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Justice (Vol. 17, Iss. 13)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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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Cloakmakers Ready For Strike Vote As Gov. Lehman Invites All Parties to Confer

1,000 Attend Opening of 1935 Unity House Season

2-Day Fiesta Marks Dedication of Magnificent New Buildings - Dubinsky, Hillman, Luck, Nagle, Mrs. Pinchot Speak.

Dairy House, the Summer vacation center of the I.L.G.W.U. in the Pocono hills of Pennsylvania, was officially opened on Saturday, June 3, for its 15th season in the presence of nearly 1,000 guests. The grand total of guests came from New York and Philadelphia locals which sent large committees to take part in the festivities. The opening ceremony coincided with the house-warming of the magnificent buildings constructed in the place of the main house and camp entered by new last August.

The New Buildings

There is a new main building now on Unity grounds with a unique design. The building is completely windowed on three sides, opening on an enchanting view of the lake and the Pocono Mountains. Surrounding the dining hall is a picturesque terraced garden. At one end and set off by an old-world brick wall is the office and writing-room. One door leads to a separate tea room. A modern kitchen is also part of the main building. Another new structure is the modern 120-bed dormitory. A guest house is being built for summer accommodations with lovely porches, a central hall, and semicircular dormitories, equipped with all the latest improvements. Six modern smaller cabins were erected along the shores of the lake. Nestling in a forest of trees. New roads and paths have been constructed and a gradual slope extending from the terrace to the lake is being built to make the landscape completely all green.

Night of Music, Songs and Speeches

The opening program was made-part of the opening night at the big casino by the lake. Morris Steinberg, president of the union, was master of ceremonies during the entertainment, and introduced the Polhemus Harmonic Quartet, the well-known artists, Dora Dorovitch, the male quartet, and Leo Kaz, all of whom responded with wonderful numbers to the audience. (continued on page 7)

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Resolution by Joint Local Executives Urges Strike Action Against Jobbers

On Thursday, June 27, the conference committee of the New York Cloak Joint Board met at the Hotel New Yorker at 2 o'clock to discuss the difficulties faced by the Industrial Council of Cloak and Sack Manufacturers. "Inside" cloak producers said it was impossible to reach agreement in places of the chain which expired on June first.

The conference barely got underway when Mr. Samuel Klein, on behalf of the Council, informed President Dubinsky, who, with Vice-President Theodore Nagle, headed the conferences of the Union, that he had just heard a telegram from Governor Lehman, inviting all the Independent Garment Workmen of the Milwaukee Chamber. In the interest of a peaceful settlement of the issues at the conference between the workers and the employers.

President Dubinsky replied that the Union was in receipt of a similar telegram from Governor Lehman, but that he would prefer going to the negotiations with the Council and to try to reach an agreement with them, if possible. However, he expressed the opinion that he would prefer to attend the conference in Albany on Friday, June 28. Mr. Klein, however, stated that he was ready to continue parties with the Union for a collective agreement with the "inside" firms.

The telegram received by President Dubinsky follows:

David Dubinsky
President, I.L.G.W.U.

31 West Street
New York, N. Y.

It has been called to my attention that there is no exact agreement which has been made between the various elements of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union as to the time of a strike. Such a situation affecting forty thousand workers and thousands of manufacturers in the Metropolitan district must be avoided at all costs. I therefore suggest that you, with representatives of the other organizations, meet at the Executive Chamber, Albany, on Friday, June 28, 1935, at 2:30 P.M., at that time we shall all agree to give proper consideration to the question of a strike. We shall then decide immediately by telegram whether you plan to

(Continued on page 9)

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Union's Story On The Air

Over WVEV, Wednesday, July 10, 1935, 10 P.M.

(Schedule listed at same time)

Six Radio Plays written by Florence Lasser Dramatizing the Thrilling Story of the I.L.G.W.U.

