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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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UNITY HOUSE OPENS DOORS FOR 1925 SEASON

Two Special Train Will Carry Guests to Opening Festivity on Friday—Five Hundred Friends of Unity Registered for Week End—President Sigman, President William Green of A. F. of L., Secretary Baroff, and Many G. E. B. Members to Attend—An Elaborate Concert Program for Saturday Night.

All told, the opening of the Unity House for the first time under the direction of the International promises to be an unusually attuned affair and a bright forerunner of the most successful season Unity has known in the seven years of its existence.

G. E. B. Adop Important Decisions at Chicago Meeting

Vice-President Amour Appointed International Representative in Canada—Club Suspended From International—Members of Executive Board of Local 22 Charged With Acting Against the Interests and Spirit of Unity—Will Be Tried by New York Joint Board.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of the L. Il. G. W. U. was therefore conducted briefly, largely only as a matter of the most important decisions that the meeting had adopted. At the second two days of the meeting were confined to report making, first, by President Sigman and Secretary Baroff, and later by the members of the Board. President Sigman reported on conditions in Chicago, Cleveland, Cinncinati, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Unemployment Relief Started In N. Y. Cloak Industry

Fund Begins to Function on Monday Last, June 9—First Two Checks Paid Out By Chairman Battle of the Governor’s Commission—President Sigman Delivers an Impressive Speech—Unemployment Benefit Not a Charity. It is a Distinct Gain for The Workers.

On Monday morning, June 8, the committee members therefor the United Cloak Industry of New York and all affiliated unions and very impressive surround. The initial payments were made in the presence of a large gathering, representative of every factor in the industry, in the headquarters of the International, in the main building.

Local 66 Demands Liberation of Political Prisoners in All Lands

We received the following resolutions at a member meeting of the Bonnae Needlewomen’s Union, Local 66 of the L. Il. G. W. U., on the subject of political prisoners in all countries. The resolutions were adopted by an overwhelming majority, after a group of Communists had offered vigorous and rather today opposition to it.

Resolution Adopted By Local 66 Needlewomen’s Union

Whereas, there are more men and women imprisoned today for opinion than before in the history of the world; and

Whereas, this condition applies equally to so-called “liberal” governments as well as to other governments preserving Hindus and Egyptians by the thousands, as to pure and simple democracies like Spain and Hungary; and

Whereas, Russia, with its so-called Workers’ Government, is no different in this respect from capi-

talist Poland, Italy, France, Germany, many of the United States, where thousands of the finest and noblest minds are imprisoned and tortured because they think differently from those in power; be it

Resolved, that we, the Bonnae Needlewomen’s Union, Local 66, L. Il. G. W. U., in meeting assembles on May 23, 1925, at 220 East 26th Street, New York City, hereby demand immediately the release or distinct qualification all such governments as are imprisoning men and women for political opinion, and call upon all fair-minded people to do likewise, in order that the conscience of the workers would be arched between prison doors opened to such an are now suffering because they had dared to express versus contrary to those in power.

NATHAN RIESGEL
Secretary, Bonnae Needlewomen’s Union.
Unemployment Relief Started on June 8

(Continued from Page 1)

G. E. B. Adopt Important Decisions at Chicago Meeting

(Mr. James Conover, the manager of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, was the able administrator of the office.

At the end Mr. Battle delivered the 100th report to the Board.

Local 5.

Testimonial Presented by Local 50 To International on May 24, 1925

We, the members and officers of the Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 50 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, do hereby present on this day of May Twenty-Fourth, One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Twenty-five to celebrate solemnly and joyfully the conclusion of twenty years of our existence as a labor organization, feel impelled by deepest emotion to testify to a sacred sentiment uppermost in all our minds:

On this day of our Twentieth Anniversary, speaking for ourselves and for the other thousands of workers in the Waist and Dress Industry of Philadelphia who have lived and fought and struggled to promote the cause we love, we present to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, our parent body, and to the General Executive Board, its guiding head, our humble and modest testimonial, a testimonial which no mere words may attempt to describe or recognize the never-failing interest and unflagging assistance, with which our International Local No. 50 always upheld our hands in time of stress and strife and has guided our path with sound counsel and cooperation in time of constructive industrial peace.

We raise our voices in one great solemn pledge forever to remain loyal to the proud banner of our great international Union, side by side with the other fighting divisions of our glorious International Union, always in the vanguard, with our faces toward the rising sun of proletarian emancipation.

DRIVE TO ABOLISH PRISON-LABOR MADE GARMENTS YIELDING MATERIAL RESULTS

The Joint Committee on Prison Labor in the garment trades, which is formed of representatives of the United Garment Workers of America and the United-Made Garment Manufacturers' Association of America, and which has been carrying on for quite some time a campaign against prison-made garments, has just made public the news that one of the largest prison-labor contracting firms in the country, controlling seventeen prison factories, has announced that it is taking all the advertising brands out of the prisons.

The official announcement of the company says: "We are among the trade a certain reluctance to handle prison-made products." This "reluctance" is the direct outgrowth of the activities of organized labor against this evil. This campaign has been directed on behalf of the United Garment Workers' Union by Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare, a woman, however, still other prison labor contractors, and garments are still being turned out in the prisons by garments and unbranded heads of but one company have been driven out of the prisons, but the heads of other prison labor contractors and unbranded prison-made goods still floods the market.

The Joint Committee of Prison Labor has recently forwarded a letter to 37,000 local unions throughout the United States, requesting them to give this drive all possible assistance by insisting that the Garment Workers' label as a means of ensuring that the garment is positively Union-made and was not produced in a penal institution under the lock and key of the manufacturer, without any remuneration at all or for a pitiful rate.

