Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 25)

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

Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
Joint Board Suspends Communists From Executive Boards of Locals 2, 9 and 22

Suspended Communists Charged with Violating Laws and Misusing Funds of Organization — Local Treasuries Attached by I. L. G. W. U. — Offices of Locals 2 and 9 Taken Over by Joint Board — Stories Spread in Communist Sheets that Locals Were Suspended or Disciplined by Joint Board Are Vicious Fabrications.

At their last meeting the Joint Board of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Unions of New York on Thursday, June 11, a decision was adopted to strike the Communist picketing and schemings within the organizations of the I. L. G. W. U. It has been and is beyond the shadow of a doubt that the communists are engaged in noxious activities. Meanwhile clear in the last few months that the Communists in the executive boards of Locals 2, 9 and 22 are totally unconcerned about the real problems facing their locals and their industry, but that their chief aim and function is to throw mud and abuse upon our International and to support materially and morally its enemies. In short, the Communist members of the executive boards of Locals 2, 9 and 22 have been "dusting" these evils in a manner as to create the impression that they were ruffian branches of the Communist Party that the I. L. G. W. U. locals.

To bring an end to this treachery, the Joint Board, by the general manager of the Joint Board, preferred written charges against the executive board members of the local societies. These charges recite facts alleging in detail that the Communists in these executive boards have done everything they could to bring our organization into disrepute, to sabotage its constructive work, and to malign and besmirch its chosen leaders and representatives.

The Joint Board at once appointed a special committee to investigate thoroughly the acts which these executive members are being charged with. As these charges are of a very serious character, the Joint Board ordered that the executive boards of these locals be temporarily suspended pending their trial, in accordance with the by-laws of the Union governing such cases. The Joint Board also requested the International Office forthwith, to attach the treasurers of these three locals in order to prevent a raid upon their funds by the Communists.

Samueluiux, together with the suspension of the executive boards of these locals, the Joint Board also suspended the suspension of local members. The suspension of local members, Borouch, Hyman and Peartay, of Locals 2, 9 and 22 respectively, and the administration of the local officers was at once turned over to special administrators appointed by the Joint Board — Bro. J. M. Ashbee for Local 2 and Brother Serres for Local 9, when it is and action of the Joint Board struck like a thunderbolt into the Communist camp. Their sheets were filled with the news.

(Continued on Page 2)

500 Attend Jubilant Opening of Unity House on June 13

President Green of the A. F. of L. Says Unity House is "A Dream Come True" — President Sigman and Secretary Baroff Deliver Inspiring Addresses — A Splendid Concert Program — Representatives of Entire Labor Movement and Labor Press Attend.

The opening of the Workers' Unity House on Friday, June 12th, was a record-breaking event in the history of that remarkable institution, the garden spot owned by the I.L.G.W.U. in the Blue Ridge Hills of Pennsylvania.

It was the seventh time that the Unity House opened its doors to welcome a thousand of visitors, but it was the first year of the Unity House under the ownership and management of the International. The buildings and grounds, indeed, bear tangible evidence of new ownership. The whole immense place was put in tip-top shape, and no expense was spared to make things hommy and comfortable for the temporary and permanent guests of the Unity House.

By far the biggest group that ever attended a Unity House season opening was on hand, Friday evening, when Secretary Baroff, the chairman of the Unity House Committee, announced that the workers' hotelery was ready to entertain its guests. Not only was every local of the I.L.G.W.U. in New York and nearby cities represented at the opening festivities, but practically every other group of the labor movement was there, including President William Green, of the A. F. of L. Of the prominent leaders who were there were delegates from the Fureri, the Cogemakers, the Fanca Light, and other of the United Hebrew Trades, the Workmen's Circle and the Labor Reformer, were also represented by delegate.

The crowds began to come in early Friday morning, some by automobile but more by foot. The attendants were met at the station and treated with 

(Continued on Page 2)

$50,000 Already Paid Out By N.Y. Unemployment Fund

In the two weeks, since Monday, June 8, $56,000 was paid out to workers entitled to receive out-of-work benefits under the regulations adopted by the Unemployment Insurance Fund in the New York Cloak Industry.

The functioning of the Fund, though a highly enterprise, has run smoothly. It is located at 6 East 26th street, and employs a large staff of clerks under the superintendence of Mr. James Herorcan, its manager.

Mr. Cochrane expects that in the course of another week or so the machinery of benefit distribution will be adjusted as to run without the least hitch or delay. If any of the workers entitled to benefit have for some technical reason not been able to receive their check this week, they may rest assured, that they will get two checks next week, as soon as the technicality, which in most cases is merely a technicality and not the applicant's claim, is removed.

All members of the Cloakmakers' Union of New York who are entitled to unemployment benefit will get it. A delay of a day may at times be noticed, but that will in no way affect the claim which will be paid out the next week.

Pioneer Youth Camp Will Open on June 28th, at Pawling, N. Y.

Camp Season to Last Until September 6 — Children of Trade Unions to Pay Cut Rates.

Pioneer Youth Camp at Pawling, N. Y., conducted by the Pioneer Youth of America, is an educational, recreative, co-operative and democratic camp, conducted on a non-profit basis, with the cooperation of progressive educators and representatives of labor.

It is the purpose of the Pioneer Young of America to make available to boys and girls opportunities for developing their body and mind, and awakening and socially minded and intelligent men and women. Pioneer Youth has no connection with any political group, but is strongly sympathetic with the socially constructive and fundamental principles of organized labor. The Camp, like last year, will be fully self-governing. The children will be encouraged to assume responsibility for their own affairs. Among the activities in the Camp will be Nature Study, Farming and Care of Camp Sports, Radio Construction, Mechanics, Photography, Dramatics, Music and Art.

Pioneer Youth Camp is situated on Mansur School farm, Pawling, New York, in the foot-hills of the Berkshire. It has at its disposal a tract of 177 acres, over a hundred acres of which are wooded, hills and picturesque space. The Camp has an excellent cook and also a dietitian. The large farm furnishes the Camp with fresh vegetables throughout the summer. Special low rates are accorded to members of labor unions.
500 Attend Opening of Unity House in Forest Park on June 13

The official opening of the Unity House took place on Saturday night and was accompanied by a concert in the beautifully decorated Main Hall, and a number of addresses.

Secretary Baroff spoke briefly on behalf of the Workers' Unity House Committee, and asked the audience to work through his committee and the numerous improvements and innovations he had introduced to the place.

The audience appreciated his enthusiastic and earnest appeal, and he was followed by a number of other speakers, including Mr. Tullipan, the treasurer, and the entire staff of the Unity House.