The L. I. D. Radiomakers

1. OVERNIGHT DELIVERY
2. THE L. I. D. RADIOMAKERS
3. THE L. I. D. RADIOMAKERS
4. THE L. I. D. RADIOMAKERS
5. THE L. I. D. RADIOMAKERS
6. THE L. I. D. RADIOMAKERS

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Cloakmakers Will Vote On General Strike

(Continued from page 17)

...and their agreements to represent your organization.

HERBERT H. LEHMAN

To which President Dubinsky responds:

Hon. Herbert H. Lehman,

Governor of the State of N.Y.,

Albany, N.Y.

We hereby accept your invitation to meet with you at Executive Chamber, Albany, tomorrow at 1 o'clock. Unions will be represented by myself and committee of members. You may expect our wholehearted cooperation in your endeavor to settle this present situation in the cloak industry in New York amicably.

DAVID DUBINSKY

Five hundred members of the executive committee of local unions at Elkhart with the New York Cloak Joint Board voted at a special meeting on Monday, June 24, at Ryalton Hotel, 210 East 5th Street, New York, to accept the offer of the membership to vote in favor of a general strike in the event the jobbers fall to revoke from their position with reference to the limitations of contractors and jobbers' respectability, provisions of the existing agreement.

The vote came after 2:15 AM yesterday, general manager of the Joint Board, had reported that the jobbers again broke off negotiations with the union on the crucial point of contractor limitation. Nagler declared that the strike against the jobbers, under the circumstances, seemed unavoidable. The resolution for a strike referendum was adopted by a rising vote among general cooperation.

President Dubinsky, who was the only speaker beside Nagler, entered the executive to a high degree of enthusiasm when he declared that "the Union will never retreat an iota from its position in favor of renewed contractor limitation. 'This safeguard,' the leader of the I.L.G.W.U. declared, 'means all and everything for the cloak makers; it is the stone wall of protection against swindling, contract violation and the bond that ensures that control would prevail in the industry.'

(Please see next page.)

1,000 Attend Unity House Opening on June 22

3,000 Attend Bornski and Wilensky Funeral in Chicago

The funeral of Meyer Bornski, chairman of the Chicago Cloak and Dress Joint Board, and of Nathan Wilensky, business agent of Dressmakers Union of Chicago, Local 160, both of whom were killed in an automobile accident near Elkhart, Ind., on the way to New York on June 8, took place on Tuesday, June 11, from the Chicago Workmen’s Circle Labor Lecrore. More than 2,000 persons, friends of the deceased union officials and members of labor organizations, followed the hearse to their final destination, Waldheim Cemetery.

A large number ofISer encomin., many of them from I.L.G.W.U. organizations in other cities, were hanged on the caskets. At the bienspoke Leon A. Samuel, vice-chairman of the Joint Board, Abram Poliak, local organizer of the I.L.G.W.U., and Sam Levin, manager of the C.W.A. at Chicago, Sloan Lehman, representative of the Chicago United Textile, and Vice-President Morris Rubin, lifelong friend of the deceased. Vice-President Salute Strode, as present president in Milwaukee, represented President Dubinsky of the I.L.G.W.U. Other active labor figures among the mourners were: L. P. Bryske, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Albert Rose, Hay Glassman, Harry Eizenstark, J. Schaefer, and Jacob Robins, of the Milwaukee Joint Board of Chicago. The depository of the Cloak and Dress Joint Board, located in place, as guard.

(Continued from page 1)

1,000 Attend Unity House Opening on June 22

Tribute To Whom

It’s Due

A telegram of subtext was received from Thomas Kennedy, Jr., last year’s general secretary of the United Mine Workers, and now incumbent governor of Pennsylvania, who expressed regret on his own behalf and that of Governor Earle for their inability to come to the celebration. Another telegram was read from H. C. Wallack, general manager of the Jewish Daily Forward, Chairman Nager took occasion between speeches to pay this tribute to Edward C. Under, executive secretary of the I.L.G.W.U., whom he characterized as the spark plug of the construction enterprise—the new Unity House—who made possible the completion of the building in time for the opening day. A speech by many was considered impossible. The attendance at the opening of the building by those in attendance, those unable to attend.

