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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*.
A May Day Message

To all members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Greeting:

While the first of May, as a holiday of Labor, is an American idea, reared on American soil, it grew out of the great 8-hour day movement that swept the United States in the eighties of the last century and received its baptism in the blood of the Chicago martyrs in 1886. In America, too, in the melting pot of all nations, the First of May idea was the first symbol of international fraternity and solidarity flung out by the vanguard of an awakening working class on this young continent.

The adoption of the First of May as a proletarian holiday by workers the world over in 1889 was accompanied by an outburst of magnificent enthusiasm in the ranks of the international working class. The First of May at once became the great day of proletarian mobilization in every country and every land where workers told the capitalist exploitation. For a generation May Day sounded to all the workers the slogan of true proletarian unity, without regard to race, color, language, nationality or even political division. May Day celebrations, glorifying the globe like a streak of burning red fire, cemented the organized movement of the world's toilers into a true united front of all classes conscious proletariat.

But during the last decade, the World War and its aftermath of depression, the workers were left in a limbo between the ranks of labor and split the army of organized workers. Tragically, the upheaval following the world-wide slaughter sent thrones toppling into dust and made all nations triumphant, in several steps, in the annals of the European continent. But to the organized movement of the workers, alas, this storm has brought no harmony and no unity in spirit and act, that unity which May Day so gloriously used to symbolize in the past.

Instead of added strength and greater resources, the cataclysm of the after-war period has brought division and fierce antagonism to 'the workers' movement. Instead of cooperation and united action, it has resulted in the suppression of the fundamental principles of freedom of opinion, tolerance and harmony. The bond of brotherhood amongst the working classes is fading under the new order, as the events in the international labor movement so amply and sadly testify to.

In our own ranks, among the organized needle workers in America, the effect of this fratricidal strife is felt most keenly. Here, the lofty ideal of labor fraternity so emblematic of the First of May, lies prostrate, and the soul that animated our movement in former years appears to have deserted us.

But we cannot, we must not despair. The freedom-loving men and women in our ranks must begin anew the great constructive work of driving chaos and division from our midst and supplanting it by a spirit of confidence, brotherliness and a willingness to build together rather than destroy.

The First of May is not dead. Let us put our heads and hearts together and join efforts to bring it back into our midst in all the glory and promise it held out to the oppressed working classes of the world when it was promulgated first in America and later in every corner of the globe.

MORRIS SIGMAN
President L.L.G.W.U.

A May Day Message

Microsoft Task Force Meets This Thursday

The New York Joint Board summoned the shop chairmen in the dress trade on a meeting to be held Thursday, April 25, at Webster Hall, 11th Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues.

The meeting is called to consider this week's development in the unemployment insurance fund in this industry. As reported in last week's issue, the Joint Board has authorized the dressmakers to cease making further payments to the unemployment trust fund in view of the fact that most of the manufacturers and jobbers failed entirely to meet their share of contributions. The chairmen will quite likely reach a final decision at this meeting with regard to this fund.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS HAVE MAY DAY BALL

The International labor holiday, May First, will be celebrated by the New York white goods workers at a meeting and dinner on Sunday evening, April 30th, in Astoria Manor, 3854 38th Street.

The meeting will begin at 6 o'clock and will be addressed by well-known speakers in the labor movement. This will be followed by a dance. Admission is free for all members and their friends.

General Executive Board
Will Meet All Week

Sessions to Last Until Saturday, May 1st.$50,000 Pledged to World Jewish Relief Fund

$5,000 Subscribed for Purchase of Labor Life Insurance Company Stock—New York and Other Women's Garment Markets Reviewed—Decisions on Immediate Problems to Be Adopted at Upcoming Meeting's Close

As we go to press, the third quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of the International is in the midst of its work, having begun sessions on Monday morning, April 26, at 6 West 14th Street, L. L. G. W. U. Building, in New York City.
The Board intends to complete its labors by Friday evening, April 30.
The first three days of the meetings were consumed in the presentation of reports by President Sigman, Secretary Baroff and all the vice-presidents. The reports were discussed in detail and the recommendations contained in them will be acted upon later in the sessions for final action.