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Mitchell Designing School
The Label at Work
A Review and a Report

By DR. HENRY MOSKOWITZ,
Director Label Department, Joint
Board of Sanitary Control
of New York

Readers of "Justice" will be very much interested in the first few months of the functioning of the "Prosania" Label in the cloak and suit industry.

The Label was introduced in the Cloak Industry on September 22nd, 1925, and was put into operation in a few weeks.

Despite the problem of administration, which had to be solved, and because both the workers and the employers required considerable instruction and education respecting the significance and the enforcement of the Label, it is safe to say that half of the Fall season of 1925, 1,147,650 "Prosania" Labels in the Cloak and Suit Industry were sold.

The Spring season of 1925 in the Cloak Industry showed the results of the preceding Fall season, and the Spring season of 1925, 1,531,100 Labels were sold in the Cloak Industry as an addition to the number of labels covered in 1921. We sold, therefore, about 500 per cent more Labels during the Spring season of 1925. This is partly accounted for by the fact above referred to that we introduced the Label late in the Fall season. The number of Labels sold up to date, are 6,248,729, covering 1,690 shops out of 1,754.

The "Prosania" Label was introduced in the Dress and Waist Industry during the first two months of April and May, 1925. The total number of periods of five weeks, 1,717,500 Labels were sold covering 1,144 shops out of 1,282. This is an extraordinary record, as many of the shops uncovered were closed and not working.

It is reasonable to expect larger sales in the Dress and Waist Industry than in the Cloak Industry.

While this is a record of substantial sales, it represents only a beginning. For, the amount of Labels thus far sold represents about 59 per cent of the number of Labels in the Cloak Industry. We are unable to ascertain the percentage of the season's business of the Dress and Waist Industry as the Label has only recently been introduced.

Inspection Service

The activities of inspection will also interest readers of "Justice". The Board started its inspection service on October 1, 1925, in Chicago, the central to most of the Label Zones.

It added another in January, 1926. The purpose of inspections is to ascertain whether the Label is correct in the shops of the manufacturers and jobbers having an agreement with theJoint Board of Sanitary Control. The workers' union has a "Prosania" Label, or carry the "Prosania" Label. We were delayed in establishing inspection service because of the battle of the Board of inspection was questioned by representatives of the employers, and we could not exercise this right until it was publicly approved by the Governor's Commission in its decision rendered on February 6th, 1926.

Up to date the inspections of the Label Division have covered the entire Cloak Industry. Wherever they have been made, the inspection work has been carried on in cooperation with the Joint Department of the Union which refers them to the Board for investigation and action, and the Board will certify each complaint is returned to the Label Department.

Through the active cooperation of the Label Union Department, under the leadership of Mr. Charles Jacobson's able super-

Organised Labour In United Drive
To Reach Negro Workers in N. Y. C.

Without pomp and almost unob-
erved, there was born in New York
City on Saturday, May 23, a move-
ting which has been hailed here and be-
come an important factor in the life
of the Negro workers. White and
Negro trade union delegates from
eighteen local trade unions, of Negro
employees, met at that date in Arling-
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ing the question of joint efforts in or-
GANizing Negro workers. Mr. Hugh
Fraser of the A.F. of L. was the
principal speaker.

Out of the conference emerged the
Trade Union Committee for Organiz-
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In the rapid industrial development
of the United States in recent years, with its consequent urbanization of population, hundreds of thousands
abnormally from the great industrial
centers—has brought home to both white and black trade unionists the

fact that in order for them to enjoy the
benefit of industrial democracy they
must further progress, every worker, re-
gardless of sex or race, must be or-
nized. For the first time, as a result
we have formed the Trade Union Com-
mitee for organizing Negro workers. The success of our at efforts necessarily be devoted toward the Negro worker, we will not neglect the interest of the white workers. This
movement will serve to remove much
of the prejudice, hatred and suspi-
cion that is fostered by the white
black and white workers. It will help to educate both to an understanding that regardless of race, social condi-
tion, labor is the common denom-
inator of all of us, and that all workers have a common economic interest.

"A good future lies ahead of our
movement; we hope soon to be able
particularly the Negro, that the Negro
workers will no longer be considered
as a separate problem or a separate
union, but as a part of the great
union movement.

The National Women's Trade Union League conducts a training school for Negro women workers, in New York City. This institution, located in Chicago, is unique in its field. It is a school for women only, because the League specializes in women's work.

And of one of their greatest prob-
lems is this: how to reach the almost
three million women in the United
States who are in industry but not
organized. The school trains for
leadership in the labor movement spe-
cially for the task of organizing
workers, and its scholarships are open to any union member who is in the
status of pre-senior ability who give promise of future usefulness. It is a sort of postgradu-
ate school for women workers, and
must be already familiar with ac-
tual work conditions and ready to
become leaders in the movement with the theory of industrial rela-
tions.

In the twelve years of its existence the League's school has trained some
of the ablest women found in the
American labor movement today.

What the School Offers

The school, which is located at
211 South Ashland Boulevard, the
executive headquarters of the Na-

The Women's Trade Union League's
Training School

The question of Negro workers is
problem than that of Negro unions. The
school is the only industrial school of its
kind, for only Negro women. There
must be already familiar with actual
work conditions and ready to be a
member of a good standing of a
union affiliated with the American
Federation of Labor, and able to
integrate himself with the trade
union movement, the motive, that is of
terior. Other barriers can be overcome.

same as that of the employer's, there
is no nonsense of trade rivalries, of
trade union representation, but
rather a common ground over which
they can cooperate: the necessity of
the development of the full potential
of a particular locality, or of the
particular trade, or of the industry.