Dubinsky struck the keynote of the event when he declared: "The most vociferous applause that 'Unity House symbolizes the creativity and initiative of the working class—it is the most moving proof that the workers are capable of building and administering great projects—it is an eloquent reply to all those who raise the specter of a bigoted, inarticulate people who boast incessantly of their own monopoly ability to build and manage things on a big scale. These sentiments, the president of the I.L.G.W.U. continued, 'never fail to affirm the truth that they and they alone are the managers and administrators in modern society.

To these, those present expressed gratitude in the form of applause. Among the people at the celebration were: E. C. Under, secretary of the I.L.G.W.U., and Morris S. Norkin,癣rnan, for the fine cooperation that has been extended to the 250 members of that local who attended.

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 train? We can also supply your outing with songs and a songleader and experienced guides who know how to make the party lively. Write at once to Hikes and Excursions Division, Educational Department, I. L. G. W. U., 3 West 16th St., N. Y. C.

140 Votes for Strintgent Work Control Rules in Shops

By Joseph Tsvi

One thousand five hundred members of Local 142 attended a special meeting of the local, June 22, at Webster Hall, New York. The purpose of the meeting was to place plans for the activities of the Union in the next five months, and also to discuss the new problems arising from the publication of the NRA. The Executive Board rendered a useful report of the activities of the local for several months past and recommended the following rules and regulations, condemning the conduct of the members of the shop:

1. Any member caught working outside without permission of the Union (and if found guilty) shall be fined a sum not less than five dollars.

2. Any member failing to report the cutting of prices shall be fined a sum not less than five dollars.

3. Any member who shall fail to report any fact of any member at the expense of their fellow workers (and if found guilty of such an action shall be fined a sum not less than ten dollars.

4. Any member who, before work begins or before meeting time or after work time, shall be fined the sum of not less than ten dollars.

5. Any member who fails to cooperate with the chairman or the shop in the carrying out of his functions (and if found guilty), shall be fined a sum of ten dollars.

6. Any member who disperses, by the use of any means, the work of the Union (and if found guilty), shall be fined a sum of not less than ten dollars.
The Cloakmakers' Union is about to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its historic Organization. On June 22, the NLORC will hold a banquet to commemorate the date. The National Labor Organization is the successor to the San Francisco Cloakmakers' Union. The NLORC is a member of the International Labor Organization, which is a part of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The NLORC has been instrumental in gaining many benefits for its members, including better wages, better working conditions, and the right to unionize. The NLORC has also been a leader in the fight for social justice and has played a key role in the development of the labor movement in the United States. The NLORC's success is a testament to the power of organized labor and the importance of standing up for workers' rights.
Underwear Workers, Facing Post-NRA Era

By Samuel Shore
Manager, Local 32

In the family of the International, Local 62 is one of the oldest members. It is composed of women and girls working in the nation's leading underwear and negliges, producing garments of the finest of silks and the cheapest of cotton. Its membership is about twenty-five dollars down to twenty-five cents a piece. The industry itself is third largest among ladies' apparel industries, doing a volume of $175,000,000 annually and spread out all over the United States. Our Union, with respect to membership, is the third largest local of the International, having a membership in excess of ten thousand, consisting almost exclusively of women and having living less than ten men in the organization. A vast number of our members are of Italian extraction, loyal and devoted to the organization.

Twenty-Six Years Ago

Local 62 was born in March, 1903. There were days of brutal, ruthless, inhuman exploitation. It was not until 1909 that our first strike to organize the workers was rapped for crime. In February of that year a general strike was declared to which virtually the entire industry was paralyzed. The strike lasted about twenty-four hours. Call this together in a powerful association, we would not deal with the Union; but the enthusiasm, the solidarity, the militancy of the strikers brought the employers to their knees, and a collective agreement was arranged through the mediation of Local 62. During that period Local 62 was the largest women's workers' union in the United States.

