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Comments
*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*. 

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Los Angeles Firms Swept in Line by Dress Stoppage

Kansas City Cotton Dress Bosses Raise Week to 40 Hours

Atlanta Strike First “After NRA” Won in 3 Days

Local 122 Settles Skirmish With Princess Company By Arbitration

THE OLD PIRATE IS AT IT AGAIN!

As Blue Eagle Is Carried Off To Final Rest
"91" Musts Forces For Battles Ahead

By Harry Greenberg, V.P.
Manager, Local 91

On June 9, a meeting of the entire workforce was held in Webster Hall, New York, to discuss the situation as one of the monthly section meetings of the children's dreammakers' organization. What gave the meeting its unique and distinctive character, however, was the fact that it was the first sectional meeting of Local 91 since the Supreme Court N.R.A. decision and that President Donald Dukakis appeared before the meeting to state, in unmistakable terms, what the position of the I.L.G.W.U. was in the present moment of crisis.

The reaction of the membership to the present situation and to the clarity of the Dukakis' analysis was entirely a healthy one. The meeting hall was packed to "standing room only" capacity. 1,500 workers were present, having travelled through an annoying rain storm, and were not daunted by the weather nor the Supreme Court decision. Their appearance seemed to dispel their spirits.

For several weeks the Union has been building up to the present point for the expiration of the agreement on October 1. The membership has been repeatedly called upon to hold themselves in readiness to present a united front to management in the event of a demand for better demands. The slogan: "One Week's Vacation with Pay!" has been repeated week after week with growing enthusiasm and confidence.

This meeting, where President Dukakis spoke, was a test of the readiness and confidence of the membership.

Dukakis Sounds Clarion

The Sharitten call of President Dukakis' forcible and unequivocal address, "The International is firmly resolved to maintain the ground to the arrears of the employees," was applauded and echoed throughout the hall. It gave a clear and immediate challenge to the employers, presenting the only real way to a solution of the issues of their leaders. The decisive force in this battle will be the willingness and mettle of the workers themselves.

They responded to the membership as a call to action; and they answered. They answered with enthusiasm, with happy and confident applause. To those who understood Italian, a resounding "Grazie!" greeted President Dukakis as he concluded.

Young Arturo Giovanni, the local's eloquent and effective chief of the workers' section, added his call to the call of the union, and delivered his message to the men and women of the Local 91.

"The Moffin Paper, the Record-writer of the history of our life in the Local, says that the strategy is to pit the workers against the management when the workers are pitilessly exploited and when the management is not able to satisfy the just demands of the workers. The Moffin Paper is here to give the workers an understanding of the situation and to encourage them not to be afraid when the workers are fighting for the good of the union.

The Moffin Paper of the local, a clear and straightforward publication, is the only voice of the workers in the Local 91. It is the only voice of the workers in the Local 91 who fight for the good of the union.

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The Kansas City Joint Board of the I.L.G.W.U. has forwarded an appeal to all central labor bodies throughout the country, calling the attention of organized labor to their "fight against the (Bermex) Beneficial & Prime Co., manufacturer of the "Better Usa" women's coats, in Kansas City, Mo.

The "above firm," as results of the message of the Kansas City Joint Board, is maintaining a workshop through a system of the worst type of company union ever introduced in American industry. This company union is supervised by a St. Louis strike-breaking agency and every worker who joins a legally labor organization is immediately discharged or discriminated against.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has put this firm on the 'We Do Not Patronize' list. The Missouri State Federation of Labor at its convention, May 17, 1935, endorsed the action of the National Garment Workers' Union. The Iowa State Federation has followed the example of the national organization and also put this firm on its list of 'We Do Not Patronize.' The local做工 Labor Federation of the United States, local 146; M. Pullman, manager of the miscellaneous dyeworks, and local 146; P. E. Pullman, manager of the miscellaneous dyeworks, and local 146; P. E. Pullman, manager of the miscellaneous dyeworks, have organized labor, their friends and sympathizers, to patronizing this firm.

We also appeal to you to appoint a committee of your body to visit the stores in your city that sell the product of this firm and urge them not to patronize and not to sell "Better Usa" women's coats.

Tulip conditions of the Paris midinettes union have been established. The Parisian and its rivals for several years have been far from satisfactory. Piece-work has been the rule, and piece-prices would be fixed according to the variations—even without the case of the cost of living, as in the case of the "improved" article by a local office. Taking advantage of a fractional variance in the last of the piece-rates, some of the big custom dressmaking houses of "haute couture" (those who cater to the very wealthy, personally imposed by the state and workers another 1% reduction in wages. It proved to be the straw that toppled the whole scale of the em- ployers' greed.

In one of the big "ateliers," there some 100 workers of the "national" (or "unitarian") labor union were employed, a strike was immediately declared, which soon spread to about twenty other houses. But the latter was not a result of the cost of living, but the "custom dressmaking," which is established and none of the shops for ready-made dresses are affected.

Is your local fixing up an excursion—a bus ride, a trip on the river, a special train excursion? Why not let us help you charter the bus or the boat? We can also supply your outing with songs and a song-leader and experienced guides who know the country. Write as once at the headquarters of the Hikes and Excursions Division, Educational Department, I. L. G. W. U., 3 West 16th St., N. Y. C.

The number of strikers did not exceed four hundred. The dip in the wages paid to the workers in the hands of the "unitarian" union, however, is not a small one. In reality, however, there was only a theoretical leadership, and kept out of the strike.

Both the "confederate" (right-wing) union affiliated with the "national" union, and the International Clothing Workers' Federation, and the "unitarian" union, are struggling for the control of the membership and could exercise a strong influence over the strikers. To make things worse, there was also in the field a Catholic organization, and the "unitarian" labor union, and the strikes had taken from the beginning the turn characteristic of the movements either discouraged or organized by the police. To add to the difficulty, there were all those legal meetings, efforts, and legal methods to head off the police, a lot of enthusiasm enhanced by the public - particularly the Catholic public—sponsored the strike, but little coordination in the work of the men and no coordination at all in the attempts to start negotiations with the employers.

After only three days of strikes, the Catholic labor union, being satisfied with the breakup of the warlocks and the demands of the other groups, such as the "national," the state labor system, and the national strike fund, and the (right-wing) union announced the successful conclusion of the "unitarian" labor union, which was the one agreed upon by the police, as the "national" labor union. In fact, the agreement secured for the workers of the "national" labor union the principal demand of the "unitarian" labor union, which is the right to strike, and paid annual vacations to the workers, and is committed to the seniority of the strippers. This agreement with Patos had a decisive influence in bringing about the settlement of the whole strike. The strikers, heartened by this victory, sent commis- sioners to all the other "ateliers" with copies of a similar agreement, and by May 1, 1935, a strike of about 12,000 of the largest firms had agreed to those conditions. The other strike that failed in quick succession.

This success, achieved after only six days of fighting, encouraged workers which forced the press to take a similar attitude. And the publicity of the strike, caused only because the "midinettes" are a lovely Parisian tradition, but particularly because of the charmingly-dressed women of the "unitarian" labor union. In other words, in spite of the Depression and the reactionary forces in the country, the protest of the oppressed and appeal to freedom and justice always seemed to find a sympathetic echo in the street cries of the population.
Among the Underwear Workers, Local 62

By Samuel Shore
Manager, Local 62

The Problem of Outside Factories

The Supreme Court of the United States has never been too friendly toward labor unions. On occasion, the Court ruled adversely in the matter of the Railways Pension Act of 1934. Pensions would not be forced by Congress to set up a pension system for these employees.

Nevertheless, the annulment of the NRA by the Supreme Court may be said to have rendered the workers of the country a service in the sense of opening their eyes. Even the most conservative workers cannot now fail to see that he cannot depend on the government of any other country for his welfare.