The school offers training for
leadership in the labor movement.

JOUSTICE

Organised Labour in United Drive
To Reach Negro Workers in N. Y. C.

Without pomp and almost unob-
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To Reach Negro Workers in N. Y. C.
Forgiving Our Debtors

By NORMAN THOMAS

The question of Allied debts has been brought sharply into the fore- ground of international politics, confronting our government's request to the debt- ors to negotiate terms of settle- ment. We are not at all in sympathy with the intention of our government to try out these huge debts in this way. We believe in the peace and prosperity of the world and the American people to try to make good in this huge undertaking. Of course the debt is ours. It was incurred in war that was of far more vital concern to America than to the other powers that paid the bill.

Certain applicants, whose claims are not recognized by the Allied powers, seek to have them to the debtors of a nation that is as yet not ready to pay a debt.

And so it goes. The Dutch plan, im- pressively advanced, is that we were at last a step toward a common- sense handling of German indebted- ness, and was a step toward reasur- ing the international field required consistent influence on the whole question of debts. The Allies have made a move to gain the peace and prosperity of the world. To this conference should go American plans to see what is possible and to negotiate debts. We should not be bound by too rigid instructions. There are plans in the field to settle the whole pattern. A logical plan that will give all our debtors a fair and logical plan. But it is all right for us to see that this is not the case. It is all right for us to see that this is not the case.

Thus, in America's great oppor- tunity to win the peace, States- man Browning recently computed that if all debts were paid, it would be given England the yearly reduction of $100,000,000, a sum to maintain our army and navy. Any- thing that would permit us to reduce the scale of reduction of the resumption of increasing the possible European purchases of our foodstuffs and man- ufactured goods and to sell our dollars and the rest. Above all, it would pay in terms of that good will which is in the basis of peace.

Debtors or Reserves

Suppose you were an old man un- able to pay your debts. You are in a position to support you. Would you rather refuse to pay your debts? How much would you refuse? How much would you refuse? Would you refuse to pay the debts against which we would cost us far more than the whole debt is worth. If we were to pay in full, we would bring about better relations and greater prosperity in Europe and more friendly relations, and the benefit would be money well invested. The amount outstanding necessity is some guarantee that the debt shall not be spent on greater armaments.

In this connection we must remem- ber how shaped is the whole Great Britain is debtor to the nation, yet it is rather to like amount as regards her European Allies, to say nothing of Germany. Further, is a debtor to us and to Great Britain, yet creditor on the whole.

The faculty is drawn from the fields of university and high school teaching, social service work, engineering, and the law. In the year 1917 it will consist of about twelve members, or at least one to every four or five students. A council of some twelve men and women, representing many departments of view, is kept separate from the student body. It is kept secret from the students and it is kept secret from the students of the university.

The conference committee has in- itiated the American Labor Party, the Socialist Party, and other labor- oriented organizations to go to the peace conference. Many of the plans have so far failed, yet they are still trying. The conference committee has invited the American Labor Party, the Socialist Party, and other labor- oriented organizations to go to the peace conference. Many of the plans have so far failed, yet they are still trying.

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Labor Fusion in New York On June 30th

On Saturday afternoon, June 30th, there will be held in New York City, at Beekman Hall, 216 East 5th Street, the First Annual Labor Party conference to consider plans for unity- ing the political forces of the workers- for the sake of the laboring men of America.

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Three Months of I. L. G. U. Activity

We cannot recall a more harmonious and business-like meeting of the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. U. since the organization was established, and it just concluded its labors in Chicago on June 6, after ten arduous sessions. Our correspondent who accompanied us to Chicago has developed a very favorable impression of the men of the Executive Board, and Chicago and has held it in its grip during the whole week of the I. L. G. U.'s meeting. The members of the Executive Board are not concerred in vain against the earnest desires of the members of the Board to know something about the social, economic, political and educational interests of the Negro. The Committee on Labor Legislation, which has taken on a liberal and objective mood. Notwithstanding the unceasing laborious atmosphere, we would not describe the meeting as a more meaningful one than any other in the room. There was the comforting effect in that small room in the Morrison where we met. We left the meeting with an unexplainable faith that the I. L. G. U. has acted upon each of its important lessons that they offered, and that it is facing the future with a new spirit.

We should like to warn the reader against the deception that the session at the I. L. G. U.'s meeting was a hollow declaration by the men of the Board. The statements of the Secretary-Treasurer and of the Vice-President and the lengthy analysis which followed were a warning to the meeting to make the sessions lively and interesting, in addition to the excellent discussion. We hope that the meeting was a success and that the men of the Board were successful in making the sessions lively and interesting, in addition to the excellent discussion. We hope that the meeting was a success and that the men of the Board were successful in making the sessions lively and interesting.

President Sigman's report occupied forty minutes of the discussion, a long session, unnecessary language, but presented a clearcut report of all that took place during the three months' session, covering the dark sides as well as the bright, and offering suggestions for the future. Indeed, there were enough shadows in the report to indicate that there are still at work in our Union destructive influences which should find no room to develop. The statement that the whole Union is like a giant, that the Union is at this moment difficult to forestall. Two things, however, appear to be very important in connection with the Chicago dress makers, who are well aware that the Union has not yet arrived at the end of its struggle with the manufacturers, but are in a position to demand an accounting from them. Of course, the Inter- nal Revenue Department has honored activity of any character, and the failure of the taxes to be collected by the Internal Revenue Department.

The Union has, no doubt, learned something from the struggle in the big picture drawn by President Sigman. The statement that the workers have not yet come to realize the importance of collective bargaining.