In the following years the hours of labor were gradually reduced. A battle was being fought against ever-advancing machinery, beginning in 1919 the Union found itself again compelled to carry on the battle, this time for an eight-hour day. 1935 saw another general strike.

The Silk and Rayon Period

During the post-war years, a new situation arose. From the war years of 1914-18 and the inflation, the industry was rapidly changing to silk and rayon manufacture. For several years the trade was in a

South Jersey Board Holds Lines Intact

By Frank R. Crosssmith
General Organizer, I.L.G.W.U.

When the U. S. Supreme Court recently declared the NRA unconstitutional and its labor regulations illegal, thegas did its judicial signal, every Socialist and industrialist heard the nation thundered forth.

To Deans of thanks to the nine old men whose duty it is to test every legislation of labor and economics by the light of the Constitution. To these great guardians of the "utterly tampered" democracy it matters little that millions of their countrymen are victims of an economic system.

The nation's business is paralyzed as a result of the NRA's split; people demand for nothing in the face of a document which is impotent to solve the problems that time has made all but too liquid.

This is the day when "States Rights" had real significance to the economic and political life of the nation. Gone are the conflicts of interests between the agrarian South superimposed upon chattel slavery and the industrial and labor North. The industrial North is a united, armed force. Modern America has conquered space and time, and has brought upon the shoulders of the people with mind and body the problems of a new condition.

Our NRA Babes

Held Fast

As against the general rebellions of rich and privileged men who have emancipated themselves as reflected in the Court's ruling, stood the "small fry" - the helpless, the innocent, and the weak. Many of these workers were induced into collective agricultural and industrial unions. They were not able to stand against the court's decision, and little by little the Supreme Court struck off the shoulders of the workers "right to a job," the right to employ their abilities, the right to work. The Court left the unemployed out of every piece of the action. The 1919-1920 strike was an example of the unions' strength before the NRA and the new strike would show conclusiveness over the death of the NRA. Not so however, with the "NRA Babes" of the Labor Department, who stood up for the women, the mother, figuratively speaking, and a real home with over 300,000 members, and the cause of color and creed standing for the rights of the workers. The old I.L.G.W.U., children once an unassailable force of the labor movement, is now a reeling, receding, and gradually falling."
Local 22 Sections Will Meet on Shop Basis

New System Provides for After-Work Meetings. More Efficient

Local 22 will shift from the present section of system meetings organized according to membership residence to meetings on an industrial basis with the shop as a pivot, as soon as definite set-up halls and assignments can be arranged.

After many months of discussion, the new system evolved by Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of the Local, was adopted at the local's special section meetings held throughout the city, June 6th. The proposition came to the membership in the form of recommendations by the local's executive board.

The new system provides for meetings held in the immediate vicinity of the shop districts after work. Workers in individual shops will not be separated, so that shopwork problems may be discussed. District and company business agents will be present for discussion and analysis of specific matters affecting groups of workers.

Minkoff Explains Reasons for the change in the meeting system is explained in the following statement especially prepared for "Justice" by N. M. Minkoff:

"As a democratically organized organization, the general conduct of the Union's affairs must, of necessity, be subject to the approval of the membership for approval. Such separate section meetings have been held at the union headquarters in various residential sections of the city.

"Obviously, those existent meeting places could not absorb even a small part of our actual membership. Often standing room was at a premium. Another disadvantage was that members were not restricted as in which meeting they might attend. Branches travelled to Brooklyn and beyond for meetings, while members who worked in suburban shops, who had particular grievances or problems to bring up, were unable to attend Downton or Bronx meetings, but because they happened to live in these areas, could not attend regular meetings or section meetings. Meetings gradually took the form of open forums, and filled to capacity sections or regimented unorganized dissatisfied union meetings. Conferences with leaders and members have been held but members affiliated with shops within the Union attended. The conference was sometimes limited by their prejudiced opinions, as well as the decisions reached being subject to the local officer. Section meetings, in the past, have been strictly on a shop basis. The innocent member who regarded himself one of those meetings brought himself totally out of place.