Now that the NRA has been definitely abolished, it is evident that wage cuts and increased hours have become a reality, it is possible to look forward to the relief of his new life. The NRA was primarily a benefit to the unorganized and unprotected worker. The conditions were the first to feel the effects of the depression. The codes helped to some extent by shortening the hours of the individual, but they did not set up minimum wages. Now, it cannot be disputed that in several industries the conditions have never been better the maximum, nevertheless this minimum enabled the worker to earn more. The man who has in his income was being, and enabled him to participate in the prosperity of the preceding years.

In organized industries, the situation with respect to minimums and hours were different. Although it was a cut in wages, the minimums far below union minimums, nevertheless, it is a fact that the minimums established by the union agreements surpassed those of the code, and were enforced by agreements of the whole NRA. A conclusion of an agreement by a union is conclusive on the members of the union and on the employers.

We have already had ample evidence in the newspapers that the Supreme Court's decision has tended to break down the standards set up by the NRA. With the assurance of employer and employers associations to the contrary. Such action on the part of employers was indicative of the attitude of New York employers the opportunity to raise the wages of their own competition, and they in turn will try to use this issue as an excuse to alter the conditions under which they work, hours and reduced pay in New York City.

It is only within the last ten years that underwire factories are being established out of town, and it is really a matter of but four or five years that some of the large firms have moved out of New York. In the steel and dress industries, on the other hand, they have had large out-of-town centers for many years past, and the Union has had time to organize the centers in those localities.

It is obvious that the out-of-town centers must be brought under union control, and to that end, we are about to launch an intensive campaign to organize the out-of-town underwear industry.

We must therefore look to any manufacturer move out of New York at this time, we could follow that firm with the aid of the International, to the place of its destination, and impress it with the fact that our Union is not merely a local but a national organization.

On May 26, we appeared before the General Executive Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, which met in session at Philadelphia, and requested the International to maintain an extensive unionization campaign in the underwear and negligence industry, and the immediate effect of such a drive would be to be as, a warning to those manufacturers who would seek to evade union control by moving out of New York now that the NRA has been abandoned. The ultimate effect would be to stabilize working conditions both here and out of town through unified control by a strong union. The General Executive Board took this action and issued a general and all the resources of our Local 42, and President Greenberg signed and issued a solicitation order to all in the midst of the strike fight against thehen stubborn employer.

We have been busy in announcing plans for a St. Louis Garment Workers' Strike and in preparing a hand article which will appear in the first number, given some of the highlights of the L. L. G. W. U. and especially comparing the present of the final strike, strike-hard fought as it was, in due time, in the struggle for the future.

The situation is as follows: employees who have been in the plant for the past three years, and have been employed in the same capacity, in order that the employees may be considered.

Speakers, Guards, Officers

Merrie Weins, business agent, acted as master of ceremonies. Other speakers were Ben Gilbert, manager of the Joint Board, the NEW YORK, Illinois; Richard Brater, organizer of the St. Louis office of the Local 42, and President of the L. L. G. W. U.; William Blenker, secretary of the Central of Labor Unions; and Officers Installed were: Arlie Wilson, president; Marjorie Klevor, vice-president; Charlotte Kutza, recording secretary.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF LOCAL 182—Top Row Left to Right: Jessie Hub, Ida Martin, Charlotte Kutzberg; Center Row: Ada Modell, Bessie Palmer, Helen Kemppa, Merrie Weins, Arlie Wilson, Kate Madsen, Marjorie Klevor, Jessie Przygoda.

I.L.G.W.U. Auditing Staff & Business Group

By Simon S. Hamburger
General Auditor, I.L.G.W.U.

For several years, from 1928 to 1933, the Auditing Department of the I.L.G.W.U. was operating with a limited personnel due to financial stringency. Its activities were confined chiefly to making periodic audits of the records of the locals in New York City and its immediate environs. Audits in the larger and more Western locals were made with less regularity.

Work Expands

With the "New Deal" period which began in 1933, and brought about a rapid increase in membership in the Forest City Manufacturing Company, was installed at the new president of Local 182.

Perfector Products

Victory

A feature of the evening was an address by Special Representative Meyer Perlstein of the International, affectionately known among Union members as "Pepie Perlstein." After delivering the victory of the strike forced against the Forest City Manufacturing Company, Perlstein brought his listeners to the realization that this victory is the greatest in the history of the union.

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Thousands Pour Out For June 8 Parade

Songs, Slogans
Enliven Parade

Special songs and slogans written for the June 8 parade and demonstration proved very popular. The newspapers reported many of the songs which featured that they were sung again and again in Union activity.

None of those that attracted the most attention are given:

(To the tune of "Three Blind Mice")

Nineteen old men—nineteen old men
How they say—how they say
The Constitution does not permit
Shorter hours and more pay with it
The bosses were right whatever they did
With blind men.

Nineteen old men—nineteen old men
How they say—how they say they say
They took away the N.R.A.
But the Dressmaker's Union Is here to stay
Let the bosses try to do what they may
With the nineteen old men.

(To the tune of "It Ain't Gonna Rain No More")

There ain't no NRA no more
No N.R.A. no more
But the Union's just as strong today
As it ever was before.

When we strike
We win
What we win
We keep.

Thirty-five hours a week
We will soon work less
But never more than that
The Supreme Court abolished the N.R.A.
But it can never abolish our Union.

The Supreme Court ruled that Congress cannot regulate on hours and wages
But we can.

Dressmakers
They struck in 1933 for a 35-hour week
You got it.
Return it.

You know this is true
Less hours—more pay
More hours—less pay
Less hours—less dressmakers out of jobs.
Less hours—less dressmakers out of jobs.

Supreme Court can notify an Act of Congress
But they can't say about our agreement.

Demonstration That Excited Press and Entire City

The Dressmakers were the lords of the garment district for hours after this demonstration got under way Saturday morning, June 8. All the papers broadcast the determination of the Dressmakers to force the hour and every provision of the Collective Agreement. From Mr. Brancowitz, the highest paid editor in the world, carried a description of the parade in his national syndicated column. Leaders in the front rank are Julius Hochman, General Manager of the Dress Joint Board; Philip Karp, Secretary-Treasurer; Charles S. Zimmerman, Manager of Local 20; Luigi Antonini, First Vice-President of the International and Manager of Local 89.

"Big 89" Displays Its Strength in Series of District Rallies

Summoned by their local man-
gage, First Vice-President Luigi Antonini, who, first, broadcast from Philadelphia the call to arms of the National Executive Board and then, as his weekly radio message, urged all the members to participate in the demonstrations arranged by the Union, the Italian dressmakers of Local 89 rallied in the last two weeks, in a series of enthusiastic and crowded district meetings.

The meetings in the Bronx, Williamsburg and Park Districts have already taken place, with an average attendance of more than two thousand per meeting. Antonini was the main speaker at every meeting, the principal topic of his addresses having been the new situation created by the passage of the NRA.

Other district meetings will take place next week in East New York, on Tuesday, June 18, at 7 P.M., in the Labor Lyceum on Juckman street, and in Harlem, Wednesday, June 19, at 7 P.M., in the Harlem Theater.

The largest meeting has been arranged for Thursday, June 13, at the Hippodrome Theatre, Sixth Avenue and 414th Street, for all Local 89 members working in Manhattan shops. President Dahlwitz will speak in English at this great rally while Brother Antonini will participate in the great action laid down by the Union for the present hour.

Storm Garment Section: Press "Hours" Issue

Singing, cheering and shouting slogans, a vast army of dressmakers marched through the garment district Saturday morning, June 8, under hundreds of banners recording unyielding resistance to any violation of the 35-hour work.

By the time the endless ranks had zigzagged through all the garment streets between 7th and 8th Avenues and 40th and 53rd Streets, everybody with ears to hear and eyes to see knew that the Supreme Court decision scuttling the NRA meant nothing to the Union Collective Agreement.

The high point of the parade was reached when thousands of marchers refused to disband and massed at the intersection at 28th and 40th Streets to cheer Julius Hochman, general manager, and Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of Local 22.