Among the outstanding decisions, not directly connected with the work of the Union, adopted by the meeting was a pledge to raise $50,000 for the relief of the plight of newly-Jewish proletarians all over Europe who find themselves at present on the brink of despair and who appeal to their fellow workers in America to save them from destruction. A special cooperating committee will secure, after the meeting is over, ways and means for raising this sum.

The O. H. B. is also pledged to purchase $6,000 worth of stock from the recently organized Union Ladies Life Insurance Company, a cooperative trade union organization, owned and controlled exclusively by labor unions, and sanctioned by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor.
The meeting also approved, after receiving a report from Vice-President Hachman, the plan of the Unity House Committee for the operation of the House during the 12-week session.

A complete account of the work of the quarterly meeting, including all decisions and reports, will be found in next week's issue of "Jewish."
Tuckers' Local, No. 41, Has an Election

Spring is stirring Local 41 to new activity. The tuckers and headquarters are planning to hold elections this week. They will elect manager, secretary, a business agent, and a new executive board this Thursday, April 28th at the office of the Union, 6 W. State Street.

The following candidates are running for office in Local 41: For Secretary, Pauline Morey; for Business Agent, Pauline Morey; for Treasurer, I. F. Ehrlich and Dave Krugstein; for Executive Board, F. A. Kugler, M. A. Meier, Bernard Feller, Rose Fischler, Joe Fischler, Jack Gilkman, Frances Green, Celia Langert, Ben Levin, Milton Levin, Goldie Lockhart, Victor Miletsky, Mollie Millstein, Louis Parish, Harry Payne, Gusto Post, Louis Rublin, Steve Schwartz, Abraham Siegel, Anna Stein, Julius Stone, Mary Teitelman, Herman Weinberger, Isaac Weinschol and Louis Weinschul.

May Day Celebration and Ball

Local 41 will celebrate May 1st this year by a concert and ball to be held at Kingsland Avenue, April 21st at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th Street, between 3rd and 4th Avenue. Half of the proceeds of this affair will be donated to the relief of the Passaic textile strikers. All members of our local as well as other International members are invited. Come and you will be assured of a good time.

Half-Rate Tickets for "Hakoah" Game

Members of the International may obtain tickets at half price for the second game of the All-Jewish soccer team, the champion Austrian players - Local 41.

The second game will be played this Saturday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, May 1st at the Polo Grounds. 154th Street and 4th Avenue. The "Hakoah" team will be opposed by the combined crack players of the New York Giants Soccer Team and the "Indians Flooring".

Members of the International may obtain their tickets at the office of the "Orth", 31 Union Square, upon presentation of their union cards.

Third Lecture at the Museum of Natural History Saturday, May 8th

Discussion by Dr. Syliva Kepal
Followed by Walk Through Museum

On Saturday, May 8th at 2 P. M. Dr. Sylvia Kepal will give her third lecture at the Museum of Natural History, Academy Room, Museum which will be followed by a walk through the exhibitions which I. B. G. W. U. members were shown on their trips through the museum.

In this last discussion further light will be thrown upon the questions of evolution and cultural growth. Additional exhibition rooms will also be visited.

We urge our members to be early, so that we may start promptly at 2 P. M. and have as much time as possible for the exhibition.

To reach the Museum take the 5th Avenue "L" or the West Side Subway and get out at the 7th Street Station.

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May 1st is the workers' day of celebration. It is the day when workers in all countries are remembered and the rebirth of hope for a better and happier economic world is celebrated. It is the day when we all reaffirm the idealistic international brotherhood in a manner that would truly suit this occasion.

Our members, as always, are acquainted with the fact that May First is celebrated all over the world by the organized working class as an expression of solidarity and unity. Our local has for this occasion arranged a program which will concern the creative artists who will participate; a meeting where leaders of our International will speak on the importance of the First of May to the membership of our Union; and after that a dance to be held at the Royal Casino, 85 E 4th St., New York City. It will start at 1:00 P.M. and end at 5:30 P.M. I hope that members of our Union will come to this celebration and join together and spend a few hours in good fellowship.