The New System

"Now, does the new system improve this situation? What? The plan proposed by the Executive Board calls for having our meetings on an industrial basis, with the shop as the pivot. Workers in shops controlled by certain business agents will be called to district meetings, regardless of where they live. The advantages of this scheme are obvious. Shop problems, questions that are of primary and fundamental interest to the welfare of the individual members and the organization as a whole, will be discussed in the presence of all the workers of the particular jobs, with the advantage of having their business agent and their district manager present, to answer all questions and discuss the specific problems affecting them. Also, it is practically impossible to take up any shop questions at the meetings. If they were held, the people who were not responsible for the adjustments of complaints - namely, the managers, or the local managers, could not be present because all of the meetings were held after work.

There is still another advantage to be gained by the new form of meetings. Thousands of our members, scattered throughout the greater city, will have an opportunity to attend these meetings. There is a substantial part of our membership which lives in New Jersey, Long Island, &c. These brothers and sisters depend upon our schedule trains to reach their homes. They cannot, therefore, be expected to spend three to four hours (from 5 o'clock when work ends until 8 when the section meetings began) waiting for a meeting which seldom, if ever, adjourned before 11 o'clock. At that hour it was often impossible for them to make a train.

Under the new plan, with these meetings being held in the immediate vicinity of the shop districts after work, every member, regardless of the locality in which he lives, will have equal opportunity to attend meetings. This is the very thing the administration has been aiming at all along - to get every member acquainted with the workings and problems of our Union.

"EMMA--A Finisher

"EMMA hails from Italy where the Labor Unions, blocked by Musolino's promises, are shattered and unable to defend the interests of the workers. Italian nationalism is beating its war drums and once again the workers are being asked to pour out their blood to further the imperialistic interest of Italy's owning classes. Local 89, probably the largest individual local in the world, is composed exclusively of Italians. But the bond is more than the mere petty propin- quity of birthplace. Are all workers. They live and breathe as one with the other 32 nationals under the Dress Joint Board, conscious that race, color, and creed, have nothing but a disruptive influence on the international solidarity of the working class. Our Union is composed of workers from the ends of the earth; our policy will yet make the workers of the world one.

"Selling Range Cannot Avoid Settled Price

"Operators Must Get Same Money For Same Work

"Settled prices for particular styles sold at a specific wholesale range cannot be lowered even though the manufacturer decides to sell and actually does sell those styles at a lower wholesale range. The amount of work in the style was not changed. The manufacturer contended that since his material dropped the styles to a lower wholesale range, he was entitled to a lower operating price rate.

"In the case in question, the manufacturer maintained the same amount of labor but made the same styles, up in cheaper material and sold them at a lower wholesale range. The amount of work in the style was not changed. The manufacturer contended that since his material dropped the styles to a lower wholesale range, he was entitled to a lower operating price rate.

The decision follows:

"In the case of the opinion of the Trial Board that it is a violation of the Collective Agreement to reduce the piece rate to the operators where the labor remains the same even though the material and selling price is lower than in the garment on which the price was set. The operators should therefore be reimbursed in an amount to cover the difference in the prices paid for the material on which the operators made at the lower price.

"New Office Hours 22, 89

"Beginning with June 24 and continuing to and including August 17, the Floor Superintendents of Locals 22 and 89 will work daily from 9 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. The office will be open from 8:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.
Dress Board Team in Winning Streak

Team play to the secret of success in baseball just as it is in Unionism, according to John Green, unofficial member of the Dress Joint Board baseball team. And when you find out that the headquarters have chalked up an unbroken string of six victories against tough competition, you're willing to listen.