The Union has, no doubt, learned something from the struggle in the big picture drawn by President Sigman. The statement that the workers have not yet come to realize the importance of collective bargaining.

According to the report of President Sigman, the prospects in the Chicago dress industry are getting constantly brighter, and the unionization of the Chicago dress makers is now in a better condition than it has been for some time. The Chicago dress makers have had a pretty good season, and the depression which has prevailed among them only a few months ago has now all but disappeared.

The so-called "sit-down," which only received a preliminary hearing among the Chicago dress makers is now also a matter of the past. The Chicago dress makers are in a position to make the sessions lively and interesting, in addition to the excellent discussion. We hope that the meeting was a success and that the men of the Board were successful in making the sessions lively and interesting, in addition to the excellent discussion. We hope that the meeting was a success and that the men of the Board were successful in making the sessions lively and interesting.

President Sigman remarked in this connection, "that we are too busy. The moment an idea occurs to us, we put it on paper and try to see if it will work. The idea is the best solution. We must never act upon the impulse of the moment; we must never do anything we cannot keep our hands clean of strikes. Let us think twice and then think three times before we act once."

This advice has made a deep impression upon the members of the Board, but the more because in making such a statement, the President said, that President Sigman did intend to hold himself entirely blameless. In speaking of Chicago, mention, of course, must be made of the mills which affect the local cloth and dress industry. They are all the cloth and dress centers all over the country. The Chicago dress makers have had a pretty good season, and the depression which has prevailed among them only a few months ago has now all but disappeared.

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The Chicago dress employers are kept fully informed about this revival of activity among the workers in the trade, and from all indications they seem to be rather uneasy concerning the approaching conflict. Whether this will lead them to avoid a strug- gle, or take the one which it is hoped will bring the Chicago dress makers back into the fold again, is a matter of the future. We hope that the meeting was a success and that the men of the Board were successful in making the sessions lively and interesting, in addition to the excellent discussion. We hope that the meeting was a success and that the men of the Board were successful in making the sessions lively and interesting.

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of our industry because it feeds, as it has always felt, that its distress and its efforts for a fairer and more equitable distribution of the welfare of the industry as a whole. That is why it unhesitatingly laid before this commission its program, the partial achievement of which was celebrated last Monday.

This was the central thought of President Sigman's speech last Monday. It was the central thought of all the spokesmen who started to function in the cloak trade of New York. It made a deep impression upon all who gathered to witness the ceremony in the huge exhibition hall of the convention center at the present location of the Trades Union, which can only be advanced by an organization which feels itself strong to defend its position, and which requires neither empty showmanship nor vain threat for the success of its Industrial program,

...by a labor organization which would by all means avoid a fight it deems superfluous and unnecessary, but which would never shun a battle that is forced upon it by its opponents.

A few more words about this occasion. The debate of unemployment and unemployment insurance. There is, under the present condition of long "slack" periods in the industry, a very important achievement for the cloakmakers. President Sigman had pointed out in his speech how hard it has been for some workers to apply occasionally to charity for aid and how this necessity is definitely done away with now by the introduction of out-of-work benefits. We doubt, however, whether there is as much urgency as there exists in our trades a general necessity to apply in time of idleness for aid even to our own Fund, it serves to indicate that something is radically wrong with the industry. The unemployment funds in this state are not large enough, and the Union is fully aware of this function of unemployment insurance and regards it merely as an entering wedge that will open the door to permanent unemployment compensation.

Mr. George Gordon Ball, the chairman of the Advisory Commission, considered, in his talk, the unemployment insurance reversion with the technical expression which the cloak industry, with its adjacent fields, can bring prosperity to the population of the Egyptian lowlands. It may be a pretty metaphor, we admit, though not quite a correct one on economic grounds. We shall probably be able to chase the wolf away from the door, it is true, but it will never bring prosperity to our cloakmakers. Prosperity to them will come through a complete understanding of the consumer and by a complete adoption of all modern, progressive programs of industrial reforms submitted by the Union to the Governor's Commission.

We have never doubted that the fairness and the equity of this program will sooner or later be recognized and that it will have its effect. We have believed deeply in the moral power of Mr. Sigman's words, and if anyone of those who have listened to President Sigman's talk on the occasion of the opening of the Unemployment Insurance Commission had his way, such approach would have vanished then and there. With such a Union and with such leadership, the cloakmakers of New York cannot lose a just cause.

THE REOPENING OF THE UNITY HOUSE

The Unity House has become, in the course of the seven years of its existence, a real institution in the life of our Union. It has become an indispensable part of our movement principally because it has been, from the first day of its inception, an apparatus of creation and creation of our own workers. Working girls had the vision and the desire to create a place in New York, a place for the unionists, a place for the workers, where the listener would not forget that a part of it is the Union and the workers in whom it represents, that it is an expression of thanks given not by the inferior, but by the superior, a place of pride which, coupled with self-dignity and self-respect on the part of the producers in our industry, the cloakmakers.

The reader will find some extracts of President Sigman's speech elsewhere in this paper. We shall, however, draw attention to one point which was particularly appreciated by the audience and which deserves reiteration and further thought. It touches upon the subject of fighting methods years ago and today.

Time was when our workers had been in substance if not in heart, the protectors of the Union and their bosses were delivered to the government. In those days, the workers could wield only one weapon of occasional defense, only one form of expressing their wrath and accumulated bitterness. They had no legal means—scissors and press iron—and would cease work. Their misery and woe were so great, indeed, that they could barely formulate it in terms of demands, and what they could state in words was too little to rouse the strike. Thus it went on for years, until the galeta period in our industry finally came to an end. An epoch of civilised negotiation begins with the giving of workers a voice, and the recognition of some mutuality of interest in the industry from which we all derive our means of livelihood.