Brother Hochman took the opportunity to hammer home home the message that the 35-hour week was the heart of the agreement, that only the solidarity of the membership could preserve it just as the solidarity of the membership had won it in the general strike.

"One look at this vast crowd is enough to let our employers know that the Union will allow no monopoly business," Brother Hochman said. "What I think is that any thousands of workers got up on the morning and carried a picket line to show their solidarity to the Union, I know that the vital spirit is ready to build a solid wall that our employers will not irremovable. All too often people think of unions in terms of their leaders. But we dressmakers know that it is the membership. You won the Collective Agreement in the general strike. You will preserve it. And in the time not far distant when we come to new agreements, we will ask for more and we will win more. Long live the Dressmakers' Union."

From thousands of threats, the slogan came back echoing from the walls of all the building and dressing out the evil of the 35-hour work as far as Times Square."LONG LIVE THE DRESSMAKERS' UNION!"

A special feature of the demonstration was the voices and slogans printed in another column. Articles in the daily press for beyond that usually recorded a demonstration of this type was carried by the spirit and enthusiasm of the workers.
JUSTICE

DRESSMAKERS DISPLAY POWER

Serve Notice
On Employers
To Keep Hands,
Off Agreement

Thousands Jam Meetings
And Respond To Call
For "Hours" Parade

In a stirring display of strength that showed the Union was ready to meet any condition, the Dressmakers have served notice on employers and public officials not the slightest dip from the hours, wages or other standards of the Collective Agreement would be permitted during the period. This notice may have arisen following the Supreme Court NRA decision.

Climaxing the program during which every worker was to hear the position of the Union from the lips of leaders at sectional meetings in New York and out of town, was a mighty parade and demonstration through the city's streets on Saturday, June 8, personally arranged by Julius Hochman, General Manager of the Joint Board.

Coincident with the mass movement to agree to every dressmaker with the fact that the abolition of the NRA meant nothing to the Collective Agreement, leaders are creating the creation of machinery that will expand the Union Defender's Committee that shops will be patrolled every night and every Saturday and every Sunday and to make violations of hours impossible.

The Union position as outlined by Brother Hochman is a massive broadcast to tens of thousands under the title "Supreme Court Decisions Do Not Affect Dressmakers"

TO ALL DRESSMAKERS:

Without entering into any discussion of the ultimate effect the Supreme Court's decision may have on our material conditions, we state to all the workers in the industry that the NRA does not affect our standards and conditions and what is more important, what is our agreement with the industry is thoroughly organized.

LOCALS AROUSE MEMBERSHIP

Section Meetings
Addressed By Leaders On NRA

In a remarkable display of interest, tens of thousands of members have stopped meetings arranged by the various locals, and impatiently await other meetings scheduled as this line of "Justice"

REPORT ANY DRESSMAKERS

Dressmakers, at this time more than ever, it is your duty not to permit any violation of any kind in your shop. Any violation, to wit:

County Board Dress and
Whaithtakers Union,
Julius Hochman,
General Manager.

(Detailed accounts of the situation are described in other columns.)

MEETINGS ROUSE UNION FORCES

Two Among Dozens of Meetings Organized to Rouse the Real Strength of the Union

A special meeting of the locals 23 were held June 4 in various groups — (the Bronx, Harlem) (two meetings — on English and a second in Spanish), (Downtown, Williamsburg, Brownsville, Boro Park and Bensonhurst. They were very well attended.

The Local 89 meetings, one of which was personally addressed by Brother Antoni, got under way June 4 at Ambassador Hall in the Bronx. The Williamsburg meeting was held June 6; the Italian shirt chairman's meeting was held June 7. Boro Park followed on June 11. The Needle (Central) District annual meeting was held in the same hall last Thursday, East New York will meet June 18 at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Thaler will hear Brother Antoni's message. June 15, at the Harlem Terrance.

Local 16 met at Arlington Hall, June 16.

Local 69 will meet at the Delancey, Monday, June 19.

UNION ALWAYS HELD CORRECT NRA POLICY

Hochman Analyzes NRA Decisions For Shop Chairmen

After analyzing the Supreme Court NRA decisions, the leader in a long time that "petty" rights above human rights," Julius Hochman, general manager of the Joint Board, told a cheering meeting of 2,500 shop chairmen at the Manhattan Opera House that "any organized effort on the part of the employers to attack the standard agreement for wages and hours would be met by a general strike.

"To show that the Union has placed faith only in the power of organization and had purposefully supported the William Ad judgment, the Code was written, Brother Hochman quoted from a number of pamphlets written before the strike in 1933, and from the book The NRA and the Rights of Labor, this as an illustration to show that the Union had read the trend of events correctly and had relied upon the power to strike as a means of gaining conditions for the workers.

"The strike principle, that legislation was shaping up in such a way that the only organization of a political movement which would be recognized, and the farmers of the country could achieve any real representation, was the strike," Hochman said.

After making it clear that history proved the working class had little or no chance of securing any favorable change through collective bargaining or the manipulation of the National Recovery Act, the leader regretted the "scurrilous" attack on the story of the Sherman Anti-Trust Laws, said that the National Labor Relations Act, passed to protect the trade unionism of the Sherman Law, had been made an object of ridicule against the workers. He ridiculed the "two-on-the occasion" theory which attempted to prove the strike was illegal.

"The fifth circuit of the Supreme Court," Hochman explained, "has the fact that we are living under a dictatorship of the courts and that the conditions which led to the formation of the workers and farmers of the country hand in hand in a political movement was not the great master of the people and bring about the social ownership of the manufacturers."
New System in Force for Hours Control

Matteotti Lives Forever!

By Luigi Antonini

Monday, June 16, marked the eleventh anniversary of the martyrdom of Giacomo Matteotti. The Italians have not forgotten them. They cannot forget.

While walking in full daylight along the Tavera Drive Arnoldo da Brescia, in Rome, Matteotti was kidnapped by a gang of sensation. They threw him into a waiting car furnished by one of the tyrant’s closest advisors, tortured him, and then carried his dead body into the woods of Quarrata and hurriedly burned it.

The news, suppressed for a while, after two days became known to all Italian people. When confronted by danger, the cowardly tyrant tried to placate the rage of the people by putting the blame on others. But on the 10th of January, 1925, after the political crisis had been most accelerated, he assumed full and complete responsibility for all the crimes of the Fascist regime. By his own admission, then, he stands before history as the assassin of Giacomo Matteotti, of the man who had renounced the easy life of wealth to embrace the cause of the exploited workers and peasants.

No, the tyrant could not stand any longer Matteotti alive, for his voice, that nothing but death could still be heard. The warm and friendly Mussolini sits in Parliament and in the public square, and the word of the steely and blood-stained Fascist regime which was destroying all the liberty of the country is heard. But Mussolini ordered that the voice of Matteotti be silenced forever. That voice is still heard today! It arises and expands from the woods of Quarrata and from the lips of the thousands of the fascists who are crying out for Matteotti, the great and the humble, who will be resurrected on this earth, in the spirit of the ideal, which brings to us the memory of his thousands of the other fallen for liberty, who are considered by those modern barbarians.

“We must not betray our dead,” said Matteotti. The Italian people, worthy of the name will not betray them.

The darkest hour is the one before the dawn—said another martyr of Italian freedom, Giacomo Matteotti. That is what Matteotti meant. On that day, the scattered remains of Matteotti, Piccardi, Sacchi, Legnani, Satta, and other than the hundreds who have been martyred in the name of our people, will be resurrected on this earth, in the spirit of the ideal, which brings to us the memory of his thousands of the other fallen for liberty, who are considered by those modern barbarians.

“We must not betray our dead,” said Matteotti. The Italian people, worthy of the name will not betray them.

DRESSMAKERS "LECTURE" DAUGHTERS OF THE RICH

"A letter" to the editors of the "Daily News".