May Day and Union Problems

The members of our Union must not forget the reason in order to be able to celebrate the first of May as a Labor organization should celebrate, giving work, and working cooperatively with the organization, and give special consideration to the few remarks I am going to make regarding the need of doing organized work.

Time and again I have discussed various social, economic and vital problems we are confronted with, I have called your attention to this need of organized workers. It is not enough for one to pay the dues or members investigations to the Union in order to be considered,劳工 must be members and members must be active members. Every organization depends upon its active members for its existence, growth and success.

The active members are the blood in the veins of the organization.

In our case the need for members to participate in the work of the Union is so much more important, because our membership consists of a certain element. It is not enough for one to pay the dues or members investigations to the Union in order to be considered as being a member of the Union, we should also be active members. The trade is scattered in various sections:

Brooklyn, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Bridge-

view, East New York, South Brook-

lyn. And in addition the bulk of the lower class of work is being made up in out-of-town shops, located in New Jersey, Connecticut and Penn-

sylvania.

May Day Concert for PASSAC STRIKERS

The Passaic strikers will benefit by an unusually fine May Day entertainment which will be given at the Paul Revere Theatre, corner of Carro-

nel and Hallave, Saturday, May 1st, at 2:30.

The New Symphony Orchestra of New York, an organization of 72 men and women, will make its first appearance, con-

ducted by Dr. Siegried Fischer, well known as a conductor and pianist of skill. Max Bloch, Metropolitan Opera House tenor, Jose devoyt, tenor, and Kleis Kirchgaesser, pianist, will be the soloists.

Under the musical program, Nor-

man Thomas, who was arrested and spent the night in jail in Passaic, Elizabeth Garley Plympton who was in the strike at the beginning, and Frank Belliana, editor of Il Nuvololordo, will speak.

Arturo Lupi, chairman of the Italian Chamber of Labor, will be welcomed back to the city after a long absence, and will act as chair-

man.

The affair will be under the auspices of the Italian Chamber of Labor of New York, an organization of 72 men and women. And it is to be understood that any surplus proceeds of the affair will be donated to the Passaic strikers.
the rules and regulations which exist for the employers in the cloak industry have done no more than make the conduct of their business so difficult as to discourage manufacturers from becoming employers in ever increasing numbers every season. So far we know, and Mr. Engel knows, that there are no place in the cloak industry of New York the idea that the cloak jobber is a real producer of cloaks, a full-fledged manufacturer, despite the official statistics which tell us the contrary.

We do not know what rules and regulations there exist, for instance, in the hardware or brick-making business for jobbers, and we would be quite surprised to hear that any existed. But a hardware or brick jobber is a jobber, pure and simple, while the cloak jobber is a large scale manufacturer, employing, through his contracting parties, his assistants and the workers, and should therefore be made responsible for work conditions and standards in these shops.

Does Mr. Engel really expect to be able at this late day to bring anyone's mind concerning this plain and simple fact?

Lastly, we desire to say that we are in accord with Mr. Engel's suggestion that the planners and manufacturers should be held accountable when the jobbers and the workers in the cloak industry be couched in unmistakable language so that it is lived up fully both in letter and spirit.

The Union, as far as it is concerned, will make no doubt also see to it that the language of the next agreement with the jobbers has nothing to do with the cloak industry, but that the contracting parties and will leave no loophole for comfortable escape. We know, for instance, that the provision in the present agreement which requires the jobber to make the following statement has been repeatedly violated by nearly every member of the jobbers' association in the past. It is no secret, for instance, that the jobbers have intentionally and at every opportunity employed contractors who have their own kowtow shops where their garments could be made up in competition with the union contractor shops. And we know, too, what dramatizing possibilities this understanding has to it. It will not exist in the condition of the union workers and upon the trade in general.

And it is just this sort of practice that the demand of the Union and a great deal of other employers that manufacturers for jobbers intends to eliminate. Only when this chaos and these catch-as-catch-can practices are gone will it be possible for the demand in the cloak industry to be fulfilled and the agreement a living and vital force that will be lived up and respected by every factor in the industry.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND IN THE DRESS INDUSTRY

After a little more than one year of operation, the Unemployment Fund in the Dress Industry has temporarily been suspended, and the Union has instructed its members to cease making payments to the Fund after April 12.

