the LSWU and District Joint Board.
**$500 TO THE RED CROSS:** Following the example set by the ILGWU which donated $1,000 to the American Red Cross, Italian Dressmakers' Union, Local 89, has decided to take part in the current drive to raise funds for the Red Cross with an individual donation of $500.

Following a brief talk by Mike C. Johnson, representative of the Red Cross, and upon the suggestion of General Secretary Louis Antonini, the Executive Board of Local 89, at its last regular meeting on Nov. 19, unanimously approved the donation.

**AGAINT HE DEPORTATION OF SISTER PECCE:**

At the meeting of the Executive Board of Local 89 last week, a report from Brother Antonini concerning the case of Maria Pecce, a member of the Italian Dressmakers' Local, who is threatened with deportation to Italy, was presented. Sister Pecce landed in New York eleven years ago without an immigrant visa. She married and raised a family.

The immigration authorities have ordered her deported to Italy. This order would mean separation from her husband and little daughters.

The Executive Board, of Local 89 has concurred with Brother Antonini's opinion that Sister Pecce's deportation must be fought on humanitarian grounds. At the meeting of the Executive Board, Sister Pecce was presented with a donation of $100 by the Italian Division of the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Legion and Protection of Foreign Born, which is handling the case before the immigration authorities.

**ENDORSES LEONARDO ART SCHOOL:**

During the course of his report, Brother Antonini endorsed several various approaches made by the Leonardo Art School, which is in cooperation with the School of the Art Institute and with the National Art Education Association, to bring the local artistic training and the cooperation of the local, in a program of reorganizing and modernizing the schools of the area.

Having received assurances that the school would be guided under an Italian, non-political and non-secretary, policy, Brother Antonini announced that he had received an additional explanation for the current immigration situation, of which he is largely responsible to appear to be among the chief sufferers—may well look at the situation's general political situation.

Taking advantage of the present Italian situation, the "economic" rulers have gathered enough courage to launch an attack against the main institution of the New Deal—the tariff on the rich for the benefit of the poor.

**They Get Bolder**

By Luigi Antonini

Those who are seeking an internal cleanup in America—of which we are largely responsible to appear to be among the chief sufferers—may well look at the situation's general political situation.

Taking advantage of the present situation, the "economic" rulers have gathered enough courage to launch an attack against the main institution of the New Deal—the tariff on the rich for the benefit of the poor.

Shall taxes be lowered?

It is true that President Roosevelt has recommended, in his special message to Congress, that the tax law be amended to lower small business men and manufacturers, so that they may apply the annual amount saved to the expansion of their businesses or plants. However, the government's insistence on reducing the tax on big business, because of its power to suggest a complete tax reform at any time, seems rather sinister. The pressure of the business and financial interests is also powerful.

More pay and more work for the workers.

"That seems to be the essence of the President's proposal to cut the tempestuous depression. Of course, our Big Patrons of Industry and Finance do not need money along these lines. They want more money for themselves, more profit for their shareholders."

It is the old familiar tune, which seems to be written up presently not only among the Hoover type democrats, but also among a choir collection of "fakers" who howl within the Democratic Party. According to press reports, this unified alliance seems to be rising strong nowadays. The "new democrats" of the South are joining hands with the corporation bosses who are now holding Congress in the Industrial Unionism of the North and East. This is probably due to the fact that labor's forces are still paralyzed by the depression and cartilage which shrewdly the actions of their senators and congressmen. But it is too late for that, yet. The one legislative session of Congress is barely under way, and even in the time to wake up and be serious and get a grasp on the situation, the interests' representatives are already writing the new tariff law for the benefit of the rich and the harm of the poor.

"Our chief aim is not to lower the tariff too much, but to bring the people of America into line with the people of the world."

"We have no fear of labor opposition. Labor does not seek to run a business on a profit basis."

FATHER CHARLES O. RICE, Pittsburgh

**Now On Eastern Hook-Up**

*The Voice of Local 89*  
The Most Popular Italian Radio Hour  
By George Panels and Oreste Signori of International Fame

**DRAMATIC SKETCHES**

LUIGI ANTONINI  
First Vice-President, ILGWU, and General Secretary of Local 89

*In weekly comment on labor and political events*

**EVERY SATURDAY MORNING**

From 10 to 11 on Stations WENB (1260 Ke) New York WFAA (1230 AM) Philadelphia WABC (1580 Ke) New Haven WOC (1150 Ke) Boston

"**22**" and "**99**" Staff Entertain Turkey

The Staffs of Locals 22 and 89 Got Together for a Lovely Thanksgiving Party. The Picture Shows a Turkey. There is if You Look Closer You Can See Somebody Handling the Fowl a Glass of Ginger Ale.
**In the Cloak Joint Board**

**Whooping It Down**

DEPRESSION IS ON!  CUT TAXES!  CUT WAGES!  INCREASE HOURS!