Greenberg on "Local 89 Voice"

The most powerful speaker in English on the newsfront was speaking in Greenberg's this Saturday, June 15. He was Vice-President Harry Greenfield. He spoke to the New York garment workers, Union Local 391, who has an important mission to drive in the hour of the workers. The meeting was held at 10:45 A.M. TUNE IN FROM 10 TO 11 A.M. EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME, STATION WVOE, 1500 Kcs.

Union Always Held Correct NRA Policy

(Continued from Page 61) Last week, the Local 12, with 12,000 members, was under the leadership of Mr. Zimmerman called for a demonstration in Washington to the workers in organized or workers in unorganized industries, were already being mercilessly exploited by the working men. The meeting was held at 10:45 A.M. TUNE IN FROM 10 TO 11 A.M. EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME, STATION WVOE, 1500 Kcs.
A Week With the GEB in Philadelphia

ILGWU Gifts Ise for Defense As NRA Crashes — Campaigns To Swipe Land — Employers Warned Against Wage, Hours, Wages Demands.

By M. D. D.

The executive body of the I. L. G. W. U.—its general board—met again in quarterly session.

This time it was in Philadelphia, during the last week in May, a-tapid, humid week of it, despite the fact that calendrarily it was supposed to have been cool. Descriptive of the memory of this writer it was perhaps the most productive and rapid-working executive of the I. L. G. W. U. I. For part of that was due to the fact that for the first time, the rule of presenting written, instead of oral, reports was being strictly observed. We have a time-saver.

When the meeting began, on Monday morning, May 27, everything was ready. Nothing had been changed. Not an inkling of what was to come was given off by the very fact that the same day could have been suspected.

Sharp wrangling had been reported at the last quarterly meeting. In May, last January, President Dubinsky reported, among other things, the purging of the ILGWU list on the basis of the NRA. He reported that the ILGWU, in the cotton garment and miscellaneous trades, had on the last December, Fort Wayne, Chicago, Cleveland, New York, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Fort Worth, Phoenix, Portland, Seattle, St. Louis, Dallas, Chicago, Illinois, St. Louis, Cleveland, Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York, Seattle, and Portland, and the Silk Trade Bureau's list was one of the many lists in the United States. The strike in Dallas and the stiff opposition the ILGWU is meeting in its strike against the Forest City Mfg. Co., in St. Louis, the organization of the employees of the Neill Donnelly Dress Co. in Kansas City, Mo., the victory of the Nash Opera, general tactic and cooperation, the strike at the cheap shops manufacturing women's apparel has doubled and the ILGWU is being grabbed from the point of view of the past year.

Commenting on the struggle now being enacted within the A. P. L. of L., President Dunsky declared that "the strikes are being brought back next Fall to the convention of the A. P. L. of L. for charte." of the 1929 Congress of Labor. This subject last October at San Francisco did not give the leaders of the trades the opportunity of organizing the mass production of industries along industrial union lines as commonly supposed. The next convention should bring greater clarity in the making of a strike, and the A. P. L. of L. have set out with this end in view.

Then, there was nothing but a body of work that could describe the effect that the Washington branch of the executive board, with the endorsement of the annual convention of the A. P. L. which is composed of workers of the general Executive Board, has actually disrupted the session for a white of the meeting, which point was made by the President.

The rest of the day was taken up by two extensive reports—one on the dirt work of the General Executive Board, Julius Hochman, general manager of the American Tailor Industry, and another on the New York City industry by Vice-President David Dubinsky, General Manager of the New York City Unit. Executive Board, and Jacob Hochman declared that there was absolutely no chance of the ILGWU fighting for a higher price in the dress industry in 1928, without a real strike. Without the strike, the ILGWU, he said, would be in a dangerous position. Jacob Hochman added that the dress "Joint Board" has already lost $334,000 in the first quarter, and that the ILGWU will lose $15,000, since the last general strike in 1923; 1924, from the collapse of the dress and cotton prices in the trade, and the rise in the silk dress shops. Hochman also said that cotton dress manufacturers are no longer classed with house dresses and that they be placed under the 'Joint Board'.
Union "Line" Reveals Confidence

(Continued from Page 8)

The jurisdiction of the New York District Board of Directors, Vice-President Hochman further reported that the last six months, extending to the end of March, were a period of growth for the union.

The Joint Board is doing well in the mill and there is a need to increase its membership to meet the demands of the industry.

The Union was successful in its negotiations with the employers, and a new contract was signed.

The union is expanding its activities in the mill and is preparing to take on new challenges.

In conclusion, Hochman expressed confidence in the future of the union and its ability to continue its growth and success.
**Militant Decisions**

Mark G. E. B. Meet

(Continued from Page 81)

posed this scheme, and this policy was approved by the G. E. B.

The Board, accordingly, has issued a call for the election of Local 13 for organizing assistance in centers outside of New York.

The creation of a department for the Miscellaneous trades, including the clerical and janitorial, is another important purpose of extending organization in these fields, was voted by the G. E. B. during the recent session of the Workers’ Compensation Bureau in Philadelphia. Another step toward improving the Health Center was also approved.

The Board also acted favorably on the request of Montreal, where dress cutters are rapidly obtaining under the banner of the International, and approved President Dubinsky to help in a campaign. The Board acted similarly on the recommendations of a group of Los Angeles workers to visit Montreal and Toronto in the interest of the drive campaigns in the near future.

The request of the Wholesale Club, now a federal local of the American Federation of Labor, for direct affiliation with the General Executive Board was deferred until the next meeting of the Board.

Other important decisions are:

The G. E. B. voted to bring to a final settlement the remaining contested elections in the New York, Boston, and Chicago of the International, as well as the election of the leadership of the New York, and the election of the Labor Council by the various local unions in control, by both locals, of some shops by adopting the following resolutions:

"Committees of three are to be made to carry out the intent and spirit of the Chicago Convention as soon as funds are available. It is hoped that this new resolution may do the work that was deferred until the next meeting of the Board." The Committee is empowered to carry out the elections in the Board and to take care that those elections are carried out by the rank and file of the International, and not by the local unions in the interest of the committee.

A committee of three G. E. B. members, Joseph Brexler, Louis Amende, and Charles Rose, was appointed to negotiate with the Workers’ Alliance in New York, Local 27, the Children’s Dress Makers’ Union, and Local 31, the Children’s Dress Makers’ Union, to bring about a final settlement of their differences by putting into effect the provisions of the Chicago Convention as soon as funds are available.

On the subject of the jurisdictional problem involving constriction of the dress cutters in the International, the New York Dress Joint Board, Local 31, Blouse and Waist Makers’ Union, and Local 31, the Children’s Dress Makers’ Union, in this case the G. E. B. decided that President Dubinsky should appoint a committee to work out the details in these instances where it is found impossible to work out the differences between the two groups to reach an understanding.

On the dress and cloak interlacing arrangement, the Board has considered some of the difficulties that have come in a half day of the Board’s time, and a decision was adopted by the Board in the following statement:

1. At expiration of the present arrangement, made in the interest of the Union to is deemed to be a present arrangement, and the joint board has no further effect that such and suit garment Aufrichter of all manufacturers to make the prevailing standards in the industry.

2. Dress shops that work exclusively on contracts and not under the jurisdiction of the Joint Board.

3. The dress Joint Board is pledged, in the event of a strike in the dress trade, to work on a contract basis only and to be exclusively with the effectiveness of the union.

4. The G. E. B. also approved the report of the Joint Board showing the progress being made in the various spheres of the industry.

5. The Board also approved the report of the Joint Board, for the purpose of assisting 10,000,000 of its members in various parts of the country, as well as the report of the Joint Board, for the purpose of assisting 10,000,000 of its members in various parts of the country.

6. The Board also approved the report of the Joint Board, for the purpose of assisting 10,000,000 of its members in various parts of the country, as well as the report of the Joint Board, for the purpose of assisting 10,000,000 of its members in various parts of the country.