This temporary suspension which is quite likely to become permanent, unless the three groups of employers in the dress trade, the jobbers, manufacturers and contractors are made to pay to the Fund, and the Fund is made to pay to the unemployed through the nearly complete failure of these employers to pay their share of the unemployment contributions. In the statement just received by CHS, attached to a copy of the final report of the Board of Trustees, the total amount of the money collected for the dress trade is given as $234,527, of which the workers contributed $146,000, nearly two-thirds, and the combined employers only $88,900. On the basis of these collections, the employers, who are obliged to pay twice as much as the workers' share, should have paid at least $300,000, or nearly four times as much as they actually have contributed.

It was this flagrant negligence of the dress employers to live up to a specific obligation that has caused the Union finally to act, and the Board of Trustees has stated that until the matter is definitely cleared up and further methods of procedure are decided upon.

Clearly, there has been a waste of administrative expense to go on with the operation of the Fund at the present rate of contributions on the part of the employers. If the workers have not been paid in their entirety in the three months, they are at least equally in the face of the almost wholesale failure of the employers to meet their undertaking to support the Fund at the rate agreed upon when it was first established, and which was launched as the last spring season of 1925. We don't know what exactly prompt the dress employers to execute such a sabotage of unemployment insurance which, after all, is nothing more than a penny-wise, pound-foolish stateismanship, or a designed effort to break down the constructive measures of the Union. We will not say that one thing we are quite sure of, namely, that they have all but wrecked it.

Under these circumstances, the action of the Union in calling a halt and demanding a thorough clearing up of the motives and the reasons for the failure of the employers to fulfill their obligations was quite unavoidable. If after nearly three seasons of preliminarily functioning, this fund in the dress trade could not financially get a sufficient start to begin systematic unemployment payments to idle workers during the coming idle period, it would be worse than futile to continue asking the workers to pay their share of the unemployment payments, and in their inexusable slacking.
"The Dream of Labor"

From an Address Delivered on April 29, 1926, at Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

By WILLIAM GREEN, President A. F. of L.

"You, who have stood in awe and wonderment gazing at the form of "The Thinker," have been trilled by the sigh of his magnificent body, the rigor of his just muscles, the beauty of his lines, the grace of the man. Although he is in seeming repose the mighty force of his gigantic body is a challenge to the strength of the man. They are weighty; they are important; they are far-reaching. The expression on his face mark him a dreamer and a thinker. If I were to attempt a comparison of the differences to be known as Labor, I would want to mould just such a solid figure and arm it to stretch out the sky, and to it I would add the significant words, "The Dreamer of Labor.""

"When Labor rests, it dreams. It seeks not the material things of life but instead it seizes upon the children, to the glory and the beneficence of spiritual and cultural advantage. To dream is to be the root of the world, that is the prerogatives of the worker. He embraces them all and through such emblems he seeks to realize the truths of each endeavor."

"Our power to dream is a gift of divine origin, the image and likeness of our soul. All things cannot be requited with practical results, for individuality, the inheritance of every human being rests in the brain and in the thoughts and actions of men. When we dream we leave the social boundaries of earth and enter the realms of the gods. We do not address upon our faces and many times we are not able to reduce them to social purposes. What we dream because of their origin, are tinged with the rose fire of ideals and with the moisture of divinity."

"Dreams do not have a warp and woof but they are spun from a creative, imaginative mind, in patterns as delicate as the design of the snow crystals or as strong as the rays of the sun reflected in the morning dew. They are as tangible as the tracks of the bird of the butterfly's wing. Most dreams are like a fleeting cloud. They seem to be but for a moment, and the dream of labor is the harbinger of action and brings desire to fruition."

"The towering edifice, the building dreams. We must dream before we can hope to accomplish. Nature yields her harvest to those who love her and by patience and perseverance labor has conquered the natural forces of the Universe. It has brought into subjection those elements of strength and power which the man of leisure, human ingenuity and masterly prowess. We now behold power liberating humanity from the bonds of the primitive order. We see a machine perform a laborious task with the exactness of an automaton. We see the man, so skilful and proficient, combating these mysterious forces with the genius of his brain. He is the hero whom provides strength with such delicacy of touch as to render his labor of the highest importance. To draw and muscle of the worker, his training, and his education, the falling devotion to his task are the priceless heritage of mankind."