B. Haror, who accompanied him to the Unity House, the third and fourth on the program were both eloquent, and Miss Dorothea, soprano, delighted the audience with their playing and singing.

A number of telegrams were received during the evening from persons who could not reach Forest Park on time for the occasion, among these were messages from Hugh Prayor, John P. Coghill, Patricia M. Cohen, Charles Jacobson, and many others.

The Unity House Committee, besides Secretary Bared, consists of Vice-Presidents Max Ander of Philadelphia, Reid Holdman of Boston and Samuel Lifkowitz of New York.

A Unique Housing Venture

A limited dividend corporation—the city has a corporation stock—has been formed in New York City to erect moderately priced housing for families whose income is around $2,400 a year. This venture has been begun by a small group of men and women who are investing their money at a low fixed rate of interest and (as others join them in the enterprise which will aid in the solution of the housing problem)

They hold that welldesigned houses can be erected near New York for people of moderate means. The City Housing Corporation has already erected houses and apartments for 128 families. Only 25 cents of the land in built upon, the remainder is given over to playgrounds and gardens. The houses are sold on easy terms, with small "down payments" and low charges per month, per room. The purposes of this corporation will combined itself with those who wish to combine social service with an investment yielding moderate return. Among the members of the board of directors are persons of wide business experience and high standing.

Communists Suspended from Locals 2, 9 and 22 Executive Boards

It is quite clear to any dispassionate observer that the move of the Joint Board to rid our locals from Communists was a masterstroke that will clean the powerful classworkers' organization from the vestiges of the radical Comm nuisance, which has threatened in the last year or two to undermine this workforce of strength of the tens of thousands of workers in the cloak and dress industries of New York City.

Baltimore Fund Starts Payment of Benefits

Contributed Jointly

The Mitchell School of Designing, pattern making, grading, draughting and fitting of cloaks, suits, gowns, for garments and accessories, at 19 W. 35th St., New York City, announces that all its students are registered with the National Board of Underwriters and has its American Insurance Classification Number 65-117, Class A, and that students who wish to employ the services of the Mitchell School have their names placed on its list of approved firms.

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With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer.

A special meeting of the Joint Board was held on Thursday, June 11, 1925 at the Auditorium of the International Labor Union, 110 East 42d Street, Chairman—Brother Ansel.

Committees:

A committee of the workers of T. Kipstein informs the Board that they have sent a report to the chairman of the firm that they intend to make a better line of work. It was agreed that 5 operators, 5 finishers and 5 pressers should leave the shop, and the Union agreed to send up, in their places, other union members, competent for that line of work.

Brother Tischman states that it is the opinion of the committee that the operators were not discriminated against and that they were not bidding. Several finishers, who are to leave the shop, are competent for that line of work. The Board requested action be taken against the firm on that ground.

This is referred to the Board of Directors.

Communications:

Local No. 2 informs the Board that they have approved the minutes of the meeting of May 22nd with the exception of—

1. The $600 donation to the Yiddish Susterschaft.

2. The unseating of Brother Hirschfeld as a delegate of Local No. 2 to the Joint Board has been reduced by the union from $150 to $59 as expenses for a meeting when serving as a paid official of the local.

The reprimand given to Business Agent Brother Weissberg of Local No. 1 has been removed.

The appointment of Brother Miller as Business Agent of Local No. 2 is confirmed.

The reprimand given to the Board of Directors on the 1st of the month, as the Board's action still stands the same on the 5th, is confirmed.

Local No. 2 further informs the Board that at a meeting of their Executive Board on June 3rd, the board requested the Board of Directors to reprimand the unions in the Local 5 and the L. L. G. W. U., as the Board had been informed that local unions had been taken under the watchful eye of the Board of Directors because the Board had been informed that the unions were not cooperating with the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors, however, feels that the Joint Board Grievance Committee is justified in trying Brother Blecher because the local unions have not made any effort to cooperate with the Board of Directors, and the Board feels that the Board of Directors has the right to reprimand the unions in the Local 5 and the L. L. G. W. U., as the Board has been informed that the unions are not cooperating with the Board of Directors.

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**In the Cooperative World**

Co-Operation Command Low Wage Chain Store System.

Big dividends for owners and the losses for working people in the chain store industry are high spots in the past year's record of the Woolworth and Krueger chain store trade. The same principles of cooperation that the lucky possessors of Woolworth stock were collecting $1,500,000 for every $3,000,000 that the 7 and 6 cent stores of Ohio were trying to exist on a $10,500 war. The Cleveland, Amherst, Ohio, declares a girl cannot live on less than $17 a week unless she depends on her husband or other means for charitable help.

The Woolworth 1924 dividend, high as it was, was less than the black week, while the Krueger profit was $40.06 for every $104 share. Against this is the record of 80 per cent of chain store owners who profited, receiving less than $12 a week.

Co-operative stores of Ringgold and the community have made a 25 per cent unhealthy disparity between profits and wages by limiting the return on capital to 6 per cent and giving the surplus to customer members. There is little hope in America for chain stores, including both wage-earners and customers, declare the All-American. The intervention, unless the principles of Rochdale cooperation are brought into play.

Women in the Japanese Co-Operative Movement.

Mrs. Kiyoks Ohtani, President of the Women's Co-Operative Movement of Japan, has issued a manifesto to the women of her country. The following are extracts from her manifesto:

"We all realize, with much apprehension, that the co-operative movement is undergoing a verger of an economic crisis. No patchwork policies, such as raising the import duties, or the Government regulation of the money market, can avail to root out the economic evil. Production may be forever developed, but it is of no use if there is a radical change of mind on our part regarding consumption. We, Japanese women, who have hitherto organized any systematic, direct movement to grapple with the essential problems of life. The task of establishing Consumers' Economics with a view to a building up of the co-operative movement will be an increase over 1923 of approximately $600,000,000. The total number of farmers' business cooperatives in the United States is in excess of 30,000 with a membership of over 3,500,000 and in 1923, the turnover of farm cooperatives in the United States was about $650,000,000.

It is significant to note that the present important position attained by agricultural cooperation in the United States is the result of over half a century of cooperative effort. The history of agricultural cooperation in the United States runs back to the middle of the last century. The first type of cooperation among the American farmers probably dates back to a cooperative cheese factory which was organized in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1843. One of the oldest cooperative enterprises in the United States which is still operating is a cheese factory in Fulton County, New York, which was established in 1862. One of the first cooperative arrangements in this country was the Wauihi Creamery, in Orange County, New York, organized in 1866. Among the largest of the modern farmers' cooperatives is the earliest cooperative organization was founded in Hammonton, N. J., in 1877. The first attempt in cooperative organization among the grain growers in the central west was establishing the farmers' elevators in the late 50's. One of the early farmer elevators was organized at Blakley, Iowa, in 1881. The first attempt in cooperative livestock marketing was the organization of the Good Agriculturists' Bank Club at Goodlotta, Iowa, in 1871. Out of the earliest farmers' livestock shipping association at Superior, Nebraska, founded November 24, 1885, this association is still operating.