Charlie Editor McCarthy is spilling another speech.

**Saturday Socials Head "35's" Cultural Program**

Preparing to open the educational season of the Cloak and Suit Pressers' Union, Local 35, with a big bang, the Educational Committee of the local announced its schedule of activities, headed by the novelty enterprise — Saturday social programs at regular headquarters — which will be placed on a larger scale this year.

The committee spent considerable time reviewing the educational activities of 1933, concluding that conventions hereafter would be placed on a more important basis. Body classes in the Jewish and English languages and in public speaking will be continued, but activities of wider and more general appeal will be given more space and greater stress.

The Good Fellowship Program, as they are called by Local 35, although last year, will be developed to a much larger basis. The most available talent, including stage and concert groups, will be brought to the club room headquarters which are open on Saturdays to the entire membership. As was the custom last year, no admission is charged for the recreational facilities of the headquarters, the program, the talking motion pictures or the refreshments served.

A vigorous attempt is being made to start a Local 35 chorus. Many members have already shown interest in the project with the result of a group and much success in the promotion of the activity.

Members of the educational committee of Local 35 include: Millicent Cohn, President; Ben Solomon, First Vice-President; Robert Mandelbaum, Second Vice-President; Morris Brenner, Secretary; and John Marks, Treasurer. Local 35, which was organized in 1932, claims to be the largest local in the United States, and is affiliated with the International Dry Goods Workers Union.

**Joint Board Collects $1,200 Fine from Contract Violator**

Pressers Move

Local 35 has moved to collect a fine of $1,200 from the operators of a contract labor union who violated the terms of their contract last month.

NAGLER WARNS TRUCK OWNERS

The persistence of many trucking firms in declining to sign the agreement with the Joint Board, according to the report of General Manager Nagler at the last meeting of the Joint Board.

Brother Nagler declared that the truck drivers have shown a dangerous tendency to disregard their agreements with the unions and that this trend must be stopped.

Replying to the truck owners' claims that newly opened inside plants were reducing their business because of decreased transportation of garments to contract workrooms, the General Manager declared that adjustments must be made within the bounds of our written agreements.

"This cut-down must not become exaggerated," Nagler stated. "We will not permit truck owners to drive work from one to another. We will not permit them to deprive our workers of their incomes.

Brother Nagler affirmed that the Union would take steps to safeguard the interests of the truck drivers if the situation were not corrected.

"Remedy this situation, or we will take our remedy," he said.

**Welcome Back Gen'l Manager**

The return of Brother Nagler to his managerial duties at the Joint Board after the summer campaign he conducted as standard bearer of the American Labor Party in the recent presidential campaign.

They Iron Out Skirt Presser Problems

Knights Workers in Mass Demonstration

Over a thousand members of the Joint Council Knights Workers' Union stopped work during the afternoon of Armistice Day to demonstrate against the sweating conditions in the Ridgewood area, Brooklyn.

The demonstration started at 441 Trowes Street, where a strike is being conducted against Schatz & Bright and then continued 8 miles west out of Ridgewood district. For three hours the members paraded, singing union songs, shouting the union slogans: "Wages 8, hours down, make Ridgewood a free town." "Don't sweat, strike!"

Carrying many banners in which the workers were urged to join the Union in order to improve their conditions, the Union made clear that neighborhood realize that the Joint Council Knights Workers' Union is serious in its desire and will not be pacifistic.

Wear A D N.

The demonstration was also aimed against sections of District Attorney Gompers's office which have sent union members and organizers to jail, whereas scale which had assail- nants and organizers to jail, whereas scale which had assail- nants and organizers to jail, whereas scale which had assail-

A three-hour parade through the streets of the neighborhood was returned to its starting point at a brief meeting Manager Solomon warned the District Attorney by five to stop acting as an agency for the Ridgewood blockade houses and the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce. The workers went home with the realization that the militant, disciplined parade made a favorable impression in the Ridgewood neighborhood and that the workers in the shops would know that the Union in the city, ready to continue in the organization of the entire industry.

Several Strikes

In addition to the two shop strikes in the Ridgewood district, the Schafit and Bright and the Friendly Knitting Mills at 25 Meadow Street the Union is also conducting the following strikes in other parts of the city:


The Union is also conducting a strike against the joker, Hiram Knitting, at 141 W. 36th St., N. Y. C. This is a jobbing employer employing a small number in the Ridgewood district.

"City of Village Charm" Lines Up With Union Against Open Shop Employer

Police Commissioner Mathias E. Speas announced that the Independent Clothing Company, Manhattan, Conn., has lost $600,000 worth of goods and the entire shop will be closed. The company's managers have asked the police to investigate the matter.

Settlement

Aside from strikes, there has been a settlement at the Aero-Klocktown Line, 2 Westport Place, N. Y. C. The strike was settled on the same day as the first of the mill's strike, which has been in progress for two weeks.