"The part of the architect, the builder, the all of what they hope to accomplish. The towering edifice, the building which spans the flowing stream, the ship which sails the ocean, the machine which affects the wheels of industry, all these wonders are the realization of the dream of labor."

"White labor has contemplated the future and in its imagination has envisaged a higher state of civilization, the individual worker has joined with his fellows for the purpose of making his dreams come true. There is no romance in the depths of a mine, where men are called upon to face the dust and danger daily. But there is no development of the artistic sense in the heat and depression of the factory furnaces. No cultural or spiritual refinements attend the labor of the unskilled, poverty-stricken men, dreams which could not have come true except through the strength, the genius and the labor of Labor."

"Such environments are not conducive to the development of the best within as it does, even, those who dreamed dream of a better day and a better life. They long for the enjoyment of the blessings of civilization and industrial progress. They wait the beauty and radiance of a con tented life. They wait the happiness of home and family. They seek the charm of intelligence and education. To their search they must the mystery of heroism and the wonder of sacrifice."

"It is not difficult to understand the dream of labor. It is revealed in every act and deed. The pioneers in the labor movement dreamed of a strong, efficient organization of the workers. By this method they sought to protect the workers and to promote their welfare and happiness. They formed the nucleus from which has grown a powerful body of men and women, bound, together by the iron will of a common cause, each individual bearing a link in the chain of fraternity. Each one of this chain has been carved the dynamic words "Righteousness, Equality, Democracy.""

"The plan of organization is founded upon the eternal principles so dear to the heart of every loyal, American laborer. The principles of liberty and democracy. The precepts and teachings of religion are exemplified and practiced in the labor movement. All men and women who toil, regardless of creed, color or nationality, are eligible to be members of the workers' organization and are well incorporated into the family by the members of the organization. Through the influence of organization the workers have made great progress along economic lines. Wages have been increased and manfold. Under the conditions of employment have been made tolerable and humane. The long, exhausting hours of the worker have been reduced and the worker is permitted to spend time with his family and enjoy the sunlight and the fresh air, away from the din and dusty clutter of the mill, the workshop or the factory. His hours of recreation enable him to read and study."

"The educational facilities which are available make it possible for him to gather knowledge and learning. No wager are the advantages of educational and cultural opportunities denied him. In the councils of his organization he finds association with his fellowmen. He becomes a social factor and his interest in civil and political affairs is enkindled and intensified. His mind becomes alert and his reasoning powers are awakened. He is in the community a better citizen and a more effective personage in public life."

"In furthering the work of organization those who compose the vanguard are expected to form the backbone of cooperation between employers and employees. They seek to promote understanding through collective bargaining and through the representation of the workers by their chosen leaders. This relationship must naturally be predicated upon a correct recognition and observance of the rights and duties of those directly associated with industry. The employers and managers are obligated to pay high wages. The amount of wages paid shall be high enough to meet all reasonable requirements of the family budget. The amount of wages paid shall also be commensurate with the efforts to mounting in proportion to the increased efficiency and productivity of labor. Everyone is thereby obligated to accord to the workers humane conditions of employment, to safeguard their lives and limbs and to freely grant them the full enjoyment of all the rights and privileges which the existing conditions of production demand."

"Of the fluming crowds of this great industrial center, the City of Pittsburgh, the workers are the producers of its wealth. Today as they toil, as they give industry their best efforts and the best efforts for the enjoyment of the richness and beauty of a higher and more comfortable life in America, their strength are straining forward in their efforts to better themselves and to provide for their families the comforts of our modern times. They are inspired to provide education for their children and to furnish them with a bright and happy future, to provide for the emergencies of life and death and to enjoy art, music and literature, in accordance with their abilities and their desires. The dream of the working man has become real."