On the Pacific Coast the first attempt in organization among the citrus growers was at Riverside, Calif., in 1885. In 1890, the Balboa Growers' Association was formed, thereby starting their first organization. The Walnut Growers' Association at Santa Paula, Calif., in 1885, and the Berkeley, Calif., in 1887, were among the earliest to attempt a cooperative organization.

**Militarizing America**

By NORMAN THOMAS

For an avowedly peace loving people we Americans have started on a nice military summer. We began with our "manhunt" in Hawaii. As the Baltimore Evening Sun points out the manhunt were a great success for everybody but the taxpayer. They proved the need of more defense in Hawaii, more ships to attack, greater air forces both to attack and defend. That is the purpose of maneuvers—to prove that the taxpayers must spend more money on defense. The fact that the Four-Power Treaty in the Pacific was intended to arrest for at least 10 years the increase of armaments there is nothing in the line of our belligerent admirals and our jingoistic newspaper writers. By the way, you know that a small regiment of newspaper millionaires from towns big and small was taken along with the fleet so that they could "sell" the preparedness idea to the country. Next our great fleet is probably going to Australia to fraternize with the Australians. That would be good, if expensive, save for the fact that everybody knows that such fraternization is pointed directly against Japan and has already aroused a vocal tempest in the more moderate portions of the Japanese press.

But the Army is not leaving all the work to the Navy. We have $9,000,000 reserved for army officers who will be employed in mobilization on the 4th of July. Before the war to-end we war we have none. We have the R. O. T. C. in most of our colleges. In many of them, by agreement between the college and the War Department, military training is compulsory. You can't get an education without learning the goose step, Special Inductions of honor, glory and money make military training palatable to the student. Military training is spreading high schools where 40,000 boys are under drill. Then, some 50,000 citizens will soon be on their way to the Citizens' Military Training Camps where they are offered a cheap and attractive vacation. It is reported that so many of these camps are only for men, but the War Department is planning for camps for women to combat pacifism among them. Future mothers are assured that the boys won't hear any rough language from them. The President will talk in "What Price Glory". Professors are assured that the men who don't come home will have gone in camp.

Oh yes, it will be fine and up to the mark. As a matter of fact all is well in the war psychology and the military disillusion in the possibility of permanent preparations. They are preparing for peace, we might have camps with better exercise than that and might even have real pacifism and citizenship and international friendliness. Do you think Congress would approve of that sort of thing? We don't mean that we yet this military training is making permanent militarists out of us. It is not, it is only a beginning and it is no regarded by our military men. What they have wanted ever since the war is compulsory military training and service. The amount of actual military training (if any) is negligible. What they are concerned for, as General Pershing frankly admitted at a conference with the President, is "an al" of mind and a popularization by all available methods of the idea of military training. To sustain it, military instructors in colleges and camps are necessarily held propagandists for the military point of view. As O. O. C. normal exists forces as the ultimate power, attacks the high wages of manual workers among the war trade. This is a military policy which includes compulsory military service and a standing army more than its present plan. Nor is that the worst of it. Since it is almost impossible to distinguish the taxpayers from the citizen for some indefinite future it is necessary to suggest a specific enemy. So our militarists go around playing up a fear of attack by Japan which no less an authority than the President has described as "de
eered to be baseless. Meanwhile, our old bugaboo Post Office Department sends in the Department of War a consolation stamp reading "Let's Talk, Citizens Military Training Camps. If you grow up, for Europe and Asia, we hate our militarism.

To his credit President Coolidge has done something against war aims of Japan. "It is the duty of our government to keep the Navy from elevating the guns on the ships. He is opposing our entering on a military trip. He refused to turn Arm
eric Day into Defense Day. He gave enthusiasm advice on the road to peace and the other militarist on the same street in the graduation school at Annapolis. But tale is not enough. It is not certain that the President will stand firm unless he is not only backed up but pushed forward. For there is an overwhelming feeling on the part of the people of America that we should not begin to walk the path that will lead us down to bitterness and sorrow. It is as true of us as it was of them that we shall get what we permit. And we have a part for war we shall get war. We will not have peace unless we prepare for it.

**SHOP CHAIRMAN GETS GIFT**

We, the workers of Swesky & Cohen, 215 West 20th Street, decided to present to Bro. J. Flister a valuable gift for his good work as a shop chairman in the hope that he will continue to render us loyal services and good work.

ABRAHAM PLAVNICK,
SAMUEL CARD,
MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.
Three Months of I. L. G. W. U. Activity

By S. VANSOVSKY

The last few months, a very active part in the renovation of our Unity House. The Forest Park Chapter of the International from Local 23, the task of renovation achieved by the action of the Board of Directors of the Unity House Union was fully appreciated a few days ago by the nearly 500 guests who came to the dedication of our new home on June 12. It is to all intents and purposes a new Unity in Chicago.

This work of the Board was materially aided by the other members of the Unity Commit- tee, including President Hel- holtz, who is the administrator of the House for the entire season.

From the reports of Vice-President Meyer Perlstein, Israel Feinberg, Sil- vato Vino, Fannia M. Cohn, Surni- Leitkovits, Elia K. Rosenburg, Max Amidor, Joseph Breslau, Sol Seidman and Fred Monnoison (Vice-Presidents of the New York and Philadelphia areas), it is evident that the work of the International is continu- ing throughout the entire country. It is true that in a few localities, such as Chicago, Nashville and on the West Coast, the situation is very unsatisfactory. The locals in those cities can hardly boast that they can get work conditions in their trades in their workrooms, and the results achieved in those places are entirely out of accord with the effort and thought that has gone into the work. The situation, however, even in those cities, is not hopeless. It will re- main to be seen if they try to improve the new efforts on the part of the Interna- tional to place those cities properly for our men, but this must and will be done.

A phenomenon worth noticing is the fact that some locality, which have come forth in recent months a de- mand on the part of the Italian work- ers in the local cout-teries, are expressing a special interest toward their work in the country, especially the Italian locals, like in Cleveland, Detroit and Brooklyn, N. Y. It is therefore settled that in the movements of the past few years, composed almost entirely of Jewish workers, are begin- ning to be organized. These workers are speaking other languages, and it will be, of course, the duty of the I.L.G.W.U. to organize activity among these workers and to enroll them under our banner, for their own sake and for the sake of the organized workers in our trades.