The Union has been able to get a settlement on the same day as the first of the mill's strike, which has been in progress for two weeks.

The "out-of-town registers" gained 1,000 members.

On the eve of departing for Boston, to attend the second quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of the Union, Vice-President Harry Waddell, general manager of the "independent" store, declared that the sale of dress and cloth workers located largely in Connecticut, Long Island, and New Jersey formed the basis of the new organization. Mr. Waddell added that in the last six months in all branches of the industry in the "out-of-town" area there has been very small growth.

Irritation Natural

Some who are working for only part time. It is only natural in this that the "out-of-town" workers should be irritated and under the impression that their work is being made up to New York or elsewhere, just as the New York workers are after work. This irritation was carried up the moral and spirit of the workers.

Wage Menacer

There is no bread in the stores and naturally, this is what is going to happen. The company is trying to keep up the price of bread in order to get the workers to return to work. The company is trying to keep up the price of bread in order to get the workers to return to work. The company is trying to keep up the price of bread in order to get the workers to return to work.

"We demand that all workers return to work immediately," said the company's manager. "We demand that all workers return to work immediately," said the company's manager. "We demand that all workers return to work immediately," said the company's manager.

New ideas for many reasons

Are good style in all the seasons.

JOIN YOUR CLASSES.

"Out-of-town registers" gained 1,000 members.

New York: "Federal law has just put the lid on the closed shop and to us that makes it the first step for getting better. Elmer M. Henrik, regional labor board director of the United Electrical Workers Union, which accords to the workers in the newly organized shop amounted to $2,150; the new shop gave an average of 25 dollars per worker, thus yielding a "sweat rate" of $50.

Glens Falls, N. Y. Celebrates

Local 176 Put Up Its Party Clothes and Celebrated at a Banquet, October 7 Last.
In Memory of the Haymarket Martyrs

Mary Deibler

Conference Program
The program for the first Educational Conference of the Illinois, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island Districts follows:

Friday, 15th:
7:00 — Banquet and Dance, Hotel Mellen, Fall River.

Saturday, Dec. 11:
10:00 — Round Table Discussion: "What Is the Purpose of Workers' Education?"—T. W. H. 
Society, Educational Dept., ILGWU, N.Y. C.
12:00 — Lunch: "Organizational Program for American Workers,"—J. J. Lane, Organizer ILGWU, Lowell, Mass.
1:30 — Round Table: "Legislative Program for American Workers,"—Frank Manuel, Educational Director, TWU, GC, CC.
4:00 — Bowling Meal. Leasing of local union's club.
6:00 — Plays and Chorus Rehearsal, Tech High School: "The Strike Breakers."—Taunton Group, "The Triangle Fire."—Portsmouth Group: "What Are We Writing For?"—Fall River Group: Fall River and West Warwick Choruses.

Sunday, Dec. 12:
10:00 — Business Meeting, College Club.
3:00 — Round Table: "1882 Program,"—Manager, District of Southern Mass. 
and N. D.

Company Unions
Spring fl
"It is in place," Vice-President Reinhart stated in further support of his point out that employers in the cotton garment business in Pennsylvania, are being gloating to recruit more and more to the unions to smooth out organization and unionization. In the last several years, making maximum progress in new underwrite when the employers began forming independent unions. This has electrified our work among the employees, who have dealt the year. Right now we have

Chairlady, Forest City Dress, Local 109, Scranton, Pa.

Secretary, Local 108, Harrisburg, Pa.

Mary was born in Berrysburg, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, and started her "career" in Warren Street Factory, Elizabethville, at the age of 14. She worked two hours before school and two hours after, summers meant a 64 hour week. She "graduated" to 50 hour week at the Elizabethville Dress — wages ranged from $3.50 and up.

She left the shop for 2 years at the University of Pennsylvania, and returned to the shop late in 1935 to find it unionized and considerably better. She was elected secretary, district council delegate, delegate to the Allied union state conference and delegate to the 23rd ILGWU Convention. Good work, Mary!

F. T. Bell, Fall River, Mass., a children's dress contractor employing 100 people, and the New England Rainwear employers of group of Bostons holding 40,000 workers.

Choirlady, Interborough Seating Co., Local 109, Scranton, Pa.

Jean is one of the new comers to the ILGWU but is already an old hand in the local and machinery of unionism. She represents the ILGWU in the Interborugh, Orphath factory of the Bergeyville & Spoke shops. After joining the union on a mass late April, the shop showed how it had absorbed the standards and ideals of collective action by going in style to enforce conditions in another shop owned by the same employer.

"Since then," writes Jean, "our complaints have been favorably received more standard and working time regulated. We are proud to say that we have a union out of ten per cent union shop with all the benefits of collective bargaining. Long live the ILGWU!"

Acting President, Local 108, Harrisburg, Pa.