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Union "Call to Arms" Rouses Eastern "Out-of-Town" Locals

By S. Romlund of "Justice" Staff

The demagoguery of the NRA may have created a panic-feeling among such workers as have erroneously thought that Union men had to work for minimum wages and put a maximum number of hours to work, they had no need of "bothering" with a union; but it surely failed to create the conditions that gave birth to the "NRA babies," the Eastern "out-of-town" locals, which—by this time grown to full maturity—call on the trade unions, their first opportunity fully to realize, just on account of this NRA collapse, the vital necessity of their Union.

In the confused state of the labor market and the whole art and activity of labor have created in the past few weeks, the men—workers—who have two years ago were working seven-hour shifts for wages of $1.50 per week, are now arranged in a kind of "NRA" baby, the Eastern "out-of-town" locals, and they threaten the trade unionists realized only by those who have been among them in the last few weeks.

As soon as the call to militancy all over the country, the national President of the Executive Board of public relations, the cut-out town locals now call on the men who are their strength. On instructions from Vice-President Harry Wadsworth, the president of the East Town Department, all the local managers at once got busy in organizing meetings. This is a new and important step on the path of industrial unionism that can now be seen in the action led by the G. B. and to instruct the members and friends to conduct the meetings.

Dubinsky and Antoni speak at Mount Vernon

The first of these meetings took place in Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 15, at the Westchester Women's Club, 501 Cray Ave, right after work. At the close of the first meeting of 143, more than 1,500 workers filled the auditorium, with hundreds of others outside.

New York Times:"

Dubinsky and First Vice-President Logan Antoni received a great ovation upon entering the hall.

President Dubinsky delivered a forceful speech, dealing with the things essential to the future. He said that the hopes have raised in the hearts of many workers, and the hope it has raised in the hands of many workers. He said that this was only a small part of the work in progress, and that the workers are not to be frightened by the consequences this decision may bring about, but not to be afraid, moving in the air the word "NRA" which is the word "NRA."" The "NRA" word has always been a threat to all who want to bring down the labor movement, but not to be afraid.

Brother Antoni followed in Italian (the majority of the present audience are now more so the language of the language of a detailed analysis of the social consequences of the NRA in Italy) Conference. He said that we have entered into a period of force economic struggle, and that these conditions should be regarded as a display of the strength of our country, and not as a means of lowering the military force to 20,000 enemy, but that the Militia of the NRA have lost the right arm. But the Union represents our right arm, stronger than the military force, arming all weapons needed to defeat the hopes of the reactionary forces of labor.

Other speakers who spoke were Vice-President Harry Wadsworth and August Claussen, the latter carrying the message of optimism and effective trade union propaganda. Louis Bloch, manager of the St. Louis local, presided. Singing of labor songs was led by Samuel Friedman, sent to the meeting by the Educational Department.

Local 154 will have further similar meetings in New Rochelle, White Plains and Yonkers, N. Y., in the near future.

Hochman and Giannotti in New Haven

A demonstration of similar magnitude took place the following Monday, June 16, at the Moore Hall in New Haven, Connecticut, the after the best carrying the small meetings in New Haven are at their best. This year is the 100th anniversary of the founding of the New Haven Labor Council, and the trade unionists at the meeting were to be made to work for the benefit of the local trade unionists.

Williamsbridge, 6th Avenue, to Chairlady Emma Ford—another fine gesture.

Under the capable guidance of Business Agent Leo Wolfish, of the Brooklyn district, the chairladies are striving to perfect perfect and to maintain union standarts in the above shops and they are making progress quickly.

New York A.C.W. Board Gives $25,000 To Anti-Nazi Chest

The New York Joint Board of the AMALGAMATED Clothing Workers of America has contributed $25,000 to the Anti-Nazi fund of the A.C.W. It is being raised by the Chest for Liberation of Workers of Europe, Dr. Harry L. Franklin, ex-New York, State, in its Anti-Fascist propaganda, is announced on June 15. Executive Secretary Franklin Brown, president of the A.C.W. will stimulate contributions from other labor unions to the campaign. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union already has raised considerably more than $15,000 toward this fund.

Without Anti-Trust Laws

Yet in the destruction of trust laws, which are the main push behind the A.C.W. cooperation, the cooperation is written on the statute book.

Protest of Mayor "That is the action of the A.C.W. will stimulate contributions from other labor unions to the campaign. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union already has raised considerably more than $15,000 toward the fund.

New Jersey Never Lags

The New Jersey dress cutters, who arrived in New York on Monday, were only a short time ago the men of the chives, the last group to form an organization. Their demonstration serves to keep what they have and to get ready for further fight.

The first meeting took place in Paterson, where Frank Levin, manager of Local 154, addressed the audience in the English and in Italian.

New Jersey State River, where Manager Simon Hammarman called a mass-meeting on Wednesday, June 15, with workers overworking as the assembly hall, addressed by Samuel Lipchitz, manager of Local 154, of the New York Joint Board of the AMALGAMATED Clothing Workers of America.

Lipchitz, who, after a few questions, referred to the NRA, does not feel that his cooperation is written on the statute book.

The杭州市方正overners who are members of the A.C.W. are said to have contributed $25,000 to the Anti-Nazi fund, and have opened the meeting with appropriate remarks. Much must be done. To be a part of these organizations, so that no place, no matter how small or remote, should be deprived of the influence of this sweep of union strength and labor determination to stand up and fight.

Workers' Cooperation—The Swedish Way

By David S. Schick

Economists and historians are in universal agreement that the development of organized labor is a potent force in the world, and that the American labor movement is the most active force in the world today.

Swedish-Americans are as active in the labor movement as any other group, and their cooperation is carried on by co-operatives.

In 1904 a cooperative wholesale store was started in Chicago, which became the first co-operative without profit. Five years later the co-operative was registered as a cooperative union, and went into the cooperative movement in this country as an instrument of cooperation for use by breaking the monopoly of manufacturing for their own use.

"In Sweden, a greater sense of realism, having overcome and broken the trusts by threat of government ownership or subversion of the industrial business, the Swedish, with a greater sense of realism, having overcome and broken the trusts by threat of government ownership or subversion of the industrial business, the Swedish Cooperative Union has been established as a state, providing welfare to the industrial workers represented by more than third of the country's population.

During the depression of 1930-1931, 5, with workers overworking as the assembly hall, addressed by Samuel Lipchitz, manager of Local 154, of the New York Joint Board of the AMALGAMATED Clothing Workers of America.

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I.L.G.W.U. Sports Parade
By Milly Spire

Local 102 Swamps O.M.S. in Baseball

The second week of the New York Baseball League Championship, held at the Alexander Hamilton ball grounds, on May 25, found Local 102 tangles with Local 1 and Local 41 tangling with Local 103, both teams coming through with a rather easy victory by the biparted score of 24 to 17.

The game was featured by the heavy slugging of Local 102 and the relief hurling by Lockhart for the truckmen for the second time in two weeks. Local 60 showed a considerable improvement over their performances of the previous week, particularly at the plate.

The score:

Local 102 18 2 0
Local 1 6 0 0
Local 41 2 0 0
Local 103 10 4 0

Justice Revolt

BY JASPER CARTER

As we will review the certainty of the past and future, it would be wise to fade before conclusions of the age.

Old man who frets caution to the truth,
Mindful of years and retrospect of age,

Or beg the creed believers last aide
Their special rights to special heavens hereafter;

Saying their song for when they shall have died
As advocate fragility in laughter.

Descrying pyramids that gleam at night
To bring to mind how futile glory that will
Come grace the shadow of the gods forever but

But summon my belief to endless battle

by a score of 20 to 22 in a heavy hitting struggle.

On June 6, they met the strongest unit in their league and brought the Standard Package Club by a score of 15 to 11. They are going in this meet in a return game, and it is safe to assume that their club will be in turn the cables on them.