"Most people think that putting horse men in the field who can play baseball makes a winning team," John said. "But that's just the beginning. It's true that you can't win games with a pitcher who takes the same place in somewhere north of Canada. You can't have a player who catches foes instead of fly balls. You must begin with players. But put two evenly matched teams into the field so far as playing ability is concerned and the team with the better sense of team play will run away with the cup.

"You may take an example from Unionism," John continued. "Tying a strike or any other main asset the Union is acting as a unit with a will of its own. If we go off into the desert as individualism, we might as well stop and talk to him a bit."

"It is true that we've been successful in winning most of our important cases, but we've taken our losses and will take more. The defeat of any army is nothing, literally nothing, in comparison to the defeat of an idea. The idea of Unionism and working class solidarity always remains. It is the nation that will break the many hammers of the law."

"That is my life work," he said. "Other lawyers may drive in Rolls Royces and take Florida trips. They're welcome. I'm happy in my work."

That's Emile Schlessinger. The lawyer thinks only of cases. Emile Schlessinger has a

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Fiction Sharply Refuted

In a scathing reply to this scathing investigation, the executive body of the Dress Joint Board of Local 22, page out that their "administration has made itself known to all the nation by the unification of our ranks against the employers. We made every effort to reconcile differences before, during and after elections, but the leadership has become divided. Our group has turned its back upon these appeals, they have continued to support the and have followed its propaganda and their disruptive activities in our ranks. In short, we are not giving the proper attention to our old trick of stimulation but we are making a atmosphere of suspicion and hostility among the various racial and national groups composing our Union."

Considering the charge of "doping Negro workers," the statement goes on to say as follows:

"Every dresser understands that all are deliberately misrepresented and slandered. No one could possibly know the number of colored dressmakers in our ranks until we took our official census last October and found the number to be about 2,500. The figure of 3,000 is a pure fiction manufactured by outside interests and soley for the sake of falsifying the record and creating confusion in our ranks. Furthermore, everybody knows how4east our job is compared with any other job in the nation of payments, allowing a member to fall nine months behind in his payments without being revoked. As a matter of fact, our local has shown the greatest economies by keeping every man on the job. And we can declare with pride that the loyalty and pride possessed by our members, including the colored dressmakers, have shown in sticking to the Union in the two close strikes. The general strike, are we in the records of the"
**Justice**

Page Seven

Italian Shop Chairman Mass To Hear Antonini On N. R. A. Issue

**Big 89** Branches Compete in Show of Strength

The Smallest Takes the Lead

The Harlem Branch of Local 89, the most victorious of the six branches, has been given a line of credit into which the Italian Dressmakers' Union is divided, staged on Wednesday, June 11, a demonstration of union loyalty which was unprecedented for the number of workers present and the enthusiasm displayed.

The occasion was the special meeting called at Harlem Terrace, 115 East 106th Street, to hear the report of Brother L. A. Antonini, general secretary of Local 89, on conditions in the Union after the establishment of the NRA. Many shops in the district were not working on that day, yet about one thousand workers answered the call of Branch Manager Joseph Piscitelli, and crowded the place, eager to do their part in defending any attempt of the bosses to attack union standards established in the district, known in former years as a sweatshop area.

**No Obstacle**

A similar demonstration had taken place the day before, Tuesday, June 10, when Local 92 demonstrated in the special meeting of the Romanesque Branch of the Labor Lyceum in Harlem Center.

It was a rainy day, no doubt, indeed, but Brother Antonini was considering the postponement of the meeting. Finally he decided to take a chance, and was gloriously surprised to find the hall crowded to capacity, with many people standing outside. The enthusiasm of the workers was manifested in later songs, in prolonged applause and in presentation of flowers to their leader, Antonini, and to Mrs. Antonini.