Ann went to work at the age of 16... factory was a town of a neighbor... 60 to 70 hours a week was the usual thing... ILHA came to the rescue... but didn't last long... made Ann realize that she had no one to turn to with those of her fellow women workers could improve conditions.

"I have learned what it means to have a Union and to belong to it!"—Ann writes. She has been a member three and a half years... the Pendleton and Fall River factories were the ones on the picket line for two months during the Berlin Dress Company strike... elected vice-president of Local 108 about two years ago... now acting president... her local is proud of her.

Chairlady, Forest City Dress, Local 109, Scranton, Pa.

Sylvia Pike

"Weeh like one happy family," writes Sylvia about the Berg
nelse & Spoke shops... a happy happy family... with benefits and con.

ditions... cooperation on the picket line. Her shop is in the union last April and immedia
tly went to work getting the other shops working for the same employer.

Present conditions are only a beginning to Sylvia. "Dark days are over," she writes, "and we can look forward to a happier future under the banners of the ILGWU. Every member moves stronger and we will certainly do our utmost to keep the union strong and make it grow stronger."

Six Strikes
Still Pending
Of these 26 union shops 13 were struck and settled while 9 were reached through negotiations and without strikes.
At the present moment, Vice-President Reinhart is still working to reach 6 establishments in a shop where the workers are trying to take over their machines under apprenticeship agreements pending action by the National Labor Relations Board.
During this same period, seven of our local unions have been turned over to a new list of 30 shops under the jurisdiction of the Cotton Dress Section.
All these locals have a membership of over 1,000,000, and have been organized by the locals of 1,000,000, and have been organized by 4,000 members, while 1000 workers were employed in the shops which started operation or had permanently reduced their working hours...

CULTURAL MEETING SET BY MASS. AND R.I. LOCALS, DEC. 10

The First Educational Conference of the Southern Massachusetts and Rhode Island Joint Districts will be held at Fall River, December 10th, and will 250 delegates present.
A hotel, Fall River, Friday evening, December 18th, will open the sessions. Educational, social, and fraternal activities, bowling and bowling and billiards will be included in the program.

About 100 delegates from the Western, West Warren, Fall River, local are expected.

The complete program is given on another page.
"ONE STEP FORWARD; TWO STEPS BACK"

By Henry Zun

"One step forward and two steps back" is the phrase that the dignified representatives have swung into the dance routine of Government Labor, too, looked eagerly forward to the speech for it held in it some recognition of the movements of the Socialists, that Herbert Hoover's "do nothing" policy held no meaning. Some recognition of the fact that people are being thrown out of work and need relief, some program by which the suffering policy of the early New Deal would again be put into effect.

What they got was this: "I have reached the first realization that the social problems which face us today are essentially different from those which faced in the last four years... Today the situation is greatly changed. We are now nearing the end of one of the most active years in the history and history of the country. On the whole, this high level of activity has been of a healthy character, not the character that usually marks an unhealthy boom and precedes a serious depression."

The ghost of Herbert Hoover (which must surely be a winter ghost) that it was in 1929 would have a quite little laugh.

In a speech that in October, President Roosevelt gave to the country his reasons for calling a special session. Among those reasons he tried again to present the picture of the illness, sick and ill-looked, sickly, weak and ill-looked, ill. People would be adequately and adequately, bound to pay extra, speed up the whole of industry and bring an increasing number of farmers and workers to the market place.

"Buyers WANTED"

No one disputes the President's pronouncement that an increased number of workers and farmers buying an increased number of industrial and farm goods would be a bad thing, yet the first weeks of the special session found the wages and hours bill in a precarious position.

Towards the end of that session the Senate passed the bill which included provisions for a labor standards board with the power to adjust minimum wages and maximum hours according to the needs of the industry.

In no case was the board to set minimum wages at more than 30 cents an hour or maximum hours at less than 48 a week. Passage of the bill was held up in the House by a coalition of Republicans and conservative northern Democrats which refused to report the bill out. The session adjourned at that point.

Upon the opening of the special session, Rep. Mary T. Norton (D., N.J.), chairwoman of the House Labor Committee, to clear the way for the floating remains, wrote: Mrs. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John L. Lewis, chairman of Labor's Non-Partisan League, police future appointments of men upon their position on the measure as an issue. Lewis announced himself and the Lewis for the bill a few days ago in the Senate, announced himself and the Senator against the bill.

The House leaders have an assurance that the measure is acceptable to the National Labor Relations Board which is currently being established.

Green's Plan

"In coming against the Bill, Green stated his distrust of any government agency with the power to make administrative decisions with regard to labor. He contended that the federal government had too long had an unfortunate experience with the National Labor Relations Board. Green stated that the bill be referred to committee for revision, the revision to consist of the establishment of an impartial minimum wage and maximum hours law that would work in conjunction with the provisions in the Department of Labor.