This new method, of course, also involved fighting, keen and often obstinate struggling, but it was and is undeniably higher a more humane and a more purposeful form of fighting than the old. It is quite true that the pioneers of our movement had no other alternative but constant guerilla warfare, but that, on the other hand, when they had formed such a body, under changed circumstances, must forever follow in their footsteps. They have by their courageous fighting paved the way for more humanitarian fight methods for us; they have won in blood and in fire the victory by the dint of their sacrifice they could not have made us so much comparatively easier.

This change in fighting methods is responsible for the creation of such an agency, for instance, as the Advisory Commission, which acts as intermediary between the public and the cloakmakers as it is, in a position to listen to our demands and to judge our opponents' counter proposals in a detached and honest light. The Union has consented to accept Governor Smith's proposal of a commission to investigate the

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What Tom Mann Says About "The Women's Garment Workers"

1 Adelaide Road, Brooklyn, Long Is., May 26, 1926.

To Comrades Morris Sigman and Abraham Baroff, Internationals, Women's Garment Workers' Union, 3 West 16th Street, New York.

Sirs and Brothers:

We were glad enough to send me a copy of Dr. Levine's book "The Women's Garment Workers." I previously acknowledged this. I now, having read it, desire to thank you heartily for the privilege I have had; I consider this book the greatest contribution to the labor movement that has ever been made. The laboring people will support you in the largest democratic sense as indeed it was, but evidently, Dr. Louis Levine was the man to do it. The records of the struggles are absorbingly interesting, and the lessons to be learned therefrom I hope are not forgotten.

I have been especially interested in the last four chapters, these alone are a good contribution to Industrial History, I have had the honor of introducing Dr. Levine on a number of occasions and hold him in the highest esteem. If it is convenient I shall be glad if you will convey my warmest regards.

Yours truly,

FAMILIARLY YOURS. TOM MANN.
"A Book for Workers of All Time"

A Review of "The Women's Garment Workers"

By Dr. Louis Levine, in the American Federationist, May, 1925.

TAKING its second Avenue El

to the "women's district," the

passenger stands on the train on
either side of the window of the

trolley, as the car goes by,

saw on both sides of the way gives

you a glimpse of one or two shops

that close their doors at two or three

o'clock in the afternoon, and the

action of the locals in a program of

job action.

The greatest success of the gar-

tment unions was in the cloak trade in

New York in 1910. This strike ended

in a victory for the workers in the

form of 42 cents per hour. In the

meantime the union had raised the

minimum wage in the industry to $2

per week, a considerable step

forward.

The extension of the organization

was continued and the union

spread to other industries in the

country. The factories where

women were employed were

almost universally the union

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and industries and the

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A review of May In Industry.

This is a period at which different

industries show different tendencies,

so that it is difficult to speak of the

clothing industry as a whole. Clothing

making is still extremely depressed.

The drop in iron and steel produc-

tion has been in progress over the

year, and the employment situation

for the iron and steel workers has been

very active, though for a time there was

a marked reduction in the building

of new residences. Cotton, cotton

textile manufacturing is better, than for

several years.

New Words! New Words!

Many combined words and

fancy pronunciations, and defined in

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

The "Supreme Authority" — Get the Beat!

Here are a few samples:

agriculturist

social abstraction

for the moment of poverty.

Air Controller

capital ship

for the "dreadnoughts" of the

business

irregular

parasites

shown

Pig Day

Red Sea

B. P. boat

Blue Cross

camp-fu"girl

In this dictionary:

Information Soroing Yon

2700 Pages — 6000 Distinctive Words

Classified under 90 Departments.

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Classified under 90 Departments.

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Classified under 90 Departments.
LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

Tax Publicity Upheld; Can't Conceal Incomes

The government has lost its suit to keep secret the amount of income tax returns individuals have paid.

The United States Supreme Court unanimously reverses the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the naming of the taxpayer and the amount of tax is privileged. The department was given the information by a taxpayer who refused to pay his taxes.

"Information which everybody is at liberty to acquire and the acquisition of which Congress seemed especially desirous of facilitating, in the absence of any clear and positive provision to the contrary, can not be regarded otherwise than as public property."

So-called "Charity" Is Good Money-Getter

The public is assaulted by money as so-called charitable agencies who pocket for themselves 50 per cent of the contributions, said Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Public Welfare of New York City, in a paper read to a conference of charities and correction.

"There are many appeals for charity," continued Mr. Coler, "that are made by persons on a percentage basis, even 60 and 70 per cent, and even more, who are really collecting alms for themselves rather than for the charity they are using as a means of livelihood."

The Commissioner said his department had frequently thwarted in attempts to curb these practices, the offenders taking refuge in injunctions, which stayed the Commissioner's hands until after the fraudulent affairs were out of the way.

Delegates to the conference suggested that a state licensing system would put an end to such abuses.

Unions Can Enforce Their Regulations

The New York Court of Appeals has upheld the jurisdiction of international unions to enforce local laws upon local units.

The case concerned a local union which denied the right of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters to order the locals of White Plains and Tarrytown to unite with the local in this city.

The court held that the locals are practically one, and the General Executive Board of the United Association instructed President Coefield to perfect their amalgamation. This was opposed by the White Plains locals, who carried the matter to the courts that ruled against the United Association.

These decisions are reversed by the Court of Appeals which upholds the long line of decisions that courts cannot interfere with a voluntary association as long as its conduct agrees with its constitution and by-laws.