Another thing worth while noticing, which appears from the report of President Breslau and from some of the reports by the members of the Board, is that notwithstanding all diffi- culties the local organizations of the International in our Unions grow on unbroken. Branches and locals which, by the way, are now more than 250, are being reorganized as fast as possible to the past. Recently the Breslau took the opportunity to inaugurate the joint work of the two joint boards in Philadelphia, and both Vice-Presidents Amidor and Helholtz in the belief that the work of the organization cannot fail to benefit both the dress and the clock unders- men of the city, a great improvement in their work must be done before this merger becomes an actual reality at once the fact that the local had not acted in this matter yet. The G. E. B. Interracial Bro- therhood reported that they were working to the benefit of a local which had not acted in this matter.

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In addition to the regular duties as above, the report of Breslau shows that the Board has been in the

Observations at the Quarterly Meeting of the G. E. B. in Chicago

by S. VANSOVSKY

On the basis of Secretary Bar- rard's report, and after a long discussion, in which all the members of the Board took part, including President Sig- man, the following decision was unanimously adopted:

"First, it is agreed that Jacob Hel- ler, now that he is engaged in a limited business of his own, will be made a member of the G. E. B. in accordance with Article 2 of our Constitution, and he has therefore no longer any rela- tionship with it.

"Secondly, with regard to the activities of the Board to make a report on the condition of the International and the decision of the Board at the last meeting of the G. E. B. to the President of the International Union as to the condition of the locals and the way in which the money had been adapted from the Board, in this matter, and the decision adopted by the G. E. B. on Heller's contract with the other members of former Local 17, which is now to be submitted to the Secretary-Treasurer of the International Union all monies and other property of that local after the withdrawal of its charter.

The other important point in Mr. Breslau's report is the concern concerning former Local 17 and the former secretary, who was found guilty of misconduct against the I. L. G. W. U.

"In the matter of the finances of former Local 17," Secretary-Trea- surer Breslau writes, "I have attracted considerable interest among the members of the General Execu- tive Board at the last meeting. I am proud to be able to state that I had first consider- ed carefully and properly charges against Vice-President Helholtz for the former's activities in opposition to the International, so far as the money of the local had been expended by his authority. I found, however, according to our constitu- tion a vice-president can only be charged with violation of union rules

The situation in the New York district which has been made clear to the G. E. B. by Breslau and the detailed reports of Vice-Presi- dent Perlstein, Israel Feinberg and Sil- vato Vino, Fannia M. Cohn, Surni- Leitkovits, Elia K. Rosenburg, Max Amidor, Joseph Breslau, Sol Seidman and Fred Monnoison (Vice-Presidents of the New York and Philadelphia areas), it is evident that the work of the International is continu- ing throughout the entire country. It is true that in a few localities, such as Chicago, Nashville and on the West Coast, the situation is very unsatisfactory. The locals in those cities can hardly boast that they can get work conditions in their trades in their workrooms, and the results achieved in those places are entirely out of accord with the effort and thought that has gone into the work. The situation, however, even in those cities, is not hopeless. It will re- main to be seen if they try to improve the new efforts on the part of the Interna- tional to place those cities properly for our men, but this must and will be done.

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This is the sum and substance of it all. It is not a question of socialism, communism, anarchism, or of any other "ism". It is not a question of this or that political party. It is a question of the International Labor Union itself, through its own members, its own leadership, and its own constitution administering its own affairs and protecting the interests of the workers in the industry, or becoming a tail to a kite flown by a coterie of political seekers to be used by them for their purposes. The question is—shall the Unions be free and independent of all outside control and organization and shall they be, in its own words, "to continue to grow and acquire greater strength and influence—even at the risk of making a blunder occasionally"? Do we or do we not believe in the principle of the "sacrifice" mission and to force their will upon the trade unions did not hesitate to split and break up the existing labor organizations. They organized opposition and attempted to establish a new order which would be beneficial to the unions. Their "unions" acted as strike-breaking agencies upon numerous occasions and their wild antics created bickering and anarchy and a type of warfare which did not benefit by this orgy of destruction, naturally, were the employing interests.

Out of the ruins, there has finally sprung a new trade union movement, which adopted as one of its cardinal principles that no outside force or factor, no matter how well-intentioned, should have a say over the conduct of the affairs of the trade union bodies. The new movement based its existence upon the great principle of self-determination. The trade union, it asserted, might make mistakes, it might abuse its own, and from these mistakes it will learn to avoid pitfalls in the future.

The adoption of this underlying thought marks the beginning of the new life and of the influential activity of our Labor movement.

From that period begins its phenomenal growth, and since that day few if any outsiders have had the temerity to "butt" into our trade union affairs uninvited. Those who from time to time made such attempts, received for their pains timely and well-merited repulse and have lost, in short order, the taste for such adventures. But then came the Russian Bolshevist revolution, and its leaders, not satisfied with corrupting our trade unions, proceeded to corrupt the Russian workers, had taken upon themselves the mission of terrorizing the Labor movements of every other country in the world into submission, a fact which, by various and by too many workers, has been as much ruin to the workers' organizations as the disastrous attempts of the vest-pocket custodians of the Only and Ultimate Truth of the International. The fact is, however, that, in the first instance, the day laborers, by a Wing of fate, become the rulers of a great State. With the aid of the great sums which they were able to lay hold of, they were able to spread terror and destruction all over the laboring classes in the countries, they have attracted to this "communism" not only blind fanatics but a horde of mercenary camp-followers, and, equipped with newspapers published at their bidding, and all over the land, they started upon their "crucial" crusade to capture the trade unions and to subordinate them to their purposes.

The fight of the unions against the new intruders best upon rule or ruin flared up again. We shall not restate here the chapters of the defensive struggle which our International Union has been compelled to wage against these "communists". Our members, no doubt, remember vividly the crushing blow dealt by our last convention, in May, 1914, in Boston, those "revolutionary" members of the Workers' Party and of the Trade Union "Educational" League. The few deluders who remained at the conven-
Address by William Green, President A. F. of L., At the Opening of Unity House, June 13th, 1925

Chairman, President Sigman, Secretary Brown.

I promise you I will not transgress upon the proprieties of this occasion by indulging in a set address. I realize the true significance of the time for everybody and I realize fully that this is no time to indulge in special pleading. I am not going to indulge in anything that is inappropriate and proper, however, for me to tell you how happy I am to come here tonight and take part in the fraternal proceedings of that great army of loyal, conscientious, thoroughgoing trade unionists the A. F. of L. approximately 5 million working men and women. (Applause.)