In appointing to a board with the power to set minimum wages and maximum hours where collective bargaining is not in force, Green remembered the four that the labor standards board might not be able to reconcile collective bargaining and present law to which the Department of Labor.

Lewis's Position

Lewis was more positive in an announcing his stand on the wages and hours bill. The principle in sound, he said, and had such legislation been in some statute books in previous years greater progress would have been made in the wages and hours bill.

As presently drafted the bill is unsatisfactory, he continued, that 40 cents an hour and 50 cents an hour are the best possible and act on the advice of the President, he would not with them a number of 500 instead of 500 restrictions placed up on the board.

"But in the legislative situation today I say that the sum total of the act of Congress and the state in the face of the determined opposition must be done by those men who profit through substantial labor control."

Jobs Gone

Politanally Illustrating the necessity for speed in passing the wages and hours bill, and the launching of an aggressive anti-union campaign in boot shops, a boot shop in the national Congress, the Senate, announced itself and the Senator against the bill. The House leaders have an assurance that the measure is acceptable to the National Labor Relations Board which is currently being established.

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"In the legislative situation today I say that the sum total of the act of Congress and the state in the face of the determined opposition must be done by those men who profit through substantial labor control."

"It's not that they hate lynching more but they love the Wage-Hours Bill less."
2 and 1/2 Cents an Hour

That's What Dressmaking "Apprentices" Earn in Great Britain.

[The importance of the constant battle being conducted by the J.U.I. against the destruction of wages standards and other conditions of labor in the dressmaking and clothing industry is underlined by this article, specially written for "Justice."—The Editor.]

By F. L. McCarthy

"... We must exclude all these "sweat" shops, where child and labor "are outside" in this country. Now in Japan and Peru..."

I was standing on one of Brit- ain's notorious lunch breaks, waiting for the Monday night speaker, a Turly nice non labor child. I said to him, "What is the element industry?"

In Britain's clothing trade there is no child labor. They call it "Apprentice," but it's the same. You'll see them at the J.U.I. The law upholds it: Child labor? Horrors! Not Apprentice? But of course.

Yet, thirdly, gaunt, coated faintly with a thin veneer of pretended better, which dressmaking apprentice system is what we Americans call "Second Child Labor." But of responsibilities, and that is, that厂商 manufacturers who apply apprentice status to young women in the clothing industry, providing that the law has been violated. The question is whether or not the law has been violated.

For example, in Scotland, the legally fixed minimum wages for dressmaking apprentices are, during the first six months of employment, two and a half cents an hour; during the period of apprenticeship, which is four years, the basic wage per hour is reduced to one and a half cents per hour. Girls entering the trade at sixteen are allowed to receive two and a half cents per hour; at the age of fifteen, two and a half cents per hour.

The phrase is generally understood to mean that these young women are in fact child labor, and are therefore engaged in child labor, and are therefore exploited. This is the same as saying that the law is being violated.

The Eusit is, then, that a law that requires nothing more than the continuation of child labor must be regarded as being violated in providing the law as it is in the trade. The law def-ects that is to say, is not applied to all employers, is applied to all employers in the same way; it is not applied to all employers in the same way; it is not applied to all employers in the same way.

As a rule, the law is applied to all employers, and the law is applied to all employers in the same way. It is not applied to all employers in the same way. It is not applied to all employers in the same way.

In the meantime, the Va- rious Workers' Unions and Com- munist Workers are endeavoring to organize these young women and to in- resist any attempt to exploit them. The legal unions, hoping thereby to gain the consent of the conscience of the state, and to reduce the wages of the laborers, are doing the right thing to achieve the best end of child labor.

They Need That Buck

An Appeal in Story Form

By John Schelde

I TOLD YOU earlier about the way you can turn a decent life into a decent death. But I won't go into it now. You just read about it in the other twenty million workers who are as good as you. You've got to learn these. You don't need facts. You just need facts. You've got to know the facts. You've got to know the facts. You've got to know the facts.

You get a little cash in your pocket to spend. Enough to take Rosie or Jimmy to the movies. Sit in a pew at church and listen to a type of lecture. Rosie smiles at you, and Jimmy talks to the man. It's kind of nice, isn't it?

That's really what you're wearing. Rosie, Jimmy, and you. And you are wearing it when you know the men.

You're all right, Rosie, Jimmy, and you. You're all right, Rosie, Jimmy, and you. You're all right, Rosie, Jimmy, and you. You're all right, Rosie, Jimmy, and you. You're all right, Rosie, Jimmy, and you. You're all right, Rosie, Jimmy, and you.

You got your piece of work. You know how to make a doll's house. You know how to make a doll's house. You know how to make a doll's house.

Along comes something called the COOL. See you're not in a shop. You're in a shop. You're in a shop. You're in a shop. You're in a shop.

You get your piece of work. You know how to make a doll's house. You know how to make a doll's house.