Casdena Labor Shocks

Employment records in Los Angeles were condemned by Chief of Police Heath, who urged the adoption of measures to control these exploitations.

"The police are doing this," he accused, "because they are guilty of sharp practices, excessive charges and other extortionate methods.

"Workers seeking employment are imposed upon," he said. "They are harder pressed with debt, increased personal and brought to the courts at every time they are struggling to survive their job.

The chief's position is in line with organized labor's demand that private employment offices be controlled.

Textile Industry in Bad Shape

The textile industry is suffering from ancient machinery and a refusal to change in accordance with conditions, according to Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America.

The mills that formerly produced plain cotton goods and have met the changed conditions will survive, but those mills management who refuse to meet the demands of the competitive world will find themselves in an unsound position.

It is this class of employers, who blame other things or other people for the existing condition in the textile industry," Mr. McMahon said.

"Let those cotton and wool mills put back into their pipes a portion of the excess profits of the last few years in the shape of new machinery and they will soon find sufficient incentive for investment.

There is a surplus of ancient machinery in most of our mills. It is a drag on improved machinery.

It is a waste of money and energy to partly install a plant with new machines and leave the other part of the plant with antiquated machinery.

President McMahon warns woolen textile employers that their wages will be reduced if they remain unorganized.

"The men and women in the woolen and worsted mills must be prepared for the worst," he said. "This warning to the workers is not furry, but based on facts, after thorough investigation."

Survey of Poor Shows 94 Per Cent Defective

A HEALTH survey shows that 94 per cent of the members of families coming from the shelters are suffering from malnutrition, while one in five of the poor are physically defective in some respect. The survey covers 62 families of 373 individuals selected at random, as typical.

Forty-two per cent of the adults and 86 per cent of the children were found to be undernourished and suffering from one or more of the diseases which result from insufficient nutrition.

Peas, carrots and eggs and 72 per cent of the children were found in need of dental treatment. Respiratory defects, chiefly asthma and coughs, were found in 42 per cent of the children. Defective eyesight was found in 25 per cent of the adults and 37 per cent of the children.

TOWARDS UNITY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The conditions in the Communist trade union movement of Czechoslovakia are manifestly chaotic. Their trade union policy was very clear; for the Communists have always simultaneously instructed their adherents to form trade unions of their own, and to remain in the Federation unions.

Even when they have formed unions of their own, they have not succeeded in reaching unanimity in the formulation of their principles.

Most poignant of all, however, is a resolution of the political Bureau urging the necessity of forming Communist groups in the Red Trade Unions. These groups must be under the immediate influence of the Party and must be subject to its discipline, and not, like the trade unions, merely indirectly subordinate to it. We therefore call attention again to the fact that resolve work must be done towards the creation of Communist groups not only in the Red, but also in the Red Trade Unions.

This is surely the height of absurdity, for it means that Communist trade union are to be destroyed by Communist cells! It almost looks as if it had become the very breath of life to Communists to be destroying Labor organizations.

Foreign Items

SWEDEN

The Membership of the Swedish Trade Unions

The latest figures of the membership of the unions belonging to the Swedish National Centre show an increase between January 1, 1934, and January 1, 1935, from 213,622 to 250,337, or 17,715 (7.5 per cent.). The number of affiliated unions is 34, and the number of local branches 3,819. The membership of the Social Democratic has risen in 1935 from 236,240 to 239,322, or 3.8 per cent., or 16 per cent., and the female from 28,753 to 31,064, that is, by 4,311 or 16 per cent.

The greatest increase is recorded by the metal-workers' union, which has 10,804 new members, or an increase of 32.7 per cent., and the office workers with 6,933, the General Workers with 6,635, and the Paper-workers Union with 4,164.

The total membership of the Centre on December 31, 1935, was 290,032, so that, unlike most other countries, the trade unions of Sweden have not only maintained to retain the members with only the days of general prosperity, but they have also recruited new members from among the hitherto unorganized masses.

HOLLAND

Bakery Workers' Victory in Holland

Although the Dutch Government representatives accepted the abolition of nightwork at the Sixth International Labor Conference, the Dutch Government has since submitted to parliament a bill permitting work to begin before the statutory hour, and enabling bakers to bake confectionery during the hours when the baking of bread is prohibited. The union affiliated with the Netherlands' Federation of Trade Unions has since last December opposed this bill so keenly that it has now been dropped.

On May 9th after the withdrawal by the Minister of Labor of the act of the bill dealing with confectionery, an amendment was adopted by the Second Chamber condemning the whole bill. The Chamber will in a few weeks more considered the law extending the baking hours. It is improbable that Parliament will make any new proposals on the subject.

DENMARK

The Danish Trade Union Congress

From the 5th to the 12th May the Danish Trade Union National Centre held its annual congress, 600 delegates attending to represent 230,660. The object of the union is not to organize workers but to educate them.

A widespread lock-out proclaimed by the Association of Employers' Organizations, Samsamach, the representatives of the I. F. T. U. and delegates from Germany, Norway and Sweden who were also present, convened to the Congress the greetings and fraternal sympathy of the workers of other countries.

After long and close discussion a resolution, which will smooth the way to the future discussions with the employers' organization, was passed almost unanimously, one vote only being against it. On the third day of the Congress when the employers' association had been informed of the resolution, negotiations were recommenced. It is not anticipated whether or not they will lead to practical results in the form of a final settlement of the dispute, so that the relief action inaugurated by the I. F. T. U. must continue to run its course.