I think further it would be proper for me to express to you as fully as I can my appreciation of your kindness and your consideration shown to me during my visit with you. I was thrilled by the cordiality of your welcome when I arrived last night. I have been made increasingly happy by personal contact with you today and my admiration for your splendid organization has been increased in cardiac measure since my arrival.

It is because I have been permitted to see all around and about me the achievements of this great organization with which you are associated, and of which the A. F. of L. is the nucleus, that I am here tonight with so much of this thing in my heart. I am flying in my own country with the notion in my heart that if you have made all of this possible, you today that the accomplishment of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union is more like a dream than a reality. Why, I can recall when I was struggling and fighting and sacrificing for the achievement of the United Mine Workers of America, something of the struggles and sacrifices of the pioneer women’s organization of your union. Associated with your early struggles was the sweet appeal of the organization in this great field of human endeavor, don’t let that stop you. I congratulate you upon your achievement and wish for you the best of success in all your undertakings. (Applause.)

I can say to you as a representative of the A. F. of L. that we have a notion in our hearts that the accomplishment and the A. F. of L. will stand behind you and assist you in everything possible. You know, men and women are sort of four-footed, creatures. There is the human body, the physical, and the social side in all of us. We cannot make a well-rounded man or woman upon it possibly as we understand and where they fit properly into our social scheme by developing the one to the extent that you have done, that must be a systematic development in these four sides of the human being. Men and women were not made to work and labor only. They were not created for the purpose of toiling only. They were created for the purpose of living and that implies living a full, free and happy life. The freedom and independence of man developed along with the intellectual and physical, and so here you are, the fruits of this achievement and this is your organization in our labor movement that has made it possible. That atmosphere of the individual union and the trade movement which emphasizes the human free independence, with which we are engaged through your employment in making money, making profits, the bread of life, and the fruits of your partnership. We are engaged in trying to secure a decent wage for the full six and a half-hour day so that they can develop the spiritual, physical, intellectual and individual part of their lives, as we are trying to make it possible that high wages and short hours may only be an instrument through which the educated men and women may be able to live full, free and happy lives.

Our ideal is a high. We are trying to do that in America because America will not be a fit land for people to live in unless we make it possible to live a full, free and happy life. (Applause.)

And we want to appropriate to ourselves the glory of the great trade union program all of the processes practically worked out that we have to use to demonstrate the reality of this fuller, freer and happier life. We are not committed at any time to any fixed policy, but we are so flexible in the formation of our policies that we are always open to any idea of helpfulness to all of the practical processes that we command in order to advance our common cause. I am afraid that I am being carried away by the inspiration of this occasion. We are all present here with the full intention of making a set speech. I cannot refrain, however, from referring to the fact that on occasions of this kind, especially when I come to speak to you in my official capacity as the representative of the organized workers of America, that we are reminded of the tragic and of all those who have spoken to us for so many years and who led us along the pathway of progress so successfully, whose voice will be heard no more. This always brings us to a touch of sadness. Our great leader; the great rounder, the man who led the hosts of labor for fifty years, our own beloved Samuel Gompers is gone and our hearts are sad. My friends, the word defeat was never in his vocabulary, he went down to the battle and to lost his battle with the spirit of love. We can truly say that if it is possible for the spirit to return from the grave, he would be here tonight, perhaps might approach looking down on this gathering and I would ask even the busiest of you to take a few moments to follow a custom that he set when some outstanding figure of the labor movement was gone and to express our highest encomiums to the great man. (Applause.)

(Audience rises.)

Now, Mr. Chairman, sisters and brothers, I have one more word with you. I came away from my busy work just to meet you this evening because I am deeply interested in you, but I must hasten away tomorrow to keep another appointment tomorrow morning. I am sure that no one here has enjoyed the twenty-four or thirty-six hours here more than myself. It has been a most delightful visit, and how otherwise could I have made this speech that has made it so beautiful with a lavish hand? It is a delightful speech for one to whom the business of his life is for your kindness, hospitality, and generosity and I sincerely hope that you will enjoy the pleasure of coming and meeting you again some time. (Applause.)

An English Lab r Opinion Concerning Dr. Levin’s History of the I. L. G. W.

This history of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union is fully worthy both of the famous union itself and of the reputation already possessed by Dr. Levin. I have sometimes spoken of him as one scholarly and learned, but this book is one of the most beautiful and vivid in its story of union struggles and achievements, union struggles and achievements, union struggles and achievements, union struggles and achievements. It is not only a history of a very able writer, it is a valuable contribution to the literature of American economic history. In it is a most vivid picture of the trades of America employ a bewildering variety of nationalities, and at the same time the truculence and planting of the biggest, most efficient and most equal unions in the world. The growth of the I. L. G. W. and its phenomenal growth and its position in the labor movement, as the I. L. G. W. has achieved for itself, the history is an account of the achievements and enlightened policy in regard to workers’ education, the strike, the strike, the strikes, and success and suffering have attracted wide atten-

sion. Its experiments in unemployment in-
Basic Industries in America

(Note: This is the first of a series of articles on basic industries. Others will follow.)

The Industry as a Whole

The boot and shoe manufacturing industry is one of the oldest and largest industries in the United States. It is characterized by a high degree of specialization and high wages paid to trained workers.

During the 1920s, the shoe industry grew rapidly, with many new factories opening. By 1930, there were over 5,000 shoe factories in the United States, employing over 700,000 workers. The industry was divided into two main segments: the leather and rubber goods sector, and the textile and paper goods sector.

Separate operations performed by separate people from the start to the finish of the work; increasing size of the factory itself; more shoes produced per hour by each man; increasing number of hours; and increasing amount of capital and capital charges.

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, in 1933 it took 133 hours to produce a pair of shoes, compared to 195 hours in 1926. This reduction in time is due to the increasing use of machines and automation.

In 1934, there were approximately 500,000 workers employed in the shoe industry, earning an average wage of $3.50 per hour.

There are a few more women's shoe factories in the country than in any other kind. Before the war the men's shoe factories were predominated, but short skirts, elaboration of styles and less durable construction have increased the demand for women's shoes.

In 1933, shoe factories produced over 150 million pairs of shoes. The industry is still growing, with an estimated increase of 10% in 1934.

PROBLEMS OF THE INDUSTRY

There are many possibilities of improvement in the industry. There is the possibility of reducing the cost of production, increasing the amount of capital invested, and increasing the amount of profit. However, it is necessary to keep in mind that the shoe industry is a very competitive one, and that there is a constant struggle for survival.