You're all right, Rosie, Jimmy, and you. You're all right, Rosie, Jimmy, and you. You're all right, Rosie, Jimmy, and you. You're all right, Rosie, Jimmy, and you. You're all right, Rosie, Jimmy, and you. You're all right, Rosie, Jimmy, and you.

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**MUSIC**

By Hughen Leibman

A little with the fatherland of music and modernistic methods, the New York orchestra has been the leading light of the New York musical world and has driven itself to the edge of both the New York and New York markets with its concerts in the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, which are known to be some of the most acclaimed concerts performed. The orchestra was known to be some of the most acclaimed concerts performed, with its concerts in the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, which are known to be some of the most acclaimed concerts performed.

With the orchestra's recent appearance in the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, which is known to be some of the most acclaimed concerts performed, the orchestra was known to be some of the most acclaimed concerts performed. The orchestra was known to be some of the most acclaimed concerts performed, with its concerts in the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, which are known to be some of the most acclaimed concerts performed.

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Movies That Matter

"Black Fury," to be shown on December 2 in our Movies That Matter series, has provoked heated arguments. To some, it has meant the work of the miners was inspired by an anarchist solution of their difficulties. To others, it was a sympathetic portrayal of the men in the company towns before the United Mine Workers came back so splendidly. Against the attractive broach-taking shots of the miners' lives above and below ground.

"End of Chain Gang-Baled in Georgia," said the New York Times (Nov. 21, 1937). The movie, "I Am A Fugitive From a Chain Gang," to be shown on December 2, played a great part in the crusade against the barbarous treatment of prisoners. Paul Muni left an unforgettable impression upon movie audiences and some of our members should miss the chance to see him. Von Stroheim's masterpiece of realism, "Greed," will end its run on December 16. It was produced by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and adapted from "McTeague," a novel by Frank Norris. Stroheim insisted on shooting every scene against its original background and not one single scene was produced of filmed in the studio. The money is projected with all the slickness of Stroheim's realistic touch.

In view of the size of the audience, the films "Pershing" and "Off the Beaten Path" are being offered at the Student Pastime members are advised to secure a seat at the 6:00 P.M. at Labor Stage, 100 West 32nd Street.

Training Classes Are Popular

Attendance keeps high at our Monday evening Training for Trade-Union Service classes. Every teacher of mechanics and supervisors know the value of the underwater division of the ILGWU's Training for Trade Union Service school ("Omega") to the labor movement in the Garment industry.

"The Power of a Weapon in an Anarchist Organization," by J. Raymond Walsh, secretary of Harvard University's De- mocratic Union (November, 1937), to "Trade-Union Theory, Tactics, and Strategy," a study that can make good use of its summary of the existing historic events of the last two years composed with a sketch of their background and possible results.

Floyd Walsh, secretary of the CIO, quotes a good many things, but few teachers like workers' education and only to train workers how to manage their organizations, has not to form them of the kind of world they live in. They need to learn that their labor movement is why it has existed in all capitalist countries, where it is living, where it has hitherto in the path will be.

CIO and Workers' Education

"Hands Across the Sea"

In New York.

Every teacher of mechanics and supervisors know the value of the underwater division of the ILGWU's Training for Trade Union Service school ("Omega") to the labor movement in the Garment industry. Every teacher of mechanics and supervisors know the value of the underwater division of the ILGWU's Training for Trade Union Service school ("Omega") to the labor movement in the Garment industry.

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UNION HIGHLIGHTS
IN SOUTHWEST AREA

By Meyer Perlstein
Ralphamn Regional Director

For the last year we have been active in the organization of the Midwest Garment Company in Pitts-
burg, Kansas.

Discharges

Since our organizational drive means a number of our active girls working for the firm have been discriminated against, discharged, and
charged. The firm has closed down the factory as a threat, indicat-
ing that if the workers failed to unite the factory would be closed for good. The case was brought before the National Labor Relations Board, and the firm was given the chance to hold a hearing. After the hearing, the workers were transferred to another office, and the case was continued.

Leadership Developing

This local has made wonderful progress. It has developed a leadership consisting of three active girls, four active boys, and one active girl and one active boy as the officers.

They represent the United States Constitution and Buna Union Literature (See Story and Editorial). In Tupelo, Miss., the Above Group Came From Tupelo to Memphis, Tenn., for a Conference With Meyer Perlstein, Southern Regional Director. Left to Right (Top Row) Mrs. Mary Palmer and Mrs. Nancy Dussel; (Middle Row) Mrs. Harma Cawen and Miss Lena Johnson; (Bottom Row) Miss Ada Sleger and Mrs. Sarah Hunt Fuller.

KANSAS CITY HIGHER WAGE SPREADS

The members of Local 118, Cotton Dressmakers in Kansas City, held a very successful meeting last night. The discussion centered about the attitude of the Cotton Dress Company toward their workers. The workers have made great progress in negotiations with the company. The workers are very satisfied with their wages and working conditions.