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TOWARDS UNITY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

On April 22 and 23, 1935, J. Zudeker, Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, had an extended interview with the representatives of the Czech and German trade union centres of Czechoslovakia, in continuance of the negotiations begun on the 21st and 23rd January of this year, when general principles for amalgamation were laid down.

The present meeting determined the functions of the amalgamated national centre and the conditions under which the German unions should affiliate with the Czech centre. Discussions will go on until the members of the Advisory Committee shall have laid their report before the competent bodies representing their organizations.
Clear Voices in English and American Literature

By B. J. R. Stolper

Course given at the Workers' University of the INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION Season 1924-25

(Continued from last week)

Lesson 4. "Chaucer—Father of English Poetry"

Life. — Born about 600 years ago, of a rich merchant family, Educated among nobles. Taken prisoner of war in France, and thought of enough importance to be raised to the peerage by the king himself. Ambassador and diplomat, sent on important missions in the real service. Works. — First Period.—Chaucer's famous poem "Death of Blanche the Duchess", a tribute to the wife of an English prince. Second Period.—Italian influence, especially Boccaccio’s and sometimes Dante. Wrote "Troilus and Criseyde", "House of Fame", and the "Legend of Good Women".

Third Period.—Characteristically English, ripest and best, in which he wrote his most famous works: "The Canterbury Tales". Plan. — Perhaps modeled on Boccaccio’s "Decameron". A group of twenty-nine pilgrims on the way to the shrine of St. Thomas. They choose the landlord as leader, and he decides that on the way, each pilgrim should tell four stories to amuse the rest—two theological and two on the opposite side. The point is to have a supper at the expense of the others. Chaucer’s plan was never fully carried out. There are only twenty-four stories in all, and those are the stories of his first volume.

Importance.—For skill, polish and beauty, the poetry is surpassed, perhaps, only by Shakespeare. It has none of the rudeness that might be expected at this period. Written in the Middle English dialect, which later became the language of England.

Characteristics. — 1. Keen observation of people and motives. 2. Sparkling wit. Comedy which is usually more amusing, after more than 600 years, because always based on truth. 3. Striking ability to describe vividly. 4. Kindness and sympathy, fun with ridicule. 5. Melodious, easy-flowing verse and rhyme. 6. Genuine love of field and wood. 7. Wise judgment. The first great English writer to show the Renaissance influence.


Suggestion.—It is suggested that the student read the modern English version by Katherine Lee Bates, which retains a great deal of the swing and humor of the original.

CO-OPERATIVE AIDS — STRIKING MINERS

The mammoth strike of coal miners in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, has now been on since March 1, and the destitution and suffering among most of the families is very great.

But the acute suffering is not universal. Of the 12,000 miners, 2,477 are members of the British Canadian Co-operative Society, the largest co-operative on the North American continent. These members have the information of the Secretary of the Summer Institute at Brookwood. As far as the limits of space permit, all suitable applicants will be accepted. No more than about forty can be accommodated at one time. Applications to be made in the best form of English as possible. Several unions have already voted scholarships enabling one or more members to attend the Institute.

Has your local union or central body taken action?

Who are Backing the Institute? Brookwood looks to the workers’ co-operative, in developing this Institute, of an Advisory Committee representing a large number of the trade unions. Among these are: Thomas J. Cort, J. C. MacDonald and Miss Mabel Leitch of the Canadian Federation of Labor and Labor Council of Greater New York; Mr.辙 A. Merrick, Frank S. Leavitt, Morris Bigeman, A. Baroff, J. Feinberg and Miss Fania M. Cohn of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union; Spencer Miller, Mr. of the Workers’ Education Bureau of America; Miss H. Schweid of the Women’s Trade Union League; Andrew J. Kennedy of the Amalgamated Lithographers’ Union; President Merkbaum, A. Wessman, J. Rosenberg and D. Mikhail of the International
PRESENT DAY-BOOKS ARE ABOLISHED

In their place, the General Office of the I. L. G. W. U. is now preparing a combination day-book and day-book register, which will be more practical and useful than the day-books in vogue until now.

Secretaries are to print no more day-books than are necessary for their locals, as the combined book will soon be available and would have to be used by all the financial officials of all affiliated organizations.

All other forms of day or receipt books will after that be regarded as unofficial and not legitimate.


dated under oath in the present office.

LOCAL SECRETARIES

We deem it necessary to call your attention to the fact that the per-capita to the joint boards and all other taxes levied upon locals from time to time is being fixed in accordance with the number of members for each book of the Record Department of the I. L. G. W. U. for each of its locals.

It would therefore be to your benefit to inform officially this Department concerning any and all changes that you may drop from your books, by transfer, for non-payment of demand on any other cause, so as to prevent your local being charged with per capita tax, and other such demands for members no longer belonging to your organization.

Be sure and inform us the number of weeks in arrears due your local by any such suspended member on the day of his or her suspension.

P. S. The General office will be open until 6:30 p.m. every Monday and Thursday to enable our members to purchase the book after work hours.

M. K. MACKOFF
BUSINESS MGR.
225 Fifth Ave., New York.
Tel. Madison Square 6014
All Legitimate Business For Sale and Furnished.

BISHOP MANNING ENDS THE "PROSANIS" LABEL

In a communication, under date of June 3rd, 1925, addressed to the Director of the Label Division of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, Bishop Manning said:

I am in such a much interested in the work of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, and am glad to learn from your recent letter that the progress which the Board has made in its fight against unwholesome conditions in sweat shops.

It seems to me that the Sanitary Label which you are using is an excellent thing. I wish you all success in this important work.

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-from the early days of the organization to the last
Boston Convention.