In recent years, the shoe industry has been hit hard by the depression. Many factories have had to lay off workers, and wages have been reduced. This has led to a decrease in the quality of the shoes produced.

In order to compete with the lower-cost factories in other countries, the shoe industry in the United States must improve its efficiency and productivity. This can be done by increasing the use of machines, improving the quality of materials, and reducing the cost of labor.

Unionization

The Shoe Worker's Union, formed in 1932, has been very successful in increasing wages and improving working conditions. The union has won major victories in the shoe industry, and has been very effective in improving the lot of the workers.

The union has been very successful in bargaining with the factories, and has won a number of important concessions. It has been very effective in increasing the wages paid to workers, and in improving the working conditions in the factories.

Conclusion

The shoe industry is an important part of the American economy. It employs many people, and provides a valuable service to the public. With the right kind of government policy, and with the cooperation of the workers and management, the shoe industry can continue to grow and prosper.
ABORT THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

PROTECTION to workers in the chemical industry is urged by the American Chemical Society. The death rate is about two and one-half times that for the non-industrial group.

Benzene poisoning is called "a very real industrial hazard." Silver nitrate, it is stated, has replaced mercury as a danger in mirror manufacture.

The Public Health Bulletin in this state shows that this industry has gone back to the old processes which was introduced in this country in 1875, and which brought legislation in England.

Public Power Plants Favor ed by Workers

The commission was appointed by the president to investigate the subject, following the Senate's rejection of the Underwood leasing bill.

"Since such large government funds have already been expended," President Coolidge said, "it would be a waste of money and advantages to continue Muscle Shales as a government undertaking and experimental development to set standards for private undertakings and to furnish power and information and records of cost.

He also advocated a public policy to retain ownership for the people and to establish a system of control of all hydro-electric and water power undertakings.

In many sections of the country, commission's have already been launched by public-spirited individuals, who report increased membership and interest among the workers. A feature of the campaign is the importance of workers using their purchasing power to their own interests by demands for the union label.

Federal High Court Jilt Anti-Trust Law

The decision, which removes from the Sherman Anti-Trust law one of its main supports, the United States supreme court has ruled that business men may exchange price lists and trade information.

The decision was made in two cases known as the cement case and the maple flooring case. Chief Justice Taft and Associate Justices Sanford and Holmes were the majority in one of the most surprising opinions ever handed down by a supreme court justice.

"These cases discern carefully planned steps to cut down normal competition in interstate trade and commerce," said Justice McReynolds. "Long impelled by this purpose applicants have adopted various expedients through which they evidently hoped to defeat the policy of the law without subjecting themselves to the prohibition.

"It seems to me that ordinary knowledge of human nature and of the impelling force of greed should permit no serious doubt concerning the ultimate outcome.

Johnston Re-Elected

In the most hotly-contested campaign in the history of the International Association of Machinists, Wm. H. Johnston has been re-elected international president. R. C. Davidson, general secretary-treasurer, and Fred Hewitt, editor of Machinists Journal, have also been re-elected.


Opposite Competition; Standard Starts Suit

The Standard Oil Company has started court action against municipal competition in public service. By a popular move the people empowers the common council to sell gasoline and oil at cost, plus the expense of handling.

Standard oil attorneys declare this change in the city charter is illegal, and that the popular vote should be set aside, as it conflicts with the action of the legislature, years ago, in giving the city the right to frame its own charter "for the government of the people.

The attorneys maintain that the charter amendment providing for municipal oil stations is void for the reason that selling gasoline and oil is in part of "private trade.

Recently the Nebraska supreme court put the state gasoline filling stations out of business on the ground that there is no authority to use state funds for that purpose.

FOREIGN ITEMS

ENGLAND

Increased Activity of the T. U. C. General Council

The British T. U. C. General Council is making extensive plans for increasing its activities in several directions. It will develop the efficiency of the Trades Council by means of a Joint Committee representing the General Council and the Conference of London Councils; it will also extend the educational work and its international activities. It also has in view various other work for the assistance of the affiliated unions. Large plans for these branches of activity are now under way.

Trade Union Inquiry into Foreign Competition

The General Council of the T. U. C. has set up a special committee of seven to investigate the effect of foreign competition on industry. The committee will collect information from the unions affiliated with the Congress in order to the effect on wages, hours, etc., in the various trades. The committee is also authorized to make a survey of its own to see that its report may be "a complete and authentic statement of the position".

LUXEMBOURG

The Reintroduction of Work Councils

Three councils were established in Luxembourg in 1919, and after existing for two years, they were suspended in 1921, thanks to the hostile influence of the French and Italian ambassadors. The reasons given for the suspension were supposed inadequacy; they had not acted illegally, nor had they even been found guilty of irregularities.

The reactionary government, however, fell a few months ago, and the new government, which has a better understanding of Labor questions, has re-established the councils. Their powers are less wide than in the first instance, but they will nevertheless be strong enough to afford protection to the workers.

The new regulations provide that a permanent work's council must be established in every undertaking employing a minimum of 20 workers regularly. The functions of the councils will be to supervise the observance of collective agreements, welfare institutions, wages, etc.

It seems highly probable that members of the "free" trade unions will be elected to serve on these councils. The councils have indeed only been restored in consequence of the protests of these unions and the Labour party, and the recent success of the "free" unions in the elections to the Chamber of Labour is an earnest example of their influence in Luxemburg.

DENMARK

The Lockout in Denmark

The courage and resolution shown by the Danish workers during the 19 weeks lockout which has been enforced upon them are producing an effect upon the employers who are showing more willingness to make concessions in order to reach agreement with the workers. The dockers' and transport-workers' strike prolonged by the workers as a counterstroke to the lockout is contributing to this result, for this strike has stopped work in the ports, so that the economic life of the country is hit where it is particularly vulnerable.

In another week, too, the Union of Bakers and Stokers will carry into effect the strike which they have notified. The energy with which the workers have waged the fight has convinced the employers that their refusal to consider the just demands of the metal-workers and the general workers only serves to postpone agreement. They have therefore consented to renew negotiations.

The chief point of discussion was the wages of the skilled workers in the metal industry. This time the employers are said to have made concessions which the union leaders concerned think will prove acceptable to the workers. At the moment negotiations are going on between the Employers' Association and the Union of General Workers. Here the differences of opinion are greater, and therefore the prospects of settlement lean; but as influence is being exercised, there may be a conflict which is highly dangerous to the whole of Danish economic life, there are some grounds for hope that even those obstacles may be eliminated, and peace made.