"Day by day they enter upon their records the accomplishment of great things. There are times, it is true, when the workers are discouraged, when they feel the realization of their dream is not so near as they had once dreamed. But they hold out, they work hard, for the darkness of the world. They work hard and at times they may despair, but they trust in God and they still carry on. They hope for the future and they hope for a day when the people of the world will take up the cudgel and be 0"
Educatioal Comment and Notes

May Day Reflections

By FANNIA M. COHN

Spring quickens our emotions and brings our imagination into full play. All our being is filled with a desire to know and to see what is in this world in which everyone can find a happier, richer life. It was natural, then, that the sentiment of May Day, which is so beautiful a symbol of these emotions and of the victory for Labor, should select the First of May as its day.

On the First of May, we are made
more keenly aware of everything beau-
tiful, noble and courageous in the world. We try to strengthen our will on that day, to determine more strongly to work for the realization of our life’s dreams. We are coming closer to na-
ture also, which is celebrating her re-
birth, and on her bosom we begin to
meditate. We wonder why the suprematist creation of Nature does not lead a free and happier life. Why does it permit artificial pain to de-
velop which keep him enslaved by his
own kind and prevent him from
enjoying his material, moral, spiritual and intellectual growth.

We think particularly of our age-
the life of which is conditioned by con-
tinuous processes which have helped us to subdue the forces of nature and to harness man to his own ends.

Our machine age, built up on
steam and dependent upon coal
mills has been enormously productive, but it has not been able to bring men,
in an effort to increase its productivity, we are seeking to add to the steam and electricity, to derive from the con-
tinuous, the tremendous force in our
water ways, we have, indeed, es-
cenct the means for the development of Giant Power. We cannot help but think that if all these forces which make up true physical and intellectual powers, his mechanical skill, machinery, Giant Power, are not to be used in an effort to satisfy the wants of man, to make
happy and comfortable instead of in-
stead of destroying the dreams of
our dreams could be realized.

Only the workers have it in their
powers to do this, and if they can, they can only achieve it when the
great mass of them display more will
to work and more confidence in their
own collective strength. Social chang-
ese require a well-organized labor move-
m ent, but the strength of working
class has it within its power to press
such changes. Nor will they do this
only in the sense of striking. But a
mental change until the workers have
a better understanding of social and eco-
nomic conditions.

Workers’ Education can be of the
greatest assistance to this end. We
are all the more hopeful when we
note the extension of educational
benefits to the entire family, children as
well as wives of the organized men.
We hope the assurance will help them to
become critical of the economic ob-
structions of his powers in our industrial
work. They are living, that become con-
ditions of his powers in our industrial
soctlty, and motivated by higher demands will rebuild society near to

The Labor Movement realises that
it wishes to achieve its ultimate aims
by a real and profound change in the
experience that in its efforts to build up
the industrial union, it paid dearly for
every inch of ground won from the
owning classes. It had to fight bitterly for the right to be organ-
ized; but it showed a collective will
and through collective effort realized
this right. It has been able to build
up the defenses. Trade unions no longer
only protect wages and working con-
tions from the encroachment of mi-
ners. Organized labor needs it and
makes new conquests. Organized la-
bor seeks more power. Organized lab-
ors are a means to a more preferable
ity. It is our hope that notwithstanding occasional setbacks the march of
abor will be triumphant.

In this move forward, organized la-
bor is extending its activities into
new fields. The activities of our na-
tional union exemplify the promises of the Labor Movement as a whole. We have branched out into health
and sanitation through the Union
Health Center and the Joint Board of
Health. We have turned our atten-
don education and research on the
Education Department and play the
movement in the smaller Unity Vil-
ages of our International Union.

All these activities are no longer
monopolized by the few, but are ac-
necessary to the rank and file of the
abor movement.

We realize, however, that if Labor
is to be strong, it must be united,
and it is to occupy the place in our
modern industrial society for which it
is destined. It is to be seen as a power
intellectually as well as morally.
Therefore, our Educational Depart-
ent sets out to unite: “Knowledge is power.” Labor must fight its bat-
tles on many fields; it needs the col-
bative experience obtained by many
of the forces of men whom we have
dedicated their lives to its cause. We
must bear the arm of that new gener-
ation of the Labor Movement that has to
occupy on the activities of its pro-
duction and to help the worker to
and to find the answer to the many
of Labor. And we must also remem-
ber that most of the time the ideas
expressed must be simple. They are
small but can train distinct marks as
a whole.