MILWAUKEE—At Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Journal is lavish in its praise of the soft ball team representing local 102.

The second game scheduled between local 102 and the full Joint Board was postponed on account of rain, and will be replayed some time in July.

New Local

It is gratifying to see increased interest in the educational department, Local 102 had handled the boys makers by a score of 18 to 4 on May 22. The series of games, as Local 102, 1 and 112 are being eagerly in getting their boys clubs in top condition for the second half of the baseball season. This makes a total of ten locals which will have baseball teams on the field by the first of July.

Out-Of-Town Sports News

BURLINGTON—The Burlington local's softball team is going to make a very good showing for a first-year team. On May 24, the Burlington local's softball team, composed of the standard Laboratory and careases and seen on the other dining

spare, slaughtering two pitchers while scoring on every play and wound up with a 31 to 2 victory over Local 158. Although Local 102 was expected to link the knot good means, we did not believe that they would break them in half, especially after Local 102's performance of last week.

The truckmen are bad customers when they start to hit, and we are hungry waiting for July 20 when they tangle with Local 103.

The score:

Local 102 18 2 0
Local 1 6 0 0
Local 41 2 0 0
Local 103 10 4 0

Tobacco Road

By Jack Kirkland

BOSTON—Tobacco Road is a new play, a long run for a play. "Tobacco Road" has aged in the process. Three different actors have succeeded at playing the main role, their interpretations of the character varying greatly in his tragic fate to save. In the meantime, "Tobacco Road" has lost in its old age, with its sixty times played, it represents a dignified romantic tragedy, a three-act romance, a dignified romantic tragedy.

The action of the play takes place on a tobacco farm, situated on a tobacco road in the back country of Georgia. Old Jethro, the father of the two sons, being in a state of mental disturbance, is not able to understand the actions of his two sons, who are both in love with the same woman. However, the two sons are not aware of each other's feelings, and they continue to love the same woman, but in different ways.

The characters on the tobacco road enjoy a complete suspension of the moral rules, but often react in a moral way, but in a state of mental disturbance, they are not able to understand the actions of their fathers, who are both in love with the same woman. However, the two sons are not aware of each other's feelings, and they continue to love the same woman, but in different ways.

The play, through its series of carefully calculated shocks to the audience, is an act of emotional release. For, here is an act of emotional release. But a tragedy, a complete emotional release. The characters in "Tobacco Road" are always falling in love with a state of moral confusion, but in a state of mental disturbance, they are not able to understand the actions of their fathers, who are both in love with the same woman. However, the two sons are not aware of each other's feelings, and they continue to love the same woman, but in different ways.

Waiting for Lefty!

While the Guthrie Theater production of "Waiting for Lefty" comes to an end, plans are being made for the Guthrie Theater, productions of the Guthrie center play. The play is taking place all afternoon.

8:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. Actors of Boston are responsible for some of the action. For, here is an act of emotional release. But a tragedy, a complete emotional release. The characters in "Tobacco Road" are always falling in love with a state of moral confusion, but in a state of mental disturbance, they are not able to understand the actions of their fathers, who are both in love with the same woman. However, the two sons are not aware of each other's feelings, and they continue to love the same woman, but in different ways.
New Books for Workers

Are you interested in getting or giving a good book? A helpful book is "Dramatics for Amateur Groups" published by the Agricultural Extension Service, Harvard University, Madison, Wisconsin, for 5c. In 5 pages it gives practical suggestions about make-up and costumes, lighting and scenery, rehearsing, acting, etc. Directions for making scenery and equipment are in some instances supplemented by drawings. While intended primarily for rural groups, most of the material is applicable to labor dramas.

Those who know Katherine Pohn's painstaking clarity in "Your World of the Workweek" (Case Western Reserve University, 1934) will know that she has revised her mimeographed material on the hourly work-week and that it has now been published by the American Federation of Labor. "Wages Grow!" (25¢) Lots of easily understood figures and arguments for a shorter work week. Ideal for an elementary class.

Then the Allied Schools have published a book for which Miss Gladys L. Killman, of the American Trade Unionism (31¢) by Hale Glick. In a printed pamphlet, Glick has given a survey of trade unionism. "The object of this pamphlet is to make workers see with a bird's-eye view of the present situation, introduces some of the factors influencing the development of American trade unionism," and then discusses ways in which such things as such clothing and textiles have attempted to meet their organization problems. The pamphlet ends with a discussion of the problems arising in the present-day developments. There are thought-provoking questions and references for study on subjects not otherwise but not discussed in the pamphlet. Miss Glick is the author of many other pamphlets and is the editor of the American Labor Letters.

It has been a real Labor Press in the United States we should have heard less from Henry Ford, and the recent jubilee of his reign, and more about George L. Stewart, one of the "Original"立is of 1834.

In 1934 the British Trade Unions Congress commemorated the centennial of the Railway strike which transported six farm laborers to Britain for the crime of being members of a trade union. Now a pictorial record of over 70 hours having been made of all the workers which led to the liberation of those drummers union pioneers and the arcues and maps that tell and give invaluable insight into the past and present of British labor. No such book is now available. The Martyns of Tottenham, is also published by the British Trades Union Congress for 75c. A larger bound volume suitable for libraries. The Martyns of Tottenham, is also published by the British Trades Union Congress for 75c. A larger bound volume suitable for libraries. The Martyns of Tottenham, is also published by the British Trades Union Congress for 75c. A larger bound volume suitable for libraries.

Sister Kittens Thanks I.L.G.W.U. For Unity Institute

The Editor, Justice, 1 West 14th Street, New York City.

Dear Sir:

Permit me through the column of "Justice," to express my deep appreciation of the fine, wholesome and helpful training I received during the recent Institute held under the auspices of the Educational Department of the I. L. G. W. U. at Unity House from May 25 to May 29.

Words truly cannot describe the natural beauty of the cloistered spot upon which Unity House is romantically raising its head. I only wish every member of the International could take advantage of the opportunity which Unity House offers to get a deeper and lofter impression of the significance of our Union in the life of garment workers. I wish also that each member from every shop could have attended that Institute and there get an enlightening glimpse of the historical background and development of the trade union move, in general, and of our International, in particular. It is my opinion that if every member of the International could visit Unity House, they would return to their "crayolas" shop and box union with a keener sense of realization of what a union may mean to them.

I also want to thank the teachers who lectured to us at the Institute for the patience and care they displayed. Their talks were not only elucidating and hard, but also interesting and inspiring. I shall always greatly indebted to them for so generously contributing to my awakened sense of class-consciousness and solidarity.

Fraternally yours,

WINIFRED CUTTENS, Executive Board Member.

"Instituting at Unity"

Tractors leveling out the grounds and roads, and raising dust clouds on the parched earth. Painters, carpenters, rush to make Unity House ready for the scheduled date of opening. Yet the classes of our Training-for-Trade, Union Service-Women went on happily with 65 students anxious to use every precious moment of that joyful Sabbath provided by their locals and the Educational Department.

While hundreds of thousands of I. L. G. W. U. members will see Unity in its full glory this Summer, our institute members can always feel they were in at the making of our Union's enlarged and renovated Summer home.

We put the names of the members into the record so that the participants themselves can be questioned by their fellow members about their experiences.

Locals S. L. Cotun, A. Nacori, R. Novick P. Kaufman, H. Friedman; Local 146, Helen Har- nard; Local 146, Frank Vinnest, Rosa Hoffman; Local 35, Oscar Storr, Hyman Duncott; Local 146, Anthony Riccardi; Local 102, Nat Wallace, Harry Friedman; Local 135, Harry Peerman; Local 150, Torn Scott, Yvonne Finkelsztain; Local 22, Myron Enslow.

I am very grateful for the opportunity of participating at Unity, it is difficult to put into words how much I have learned. In particular, the class of Business Men and Women gave me very much confidence in my ability to express thoughts and ideas. I am very happy to have been a part of this amazing Institute and I hope to continue to learn new things at this exciting place.