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What the Workers' Education Bureau Stands For

By LLOYD M. CROSSGRAVE
Lecturer, Workers' Classes, Special Representative Workers' Education Bureau

The American Federation of Labor desires all of its members to be educated to the highest degree possible. What is education?

Education is a short name for the development of the human being.

Education of a trade unionist is anything that makes him better able to serve himself, his family, his trade and the human race in general.

It is this which the American Federation of Labor is anxious to promote through the Workers' Education Bureau.

Education of a trade unionist is anything that will either increase his income or make his work more pleasant and add to his useful knowledge.

In the first place one must increase one's income.

A man becomes of more value to the labor movement in proportion as he increases his ability to speak clearly to the point; in proportion as he becomes more able to set forth his thoughts in writing; in proportion as he becomes more able to throw his influence in favor of what makes for the greatest ultimate good. These are the ways in which he increases his inherent powers.

In the second place one must add to one's knowledge.

A man becomes of more value to the labor movement in proportion as he understands the workings of the instinctive forces in which we live; in proportion as he knows what the story of the labor movement in the past has been; in proportion as he knows what it is and what its possibilities may be followed by labor organizations in order to get long run results; in proportion as he can understand and use the information that will throw light on the problems that confront him.

In fact, the more one is known of a trade unionist should have in order to make him 100 per cent efficient is no boundless that as human beings can ever expect to attain it. Any man can do is to go as far in this direction as one's circumstances will allow.

These two things constitute education:

(1) Development of one's own powers.

(2) Addition to one's knowledge.

All too often education has been thought of merely as close association with book and pen. Nothing of the sort.

It is true that much that is of value can be learned from reading the right kind of books and it is also true that the gathering together into classes to listen to lectures and to take part in discussions is of great value. The Workers' Education Bureau is not attempting both of these kinds of activities. In so far as it will it will bring to make them more popular among trade unionists the Workers' Education Bureau stands for much more than this however. Education is anything that makes one's ability or one's knowledge.

Education comes from attending one's unions meetings regularly and from giving careful thought to what goes on; education comes from the perusal of the newspapers or from one's own proceedings in so far as one thinks he can thereby help the things under discussion.

Education comes from carrying on private conversation with people concerning matters pertaining to the general welfare. Listening carefully to what is said and contributing one's own views in a tactful manner.

Education comes from reading attentively one's trade journals and from sending to them from time to time letters upon important subjects. If it is impossible to do so.

Education comes, in short, from whatever will add to one's abilities or to one's knowledge.

Whatever will promote and help to educate one in its true sense among workers, that the Workers' Education Bureau stands ready to do.

Among other things it urges the formation in every industrial center of trade union classes for the study of problems pertaining to workers.

It is noticeable however that the emblem of the Workers Education Bureau consists of a picture of Abraham Lincoln, a man who barely attended classes at all.

Whatever promotes a more thoughtful and better informed body of wage earners is in the interest of the Workers' Education Bureau, under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, stands for.

What English Women Want To Know

(Continued)

Women in the Home

Education is very near to the home and may start from there. All work-workers, the wife and the children, to have a better education and to live better, education and healthier lives for their children and the opportunity of giving them a fair start in life. Every woman would be glad to work towards this not only for the sake of her own children, but also to help all children who are starting life handicapped either by unhappiness, ignorance, or by the want of preparation. How can she help? The majority of married women have no 48-hour working day, but an endless working day and week, in which all their time and energy is taken up by the care of the home. In spite of this, some women have already found a way of helping, either through their Cooperative Guild, or in the Labor Movement, or in some form of public life. Many other women would like to do something toward this object and want to know how.

The W. E. A. can help by arranging classes and lectures on industrial and economic questions for groups of Trade Unionists. It does not matter that you have not read and studied these questions before. You know the practical experience, and the W. E. A. can show you how to use that experience, to help not only yourself, but others.

The Women Trade Unions

Women in the factories and workshops have found out during the last few years that the only way to get better conditions is by organization. Shorter hours and higher wages have been won by the self-sacrifice and labor of women and men workers in the trade union shop. And the fact that women's position in industry is still so unsatisfactory is due chiefly to the apathy and ignorance of that vast number of women workers who are organized.

Even among those who are organized the payment of a weekly trade union subscription is not enough.

Women's position in industry will never be fundamentally changed until there is a great increase in active trade union work and until you find women able and willing to play an active part, not only in their workshop and branch, but also in the higher offices of their unions. Although this is increasingly happening, many women, who are really anxious to help, still hang back through lack of confidence and experience.

The W. E. A. can help by arranging classes and lectures on industrial and economic questions for groups of Trade Unionists. It does not matter that you have not read and studied these questions before. You know the practical experience, and the W. E. A. can help you to get the knowledge which will enable you to serve your fellow-workers and the trade union movement.

The educational program for our summer unity house at Forest Park, Pa.

Our Educational Department has worked out a plan of lectures and discussions to be given during the summer season at our summer unity house, Forest Park, Pa. These lectures will be given mornings under the pines, the audience comfortably resting on the lawn.

The first lecture will be given by Max Levin on Wednesday morning, June 24. His subject will be "What is a Labor Movement?" The lecture will be given either in English or Yiddish, according to the wishes of the audience.

The second lecture will be given by Alexander Fichandler on Monday morning, June 25. His subject will be "Psychology and the Workers." The third lecture will be given by Theodore Weldson on Tuesday morning, July 7. His subject will be "Women in the Labor Movement." The listeners will be members of our union and those who have been connected with our Educational Department for several years, and who have acquired a very practical technique of presenting the subject matter to our audience.

The subjects will be varied. They will deal with economic, social and labor questions and also literature, and the audience will find the discussions most instructive and inspiring.

The educational program for the rest of the season will be announced later.
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A History of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
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by Dr. Louis Levine
Author of "The Syndicalist Movement in France," "Taxation in Montana," etc.

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

3 West 16th Street, New York City
Out-of-town members can secure it at half price through local secretaries.

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.

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THE RECORD AND PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT

In calling upon all secretaries of affiliated locals to transmit to it monlyth, before the 15th of each month:
1. All day-book sheets, where income from members is entered.
2. The specially prepared index cards for members accepted through transfers on liquidation.
3. A detailed report of members suspended during the month.
4. New addresses of members caused by change of residence.

According to our by-laws, a local of the I. L. G. W. U. may be fixed for failure to supply the information requested above. We ask our local secretaries therefore to be prompt concerning it.