We, members of the International
Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, are
that it was our good fortune to be
the pioneers in the field of workers’
education, and are happy to know that
this work is being extended through
the Labor Movement. We hope that
Workers’ Education will become a
great force, and that it will influence
in the future still more than in the

Weekly Educational Calendar

P. S. 50, 226 E. 22nd Street
Tuesday, May 4
11:30 P. M. Mildred Fox—Physiological Training Class.

Tuesday, May 5
8 P. M. Max Levine—Economics of the Ladies’ Garment Industry.
I. L. G. W. U. BUILDING, 5 WEST 16TH STREET
Wednesday, May 6
6:30 P. M. Alexander Bickerman—Economic Basis of Modern Civilization.
COACKMEN’K CANDERS 73 EAST 103 STREET
Tuesday, May 4
7:30 P. M. Why the Organization? By Max Levine.
Lecture for the Workers of I. L. G. W. U. Members
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
77th Street and Columbus Avenue
Sunday, May 8
2 P. M. Lecture by Dr. Sylvin Kopale—Walk through Museum.

First Hike of the Season. Members meet at foot of Van Cortlandt Park Sta-
tion, 2424 Street, 10 A. M., E. Corbyn, Leader.
With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

BY JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer.

A meeting of the Joint Board was held on Friday, April 8, 1926, at the Auditorium of the International, 3 W. 16th Street.

Communications: Local No. 22 informs the Board that Sister Anna Kronbald and Lena Goodman have been elected to the Joint Board on the New York Cloak, Hat, Clothing and Millinery, who are present just now.

Sister Anna Kronbald, however, at the close of the meeting, withdrew her request to the Joint Board.

The Executive Board of Local 45 fully endorses the stand taken by their representative, Brother Salvatore Nino, in regard to the proposition of the United States Trustee of the Strike Reserve Fund, to protest against the action of the United States Court of Appeals in the matter of the control of the Fund in the hands of the four trusts, who represent the owners of the United States, and do not wish to be disturbed in their present formation as ideas and methods, and for a certain time have been successfully maintaining their members by the financial control of the United States in the organization of the Strike Reserve Fund.

He also reports that the shop chairman and committees of the Strike Reserve Fund association have scheduled a meeting for Tuesday, April 25th.

Brother Fish reports further that due to the large number of complaints this week, it is, therefore, necessary to have a large number of members in the Strike Reserve Fund association have scheduled a meeting for Tuesday, April 25th.

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The Board, therefore, endorses the stand taken by their representative, Brother Salvatore Nino, in regard to the proposition of the United States Trustee of the Strike Reserve Fund, to protest against the action of the United States Court of Appeals in the matter of the control of the Fund in the hands of the four trusts, who represent the owners of the United States, and do not wish to be disturbed in their present formation as ideas and methods, and for a certain time have been successfully maintaining their members by the financial control of the United States in the organization of the Strike Reserve Fund.
The Week in Local 10

By SAM B. SHINER

The meeting which took place last Monday evening, April 24, in Arlington, was attended by a large number of these people at which the routine work of the office for the month was taken up in detail and acted upon.

Expect Early Commission Report, Rumors

In his report, Manager Dubinsky said that far too recently the organization with regard to a determination of the issue of the report of the Governor's Special Mediation Commission. However, it has been reported that the report may be made public earlier than was expected and a two or three weeks. No one except the Commissioners is in considerable difficulty being experienced will be. However, if the attitude of the employers in respect to the administration of the Commission's recommendations was one of uncertainty as to last week, their attitude was made fairly clear last Monday.

In the "Women's Ward" for Monday, April 25, the new news item giving an official communication sent to members of the Merchants' Union by their general manager. In this letter he expresses the opinion that there will be a disturbance in the industry.

The jobbers are told that the board of directors, whose decision is considered by their organization to have condemned itself with this question and are cautioned to be well informed of the facts before they make "their fall commitments," that is preparing for the fall season, they may act wisely.

If there is anything that will make the union keep on with its preparations for the meeting of any unusual situation, it is the fact that there is no one else part of the letter which the manager of the jobbers' association wants to present, as the president of that organization.