Sincerely yours,

WINIFRED CUTTENS, Executive Board Member.

Local 26.


Before the students dispersed they by resolution expressed their thanks: (1) to the management and members of the local unions for the physical comforts of their members, (2) to the teachers and visiting speakers (with a special appreciation for Frank Crosswalk's invaluable service), (3) to the Educational Department personnel, (4) to the Philadelphia Women's Institute, (5) to the Oliver Twist, our members wanted to thank the Philadelphia Institute for so that their fellow members, (6) to the Union Executive Council in this method of learn-while-you-play. Philadelphia, the 26th, the Philadelphia Institute represented in the family and also Locals 1 and 85, in addition to the numerous students a group the Joint Board, the bookstore.

A brown and picture claimed a few spots in the bookstore. The members understand the heavy class schedule and suggested the adoption of the Supreme Court made history just at the time when the book was published. Local 26's President, the 30-hour week was the chief object of attention, and Anna Jevrejeva made parliamentary procedures a matter of local interest. A memorable event was the "Joint Board" you can see at the Educational Department.

"Too Old"—Nightmare Begins At Forty
Health Center News

By Pauline M. Newman

The main topic of this week's newsletter is the discussion of the actions taken by the members of the L.I. G. U. and the challenges they face in the workplace. The newsletter also highlights the ongoing struggle for better wages and working conditions.

Health and the Workers

With the NRA in effect, the health of the workers in the garment industry is threatened. The new law allows for the establishment of control boards, which can be used to force the workers to accept lower wages and working conditions. The newsletter points out that this is a violation of the workers' rights and that they should resist it.

From Our Social Service Folder

The Social Service Department is concerned about the increasing number of homeless people in the city. They are working to find solutions to this problem, such as setting up shelters and providing food and clothing.

A majority of the garment association workers are employed by large companies and are therefore covered by the NRA. The newsletter encourages the workers to unionize in order to protect their rights.

Justices

The Justices were asked to rule on a case involving the NRA. The Justices ruled in favor of the workers, but the NRA appealed the decision.

The NRA Label

The next movement for a "label of standards" in the women's wear industry was introduced by the Women's National Trade Union League (WNTUL), a group of working women who had been organizing for better wages and working conditions. The WNTUL was formed in 1909 and launched a movement for a "white label" for women's apparel that would distinguish it from sweatshop or substandard garments.

The "label of standards" movement was opposed by the National Bureau of Standards (NBS), which was responsible for enforcing the NRA. The NBS argued that the "label of standards" would interfere with the free market and lead to monopolies.

The "label of standards" movement was ultimately successful, and the NBS was forced to comply. The "label of standards" was introduced in 1913 and extended during that year to the dress industry as well. It lasted until 1919.

Union Drive

The Garment Workers Union (G.W.U.) has been trying to organize the workers in the garment industry for years, but they have been met with resistance from the employers. The G.W.U. has been successful in organizing a few local unions, but they are still a minority.

One of the main reasons for the success of the G.W.U. is the support of the workers themselves. The workers realize that they need to unionize in order to improve their working conditions and wages.

In conclusion, the newsletter encourages the workers to continue their efforts in organizing and to fight for their rights.

Bunch of True Blue Slugs—The Batches of Local 62

Bunch of True Blue Slugs—The Batches of Local 62
Among the Cutters of New York

By Samuel Pemmler, V.P., Manager, Local 19

Cutters and Strikers

The two years of hard-fought campaigns by the I.L.G.W.U. in every corner of the country have produced results that few other labor or- ganizations in the country may equal. From an organization of 45,000 members in 1933, Improved standards of living for the NAU, made rapid strides and has grown to its present size, having taken into its fold the ten thousands of independent wage workers employed in the ladies' garment industry.

By this time, we believe, almost everyone understands the correct nomenclature. A garment without a label could be no question as to the great opportun- ities the NAU offered to the Union to organize the workers of the garment industry. The gains secured by our workers during this short space of time would have been impossible without the creation of a strong union.

And now that the NAU is an- nulled through the decision of the Supreme Court, the preservation of these gains looms up at a vital concern to the nin- eteenth year old and dependent system of the ladies' garment industry for a livelihood.

Workers Must Become Authorized Contractors

This question must be answered by the worker. It is the only means of preserving the gains which have been obtained. A worker with a uniform stamping the phrase "authorized contractor" is more likely to be given a better opportunity to be employed, collectively or individually, to obtain the conditions he has obtained. A worker who is "authorized contractor" is more likely to be employed in a factory for a period of one or two weeks, depending upon the conditions of the industry. A worker who is "authorized contractor" is more likely to be employed in a factory for a period of one or two weeks, depending upon the conditions of the industry.

The Garment Worker's Rights

The "Garment Worker's Rights" is a vital concern to the nin- eteenth year old and dependent system of the ladies' garment industry for a livelihood.

Dress Patternmakers

By Morris Schwarzbauf, Manager, Local 31

Things are humming around the offices of the newly chartered Dress Patternmakers' Union, Local 31. The membership drive conducted by the patternmakers has been very successful and they have doubled their membership in the four months since they became affiliated with the I.L.G.W.U.

In line with plans of organization, meetings were held on Tuesday evening, June 7, at the Hotel Delmonico. Meetings were held to extend all dress Patternmakers in the City of New York.

Among the speakers who ad- dressed the meeting were Mr. Nor- man Thomas, who brought the mes- sage urging workers of hand and brain to unite.

Joseph Wolfenden spoke on the NAU, and advised the workers to depend only on themselves by being organized and united.

Bro. Nat Pollak in Glow of a speech in the early days of the I. L. G. W. U. and strongly urged solidarity and a united front.

Local 31 has recently handled several cases where patternmakers were unjustly discharged. The results were quite satisfactory, as a number of the patternmakers were reinstated and reinstated satisfac- tory both to worker and the management.

Local 31 maintains an office at 508 Seventh Avenue, Room 100.

Judge Panken Thrilled Members of Local 31 by Fervent Appeal for Labor Unity

ATTENTION! Members of Local 10

REGULAR MEMBERSHIP will be held on MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1935

ARLINGTON HALL

28 W. Mark's Place

M. Hargrave

All members are urged to att- end without fail.

Union had supported that conditions in these saws were not accord- ing to "Horsey" and that while the NAU was active in trying to get these two cutters, Ernie Buchholtz and Jack Stearn, brought in 15 men and three days per week while the balance of the cutters were work- ing at the saws. After this investiga- tion, it was finally discov- ered that Cutters Ed. Mollot, Joe. Cugino and Primo were working on piece-work, while these Buchholtz, Buchholtz, Barber, Irving Mann and Frank Benito, Jr., were employed by the saw. Moreover, it was revealed that no attempt was being paid by the piece workers so that the latter earned during cer- tain periods much more than the saws, up to $10 per week, while these men earned only $4.50 a week and less when they worked a full week.

Ross, with brothers Morris Alves and Max Goldenberg, who participated in the investigation, brought this re- port to the attention of the ILGWU. They demanded a fine for the viola- tion of such a rule and to collect the fine for the benefit of the ILGWU. This demand was complied with.

Boat Chartered

Our baseball games are being at- tended on Saturdays by many of our members who go out to root for their favorite team. In consequence of this, the Union has decided to pro- vide a small boat for members who are not athletically inclined, and for their benefit. Local 10 has purchased a boat from the dress makers' Union, Local 23, and Correct and Brundell's Union, Local 23, and used the Hobeck Pater- Line boat, Benjamin B. Odell, for this purpose. The boat will sail on Saturday, August 17. This boat can comfortably accommodate 2,500 people, and it can be rented for 250 dollars, and very anxious to meet the boys of Local 10. This will be a great op- portunity for the members of the local to get to know each other.