OUT ALREADY

by Dr. Louis Levine

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The Price of the Book is Five Dollars

Members of the International may obtain it at half price, $2.50, from the General Office directly, at

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Out-of-town members are charged at full price through local secretaries.

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The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

It was warm enough last Monday night for the workers to start thinking about what the weather or parks rather than the meeting-room, but in spite of the warm weather the Local Union 10 meeting that attended the first meeting of the month in Arlington Hall.

While the weather was hot, the attendance was practically explained by the questions asked after the report of the officers of the local, which was also read. The report was rendered. The expected report by the Governor's Commission on the renewaL of the agreement, the pay-out of the union's funds in the New York Highways, and the outlook for the coming season in the cloak and dress trades, was matters in the beginning. Upon by Brother Ilemer Nagler, acting man-ager of the cloak division, in his re- port, day for the same made for the presence of the members who sought to become acquainted with conditions as before.

Ceremony Attends Insurance Payment

It was quite an impressive ceremo-ny that attended the payment of the first few hundred unemployed un-employment checks last Monday, accord- ing to the accounts of the impression. Payments from the fund are made at the registration office of the ad-ministration of unemployment insur-ance.

Representatives of the insurance, the International as well as the Joint Board, the Governor's Commission, and employers, were present at the opening ceremonies and witnessed the presentation of checks to two thousand.

Lest some of the more sensitive members feel that the institution of unemployment insurance is a char-itable affair, Brother Nagler reiterated in his address to the employ-ee Sicman, to the effect that what the workers are receiving in the form of insurance is earned bread, the thing that the insurance checks are paid out to the workers.

Expect Start of Season

The report is the subject of the Governor's Commission's report regarding the renewal of the agree- ment, which was still under consideration, according to the report. However, it is expected that the fact that a few of the large shops in the local trade were reaching wage agreements, that the insurance company expected that the report may be made public within probably two weeks or so.

The present agreement in the cloak trade has still to run about three weeks longer. At the end of the permis-sible time to make its report, the report of the Governor's Commission is that the reported to the executive officers of the local who have assigned to the General Administration to furnish over 500,000 of those. Of course, there were reported to him violations on the part of the workers.

Cutters Not Benefited by Violations

An interesting feature of the re-port and which makes for the paral- lel between the report and the editorial lies in the large number of cutters which, while working, failed to observe certain rules. The violation of these rules consisted of: (1) failure to secure proper working cards, thereby hampering the office in properly controlling the shops; (2) failure on the part of cutters to report the employment of non-union men. (3) Non-union men who do not turn in their insur-ance money to the unemployment fund; and (4) the unemploy- ment with employers to lower stand-ards, and (4) cutters failing to report the fact that bonuses work aide by aide with them.

In no case did the cutters in connection with reports of such violations benefit by their commission to any marked degree. The more than 500 shops controlled were the contracting shops. None of those shops employed more than one cutter and then only part of the time. The were the cutters to observe the agreement in the union of the city. According to the agreement their earnings would have been far greater than was the case.

The cutters employed, less than 250 cutters employed, on part-time, were in good standing and

when the violations were dis-covered by the business agent the members would not receive no recourse against the em-ployer.

When the provision making it a violation for the employer to sell, give, or otherwise procure the employment of any union member, was incorporated in the agreement, the office took full advantage of the opportunity to enforce the law. The employing agents, instead of reporting the employment of a non-union worker, when the business agent was notified of the case they would suspend the contract of the worker involved until the office had completed an investigation of the case.

Cases Handled by Office

The Joint Board is considerable tak-en up with many slack-time problems in addition to enforcement of the new features of the present agreement, such as payment of the insurance fund, and the like. Among these, when the business agent in their report, the majority of the cases handled by the office were of the following kind:

It was felt that to burden the Joint Board with these complaints would not hamper the business agent in work and retard them in going on with their work but would make ineffective the control, by placing these complaints in the hands of the business agents who would either have to neglect their other work or work Local Office until they would find time enough to go on with them.

Many Shops Idle

A considerable number of shops visited by the controllers were found to be idle. Under ordinary circum-stances the proper thing to do would be to inspect such shops, and not to permit them to work. However, the office is following up these shops in spite of the fact that they are not working now.

The prime reason for the control is the fact that there is a certain port of the trade is going in which the union, the employers of which habitually violate the agreement. Hence, the office is putting the work in order that those shops are frequently followed up in order that the owners of those shops will fall to engage in ac-cordance with the agreement upon their securing work.

The control of course had the office in enforcing a certain number of the provisions in the agreement in which time to help to discourage employers from employing non-union help. In one of the previous issues of this pub-lication the fact was reported that the business agent was used for em-ploying non-union cutters.

The association made a serious effort at the time that this question was taken up not to have the employ-ees found guilty of this violation of the agreement. As a result, the chief clerk insisted that it was the first offense and that warranting in such a case would be sufficient. However, the union offered con-siderably in the past from the lack of a provision to penalize employers for employing non-union help and therefore insisted upon the full en-forced of the terms of the agree- ment. As the result, the general agents, non-union cutter and, as it hap-pened sometimes, the chairman of the union's board of arbitration, would be lax in his or her duties and would fail to force the unionisation of the work in that shop. In most cases a cutter would sometimes be used for a period of a few weeks receiving less than the scale of wages and

were in possession of proper working cards. About 200 cutters were in that situation, and it was possible to return them to the list of proper working cards. Over 50 of these men were made to place their working cards in the office and cure the proper cards. The balance of the cases required more drastic ac-tion, but the same principles were followed in all.

The Week in Local 10

MISCELLANEOUS MEETING

Monday June 15, 1925

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place
Meetings Begin Promptly at 7.30 P. M.