The letter assures the members that "no conditions more horrible than the present at present will be considered as a means of avoiding a disturbance." While this may not be the latest agreement, it is in the union's demands the implication is quite evident.

Members of Local 10 Jailed

Without any report with his report on the situation in the dress trade, the manager stated that in spite of the dullness, or perhaps because of it, there was considerable interest in being conducted, such as in the case of the Roth Costume Company.

The report against the decision of the lower court in the matter of the injunction which the firm of Maurice Light and Co. secured were added in favor of the employer. The strike against this firm was declared against five weeks ago.

It was with considerable surprise that the office received a report on Thursday, April 23, of one of the cutters on strike against the firm of Benitez, namely, Charles Silver, who has been employed for thirty days in the workhouse. The report at the meeting was received with interest by everyone acquainted with Silver known and active in the labor movement will be invited to speak.

Records Rich in Historical Material

In the evening of the same day arrangements are being made for the next banquet on the cost of which naturally will be defrayed by those attending it. This will also be limited to the leaders and their wives or our guest each.

Another phase of the celebration is the publication of the history of the Knights of Labor, the forerunner of the American Federation of Labor. The same source prevailed as in the Knights of Labor and as may be found today in the secret orders.

Practically unanimous consent was given the committee in its recommenda-
tions in connection with the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Local 10. All that remains is the working out of the details of the arrangements. Within a short time this will be made public giving details about the distribution of the tickets for the concert as well as the sale of the tickets for the banquet.

The committee in full consists of the following members: Chairman David Fruthing, Drawing Master Sam B. Shunker, Joseph Fish, Albert M. Jacob, Peter Stoller, Nathan Sapernstein, Joel Ab-

Armstrong, Benjamin Kerry, Morris Perl, David Shaygostar, Meyer Skith, Iosroke Ballet and Philip A. Schul.

The committee elected Manager Da-

Shaygostar chairman and Brecht Sam B. Shunker its secretary, in order to facilitate the work of the committee. The call for a meeting of the committee as a whole is not often convenient in view of the fact that the majority of its members work in show business, which was appointed to attend to the technical details, such as the hiring of the halls, printing, and the like.

Self-appointed Savior Cross Fists Golden, Ledger $35, having been unable to "reform" Local 10 by means of his alliance with the small group of so-called "lefts" in Local 10, decided to follow the rules of the organization, and has therefore shaped his own policy and connection on the conditions under which he is to work.

This policy, according to his own statement, is that if he cannot make a living within the rules of the organization he has to do it by hook or crook. This "hook or crook" policy made it possible for him to earn $35 an afternoon and earn for himself a fine of fifty dollars imposed by the Execu-

tive Board were suspended.

Murray Goldstein's name will readily be associated by the majority of the members with his activities in the past since he was identified himself with a group of "lefts" he at one proposed their method of carrying on "revolutionary" propaganda.

For a time he became inactive and dropped out from the membership. When the organization reorganized in connection with the work of "reform" the local, Gold-

Boner, since he felt that it did not have. There began a period of progress under which he was asked to return to the office.

He was found guilty in this connection last November and the Execu-
tive Board, not desiring to make a matter of it and not in the interest of the period of his probation since he has been lately reinstated as a mem-

The committee appointed for the purpose of framing up in connection with this case failed, and the case was referred to the decisions of the Executive Board.

Fails to Quit Work

Again Murray Goldstein disappeared for a time. One day, to be exact, on Saturday, May 1, the 2:00 o'clock, Brother Jacob White, during the course of his investigations of local union business, conducted an inspection of working Saturday after-

Afternoon, entered Goldstein's shop at 2:30 E. 38th Street.

Upon seeing him at work, White immediately telephoned to the office for [name] chairman and Brecht Sam B. Shunker, the report of working Saturday after-

Half an hour later, according by White, came into the shop and found Goldstein still at work. He attempted to tell [name] to get out of the shop at three o'clock. At his appearance before the Board, to which he was summoned on May 11, he said that charging a frames was not work since there were no orders for it.

Goldstein's next excuse was that the boss had pleaded with him to work so

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place Meetings Begin Prompt at 7:30 P.M.