COTTON LOCALS FOR SICK BENEFIT FUND

The earnings of the cotton dress trade in Kansas City, St. Louis, are much below those in the silk and woolen dress trades. The workers have established a sick benefit fund.

SICK BENEFIT

Three sick funds are in operation and sick benefit is paid to members. The silk dress store workers are still discussing the wisdom of investing an additional fund. In order to establish a sick benefit fund.

Dubuisson Blasts Mississippi for Its Un-American Laws

In a strongly worded telephone message to United States Senator Pat Harrison and Congressman John H. Rankin of Mississippi, President David Dubuisson blasted the Mayor and the governing body of Tupelo, Mississippi, for the passage of ordinances violating the Bill of Rights by prohibiting normal access of discussion on trade union membership.

Three days after that wire went forward, December 18, Warren Madden, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, issued a statement emphasizing the situation on the Mississippi and other communis in a personal appeal for common action before the United States Conference of Mayors meeting at Washington, December 27. The conference, called its attention to conditions in Tupelo.

The wire to Harrison and Rankin.

Tupelo, Mississippi, Mayor J. F. Maroney and Board of Aldermen approved new ordinances against noncommunal organizations, pending constitutional guarantees.

Active in Arkansas

NAACP

A group that successfully represents the Union, left to right: Josephine Smith, Forest City; Vera Herrick, Little Rock; Neil Brooks, Forest City.
Revolv of The "430"

It has come at last—the long looked for and much needed revolv within the American Medical Association. Four hundred thirty of the most distinguished physicians in the country have gone on record endorsing a declaration which includes the statement that "the health of the people is a direct concern of the government." Simple words, these, but nothing revolutionary in the sentence just quoted, but what a leap from the reactionary policies of the A. A. M. A.

The revolv of the "430" will have been long time. Had the American Medical Association faced the problem of inadequate medical care for the vast mass of our people fairly, the plan that is now before us would not have taken any longer to work its effect in our cities. But it did not. And the effect of this legislation has been to restrict our people's access to medical treatment, to increase the number of those in need of medical care, and to limit the number of physicians who are available to meet this need.

The "430" has been a milestone in the history of American medicine. It has marked a turning point in the way we think about health care and its financing. It has shown us that the health of the people is a matter of national concern, and that we must take steps to ensure that every person has access to the care they need.

Cultural Activities Attract Kansas City Negro Members

The Choral and Dramatic Activities of the Several Hundred Negro Members in Kansas City Attract Large and Appreciative Audiences

To Their Programs.

Edward F. Cassidy

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To Their Programs.
Duces Wild

"I don't believe it . . . they simply won't work!"

Mr. Ryan “Refuses” Under such a self-abasing
Reelection head the New
few days after the election returns of the municipal
press featured, a campaign, the business of the Trade
buildup issue. After Mr. Ryan had run out in a rather
depressing manner on the whole labor union
movement in New York in its support of Mayor La Guardia
and chose to tie his name to a fake “trade union party”
till of a vague Tammany kite, the reason for his
retirement was quite obvious, indeed. After all
inventory is taken, this Ryan episode might
building joined with them. This young picket line is
the liveliest thing Tammany has seen in a long while.

It is by far not an exceptional story. It is the
routine wherever the Union has had no chance to
appear on the scene—and in the fight for the sub-
merged workers in the sub-standard shops of our
industry. The Wages and Hours bill, which was
so calmly pigheaded in committee last June, is up
again for consideration at the special session of
Congress. There is minor talk abroad that anti-sweat-
shop legislation will be buried again by the anti-New
Deal forces who seem to have their way pretty
Washington. Our solons might read this
little story with some benefit for their tired and jangled

"Lost Horizon"

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JUSTICE

December 1, 1937

EDITORIAL NOTES...

The GEB

In Session

For the second time since our
convention at Maywood, the
General Executive Board of the Union met in quarterly session
in Boston last week.

Aside from its general importance to the high
command of the ILGWU as a halting point to take
inventory of organizational resources and strategy, this
meeting had to deal with several new phases of cur-
etent union life which have been washed up to the
surface of labor experience in recent months and
which have affected the ILGWU, like many other
unions, in a far-reaching way.

The latest business recession, on one hand, and a
general stiffening of the employer from on the other,
have thrown up a barrage of opposition to the trade
unions which advance the country over that is being felt with
equal keenness in the least protected, least organ-
ized sub-standard sectors of industry. In countless
instances, employers, by deftly turning the spirit and
the letter of the Wagner Act inside out, have begun to
foster company unions on an alarming scale, using
corrision and intimidation to create barriers for legiti-
mate unionism which the Act specifically is seeking to
prevent.