The following are the arrange- ments little done by Miss Morris Wulffske, Mrs. Barbara Bultalsa, Abie Last, Dave Merven and Irving Mann. Local 10 has obtained in the office of Local 10.
EDITORIAL NOTES

"The Old Order Shall Not Come Back!"

The ink had hardly dried up on the

urgings message for

warded by the General Executive Board of the

I. L. G. W. U., from its meeting place in Philadel-

phia to the entire membership of the Union, dealing

with the extraordinary situation growing out of the

legal invalidation of the NRA, as reports began pour-

ing into the General Office of a veritable wave of

mass meetings in a number of cities, of demonstra-

tions under way in other places, all imbued with one

purpose, with one single aim—to mobilize the full

strength of the Union in defense of our established

work standards in every market.

Within less than a week, meetings attended by tens

of thousands of workers already have been held in a

score of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and

Pennsylvania cities. Similar large-scale gatherings are

being spontaneously organized in the Middle and

Far West. The annulment of the NRA by the

Supreme Court has cast upon the shoulders of the

I. L. G. W. U. the full brunt of preserving the work

conditions formerly guaranteed by the codes in our

industry. This court decision, undoubtedly will

tend to encourage some employers to sabotage union

condsitions and to take advantage of the "good old"

sawdust days. The Union is thus faced with the huge

task of policing single-handed work conditions in the

industry and the Union is determined to prove equal
to this task.

As we write these lines, it is still difficult to obtain

a composite picture of violations, as yet sporadic,

by employers in our industry of the wage minimums

and the work-hour maximums since the NRA was
destroyed on May 7th. Thus far, as the reports already

at hand show, these violations have occurred almost

exclusively in non-union cotton garment and knit

goods shops. It is to be expected, however, that this

edemic of cheating will spread to the union areas

as well.

Against all such attempts, the I. L. G. W. U. will

present a stonewall of defense. Moreover, the leader-

ship of the International still believes in the old

maxim that a good offensive is the best defense. The

Union will redouble its efforts, in the cotton garment

field and in the other less protected industries, to

complete the work begun before the NRA was struck
down. Despite adverse court decisions, the invaluable

gains which we have won for our members and for

all workers in every branch of the women's garment

industry will be protected at all cost.

The Cloak Shop

Chairmen Resolve

The New York cloak

chairmen, thirteen hun-

dred strong, met ten days

ago on a sweltering afternoon for a double purpose—

to tell the world how they felt concerning the sudden

scuttling of the NRA by the Supreme Court, and
to tell their own employers to keep hands off their

hard-earned work terms in the coat and suit fac-

tories.

It was, by a long count, the most harmonious and

businesslike gathering of sturdy union monitors, every

man and woman of them, this writer had ever been

privileged to watch at close range. The speeches of

President Dubinsky, General Manager Nagler, Vice-

Presidents Levy and Breslow, applauded to the echo,
sounded solid, constructive keys to irrebuttable
evidence that the cloakmakers, on the eve of

what might become one of the greatest conflicts in

the history of their Union, are confident of their

strength and are ready to give their bosses all the

fight the latter might desire.

NRA or no NRA, the meeting of the cloak shop

chairmen decided, "the workers in the shops are to

abide strictly by the standards that existed under that

expired agreement." Contract or no contract, "any

worker found violating work terms will be severely

punished, and any employer who may attempt, by

corruption or collusion, to undermine any of the work

standards" will be made to feel the full weight of the

Union's arm. This is the sort of language employers,
as a rule, pay heed to. The thirteen hundred shop

chairmen know it.

Unity Opens

On the six of June, Unity

House, the new home of the

I. L. G. W. U. in the Pocono

Hills of Pennsylvania, will open its gates for the

fifteenth season.

We hope and like to be frank about it: Our Unity

House needs no publicizing for "Justice" readers.

Not all of them may have been to Unity House but

we are quite sure, all of them, with the possible ex-

ception of the very latest newcomers into the I. L.

G. W. U., have heard about the glories of our great

vacation resort and its inexhaustible facilities of

health-giving joy and restful recreation.

Yet, even veteran Unity guests have a wonderful

surprise for us. For perhaps as a result of last year's

fire, there has arisen on the

Unity grounds an even more magnificent place,

equipped to accommodate on a bigger and better

scale greater crowds and to afford them more diver-

died fun and recreation.

Unity House, there seems to be no doubt about it,

will have this year a successful season, probably

the most successful in its history. Its greatest success,

however, would be, if it should be able to record

that this season the overwhelming majority of its

visitors were members of the I. L. G. W. U. All

signs point in this direction—already last year a ma-

jority of the guests were Union members.

Hail the new Unity season! Hail our marvelous

Unity House!

The Festival

At The Hippodrome

The spectacle of I. L.

G. W. U.-bred and nur-

tured "musie, drama,
dance and sports," on Sunday afternoon, June 9, at

the New York Hippodrome, should convince even

the habitual scoffers in our midst that the educa-
tional and recreational work of the Union has taken

an astonishing leap forward in less than a year, since

the Chicago convention.

It was difficult, indeed, to suppress a goss of admira-
tion as this theatrical de luxe at the Hippodrome

began unfolding, group by group—'all of them com-
pose of shop workers and representing a typical cross

section of the I. L. G. W. U.—the full sweep of our

disciplinary and recreational work. It must be further observed that

only a few of our art groups were able to make an

appearance on that afternoon. There could not have

been room for all of them even on that huge platform,

and, besides, not all the clubs, some of them but

thousands upon thousands of members, were at

advance.

further—the recreational groups are but a part of the

general educational program of the Union. We have

scores of instruction classes, which are attended by

thousands of members in every garment city in the

country.

In brief: We are building a huge cultural network

which is becoming more and more of vital interest

to thousands and thousands of our members. It is

a feature of our trade union work of which we are

especially proud. The spade work in labor education,

which our pioneers had invented in a soil regarded

by many as sterile, is beginning to show bloom.

The "Recovery"

The new agency formed in the

Board in the cloak industry—within a week of the

Cock Industry, the demise of the NRA—the Na-

tional Coal and Suit Recovery

Board, "to maintain fair trade practices and wage

and hour provisions" illustrates more clearly than

anything else that the coast and suit trade has become

essentially an organized industry and that all legiti-

mate factors within in realize that without self-

government, in which labor is fully represented, this

industry cannot run on.

According to plans, the governing board of the

new agency will have representatives of the consum-

ers public and is intended, if possible, to get the

Departments of Commerce and Labor to take part

in it. Among the details of the plan is a competent

equipment of timely machinery, continuance of statisti-

cal work begun under the code authority, the use of

labels to identify merchandise under "recovery stand-

ards," and the distribution of voting power on the

board approximately along the lines in which the

various markets and zones were represented in the

code authority.

It is still too early, of course, to predict success or

failure for this new outfit, still in process of forma-

tion. In general, it may be said that it is modeled on

the lines of the old N. Y. Cloak Commission, over

which Mr. George W. Alger had successfully presided

for several years, except that it is not confined to

State lines any longer but takes in every cloak market in

the country. It should prove workable and effec-

tive as did the code authority which, to all intents

and purposes, it succeeds.

"17" Is Thirty

Years Old

It is difficult to conceive that thirty summers and

winters already have elapsed since a group of men

mostly young men—got together in 1909, their

hearts aflame with idealism and their minds set upon

economic freedom, and formed the nucleus of what

has since become the Infant's and Children's Coat

and Refuse Makers' Union, Local 17.

We have other locals in the i. L. G. W. U. which

stand out as landmarks upon its map, locals with

whom names there are associated pages of cloak

maker or dressmaker history. But within the broad

confines of our firmament there is probably no

brighter luminary than "Local 17," lusty, fight-

loving, every group that has sprung up in garment

land must in the end be judged by the growth and

success of Local 17. At the current moment of our

organizational chronicle, as we are looking into a future that holds the

possibility of another conflict in the cloak industry, there is no one among us who is not confident, that

these pages, which appeared thousands of years ago, will

advance.