LOCAL SECRETARIES

We deem it necessary to call your attention to the fact that such good as caps 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 on the books of the Body Department of the I. L. G. W. U. for each of its locals.

It would therefore be to your interest to inform officially this Department concerning any member that you may drop from your books by transfer, for non-payment of dues, or for any other cause, so that the Body Department, if liable being charged with per capita taxes or any other assessment, may notify such members of the service belonging to your organization.

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

Fraternally,
H. A. SCHOLMAN
Director.
The Week In Local 10

BY SAM B. SHENKER

Two elements coming one on top of another point to a resumption of activity in the cloak and dress industry. The first is that within the past week a number of working cards were issued to members of the Union, indicating that the season is about to begin. The second element is that one of the employing groups, namely, the Dress Manufacturers, is raising certain issues.

The statement in a trade organ that the season is about to begin is getting busy is by no means large. However, from indications, the emphasis is now on the point that the season is about to commence. The activity is not as telling in the dress trade as in the working cards were issued to dress men.

Of course, it cannot be stated in any certain terms that work will be resumed within the next two weeks. That the season holds out hope to the various interested parties towards the end of the present month.

What the report holds out and how it will be received are matters of speculation. The reports heard cannot be repeated, as they lack credence, for not until the Commission actually makes its report public will anyone know what the recommendations are.

The two employing groups, the Jobbers and the dress manufacturers, of the Protective Association, have kept pouring out during the past two weeks or a little longer, a statement, a paper, attacking certain phases of the union’s program in the matter of the issuance of working cards. In their statements they say that the granting of a guarantee of a minimum number of working hours to the workers would curtail the season, “adding”, a decrease in the size of the orders. They further say that the existence of the Industrial Council would also be the result if this demand were granted.

The union, however, has made clear in its original memorandum and brief that the point at the present condition to exist would mean going back to the avenet-shop conditions of 1919. The elements of the employ- ers, therefore, mean nothing else but an attempt towards maintaining the

Dress Contractors Seek Conference

The raising of these issues of the finding of a solution of the resumption of work. The appointment of the union’s representative has made an attempt to nullify the agree- ment entered into between the dress manufacturers and the union. The union refused to pay the scheduled price. A stoppage soon convinced the jobbers that the agreement meant to have the agreement lived up.

Immediately following the stoppage the slack season set in and matters were quiet for a time. Now, however, that the season is about to set in the contractors’ association is making an attempt to place obstacles in the way of the fulfillment of the agreement.

It is likely there will be a difference of opinion which resulted in a break for one day by the association in its relations with the union. The break, however, lasted no longer than twenty-four hours and normal activities were re- sumed. This action follows in connection with a letter to the Joint Board, asking for a conference, saying in effect that the condition of the trade is improving and they therefore seek to meet the union for the purpose of establishing labor conditions.

As to whether the conference sought for will take place and what the result will be, we cannot say at the present time. Whatever the outcome may be, the union purposes to stand by its agreement and to see that conditions secured for them by the union under the present agreement.

It is believed that as the slack season prevails and the shops were idle the employers felt that the time was ripe to use all available means to secure an end to the union’s contract. Now, however, that the condition in the trade is assuming a more favorable aspect, the employers are raising issues of a more significant nature.

At a meeting called by Julius Hoch- man, Manager of the Dress Depart- ment of the Joint Board, of all the business associated in this division, the question of the enforcement of cer- tain important phases of the agree- ment was discussed and instructions were issued to the business agents to see that all violations occur- ring the meeting take place. The matter as to whether the proper action should be taken.

June 29th Membership Meeting Important

The meeting, which is to be held on June 29th in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark’s Place, of the entire membership of Local 10, will be very interesting and a very im- portant one.

The meeting was not declared to be a special meeting by the Executive Board and while so special order of business was not anticipated, it is likely that the members will hear important reports.

The purpose of the meeting is that the Commission which makes its report public by the end of the month is sufficient rea- son for this membership to attend this meeting. Added to this is the belief that Manager Dubinsky will be present, although the time and the meeting will be the first since his leave of absence.

The question of the date of his salary and under normal condi- tions he should be in the office before 10:30. But with the great strain that the arrival is timed with the conditions in the trade and the organization, impedi- mentally upon his return has been plunged into very important work. In his correspondence he stated he

The Cuts in his office, prior to the meeting of the Board, to make a clean breast of the charge, and promised that he had finished.

The cutter, however, stubbornly, maintained his innocence and persist- ed in denying his guilt. Nagler, though, had forewarning of a report by an accountant of an in- vestigation which he conducted, and revealed sufficient evidence to prove Flescher guilty of working under il- regular arrangements.

In addition to the payroll checks drawn for the entire shop, there were two additional amounts drawn which were marked “Scraps” and “For Cloth”. The employer, however, could not explain who had purchased the silk and the cloth. This, however, was not the most damaging evidence.

The evidence which made for the conviction were three checks drawn to the order of “Beador”. One check was dated March 28, drawn for $150, made payable to Joe Seckler. The other, dated the same date, marked “BKE”, was endorsed by Joe Seckler.

Another check was drawn on the 8th of May, March 28, also made payable to “Beador”, the stub of which was marked “BKE”, and was made payable to Joe Seckler. This check will be readily seen; two checks drawn on the same date totalizing $200 endorse the same name.

The third check dated April 13, on the stub of which was marked “Beador”, was made payable to Joe Seckler. Beedor, was for the amount of $114.82. The cutter argued before the Board that these amounts were check exchanges. However, this did not explain his ex- penses. The checks marked “BKE” and “Sampson”.

To Control Miscellaneous Trades

During the course of the report to the members of the miscellaneous branch of Local 10 at their meeting which was held on Monday evening, June 15th, in Arlington Hall, the committee members reported that Brother Hansel would begin a control of all of the shops with a view to seeing to it that proper conditions prevail and that the members observe the rules.

Shop control is important at this time because the members of this division are required on July 1st to report back to the Bureau all cut- ing cards which are to be in effect for the latter part of the present year.

It is important that between now and then the Business Manager of the Miscellaneous Division should have his book in is possession at the time of Brother Hansel’s visit. In the meantime all the members of this branch are required to come to the office andturn in their old cards and secure the cards for the new season.

Shop meetings will be held after work of the large Independent and Association shops. Another purpose of the control is to see that the members appreciate the importance of greater activity and better attendance of the meetings. Brother Hansel was in charge in respect to these points.

Hansel expects to complete his preparations at least a month’s time and hopes that his efforts will bear fruit.

Cutters’ Union, Local 10

REGULAR MEETING ———— Monday, June 29th

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark’s Place

Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.