In the face of this resurgent stand of industrial re-
action, the organized labor movement still finds itself
divided and frequently, though it may break
through the very hands of its bitterest enemies.
True, the moves for labor peace are making percepti-
ble headway, yet far too slow to pour enough cement
and iron into the weakened backbone of the trade
union movement.

In our own industry we are facing trends which
will require open-eyed consideration of the highest
order for rational steering. The emergence in the
cost and suit industry, for instance, of such a prob-
lem as the "mannish" ladies’ garments that are being
produced in men’s clothing factories under a section
system, and the closely allied with it “overlapping”
phase which affects also the dress and some of the
miscellaneous trades, are symptoms of a development
that has a meaning far beyond the current hour.

We cannot solve these problems merely by looking
away from them, nor can we frighten them out of
existence with the aid of slogans. Denies, indeed,
should be made by dressmakers and cloaks by cloth-
makers. But frozen phrases like these melt in the
fire of daily change and experience. Dresses and
cloaks can be made and being made not only in one
or two markets but at an ever-increasing rate and
under varying conditions all over the country. We
have got to harness realities for the welfare of our
workers wherever they find them and at every chance
and turn, but, first of all, we must recognize realities
whether we like them or not.

The Fall work season, in particular each of our
industries and in every market, has been far from
good. What specific reasons are responsible for this
shump in women’s wear, aside from the general de-
cline that is affecting industry all over the country
at the moment, it is difficult to place a finger-on.

This touch of pessimism, unavoidable as it might be,
will not, however, be allowed to stand as the "brain-
tive leadership for the Union’s further advance and
greater consolidation. It may, perhaps, stress con-
solidation for the while rather than the final Speed
and momentum will reappear with the lifting of the
temporary clouds that for the present, are cast- ing
a shadow over industry and general activity in the
country.

Running Amuck

In Tupelo

In the day-by-day fighting rou-
tine of our Union we have been
faced with a situation that had
shaked away on conclusions of
dictatorial acts and attitudes on the part of
municipal officers. Biased treatment of union organ-
izers, persecution of strikers and disregard for ele-
mentary rights of union members have, indeed, be-
come part of the lore of the workers’ movement.

It took, however, the Board of Aldermen and the
Mayor of the town, Mr. Warren M. Tupelo, the other
day to run away with top “honors” for brazen
and high-handed illegality affecting union activity.
These worthies have, namely, quite solemnly passed
an ordinance failing the conditions in sight
of citizens to approach workers for the purpose of
obtaining membership into any trade union or labor
guild and likewise prohibiting distribution of litera-
ture with a view to organizing the workers. Moreover,
these Hitler-like decrees were preceded by the
action of the Mississippi Secretary of State in
granting charters to company unions and three other
arment making firms after complaint of violation of
the Wagner Act had been filed by the Union with
the Regional National Labor Relations Board.

All this happened, it is worth noting, after an anti-
labor vigilante group, organized by the employees,
and parade as a “citizens committee,” had for the
better part of the past year engaged in a witches’ hunt
of union organizers of the town and staying in true Nazi
fashion bonfides of union literature in the streets of Tupelo.

Shedding light on those abuses of law frustration
in many cities through the connivance of the very
men who are sworn to uphold the law, the charges
brought last week against Mr. Warren Tupelo, the
National Labor Relations Board, before the an-
ual session of the United States Congress of
Mayors, assume special significance and punch.

Mr. Tupelo, mayor, murder, and kidnappers,” said Mr. Menden,
"have been committed with impu-
licity in some cities against American citizens whose
only offense has been that they were union organizers.
Among these are the three massacres occurring in
circumstances in which the criminals could not pos-
sibly have escaped detection unless the police had
been under instruction that no crimes against these
people were to be gone unpunished.

As far as this “martial law” business in Tupelo is
concerned, it is quite natural that the local will
not be stopped by it as it has not been “stopped”
by acts of legality on the part of bosses and boss-in-
spired town moguls in other spots of the land.
If local disregard for law in Tupelo continues, the
Union, we are confident, will not hesitate to proceed
to the highest court in the land to determine whether
every city in Mississippi, or elsewhere, which is a part
of as far as we may recall, of these Union states, can
with impunity defy the operations of a federal law
passed for the protection of the right of working
people to organize into trade unions everywhere in
the country.

Less Than

$2.50 a Week

This story comes out of Trenton, New Jersey’s capital.
Three 15-year-old girls, hop-
ing to augment the meager incomes of their families,
got to work into a silk dress shop. This school girls were
compelled to pay a "registration" fee for the opportunity to
"learn" to operate a sewing machine. At the end of two weeks they were
to be regularly paid. They found that their wages
averaged less than $2.50 per week.

Pretty soon these children discovered that there was
an ILGWU local in town, and they quickly
learned about the wages and conditions it had
in other shops. So, without losing time, they joined
with the rest of the young folks in the shop and went
out on strike. Girls from another shop in the same