**Next Week's Broadcast**

By Emil Schlesinger

Next Week's Broadcast From Unity House

Following Solomon Shaps, manager of Local 62, who was a very effective speaker at last Saturday's Local 89 radio program, the English speaker this Saturday, June 25, will be Emil Schlesinger, labor lawyer, who will explain to the listeners the importance of the work the Union is conducting to keep the "Voice of Local 89" going on the air every Saturday, from 10 to 11 A.M., daylight saving time, from WJSA WVOO (1380 W.V.)

On account of the Italian week which will attract to Unity House, our summer season, several hundred Italian guests, including First Vice-President, Louis Antonini, who will head the delegation of 150 members of his local, besides the shop chairmen and charileaders who have received one week free vacation, the "Voice of Local 89" will be broadcast until July 16. From the open Pino Garre Theatre of Unity House.

Several Chicago Opera Company artists, who on the preceding night will present at Unity the concert opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana," will also participate in the radio broad- cast, with selected pieces of popular and classical music, under the leadership of Louis Antonini.

In his weekly message, will relate the happenings of the Harlem week and will also describe in detail the new Unity House, for the benefit of those of the radio audience who are not acquainted with the beauty and comfort of our present room.

**Brookwood Reports Banner Year**

An increasing interest in work education is the part of the American trade union made the 1934-35 school year at Brookwood Labor Library, New York, one of the best in the fourteen years of the school's history, Tucker F. Smith, director, reported at the annual meeting of the Brookwood Corporation in Kalamazoo last week.

James H. Maurer, former president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, and one of the founders of the school, was reelected president of the board of directors, and Francisco M. Coba, of the educational department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, vice-president. Other members of the board of directors are J. Kennedy, president of the international lithographers of America, John Brophy of the United Mill Workers of America, and Richard Childs, of the Railway Clerks' Union.

**Spend July 4th Week-End at Unity House**

FOREST PARK, PA.

Four Full Days of Fun and Frolic Starting Wednesday at Supper Until Sunday After Dinner

**$14.00**

Week-End Day Rate—$4.00

The July 4th Week-End Program is a Foreunner of the Extraordinary Features in Store for You During the Nineteen Hundred Thirty-Five Season.

**Thursday Evening**

"Follies of 1937" A Spanding Musical Review

**Friday Evening**

Opening Gala Concert

**Saturday Evening**

The Chicago Opera Company will present American Pianists, director, Guido Caracciolo, conductor, Giuseppe Martineschi, "Dello" at 211 W. 42nd St.

**Sunday Evening**

"Awake and Sing" with the national Broadway cast.

Stock Your Vacation Early and Stay Over the July 4th Week End at the Regular Weekly Rate, Unity House Office: 3 West 15th St., New York. Children 3-14.
Grave Problems Looming in Southwest

By Meyer Perlstein
Executive Assistant, L.G.W.U.

The Problem of the Poor Paid Workers

The most difficult problem we are confronted with in this section of the country is the workers who are receiving the lower wages. It is the workers employed in the cotton dress industry. The problem is not confined to the city of Dallas, where the cotton dress industry is doing well, but also that the greatest number of these workers live in the city. Cotton dress shops still have a very low standard of living and the hardest tasks are done by the women. In the city of Dallas it is the women that make up the majority of the workforce.

The psychological pressure on these people is tremendous. It seems that whatever the employers choose to pay them or whatever conditions may prevail in the shop, they seem to be satisfied and haven’t the courage to make any move to improve their conditions.

I have met girls who work in cotton dress shops and never think of anything else. It’s a way of life to work a day and earn a dollar, then buy a cheap cotton dress on their backs. Still, they love the job, and when, after a day of toil, did not earn more than what they would need to buy a cheap cotton dress, they were not unhappy.

Yet, when we brought the problem before our organization, the answer was “We are satisfied.” It is a strange situation, because the workers are standing in need of assistance. In fact, they are ready to pay a lot to make up for the better things that life has to offer, in order to accomplish that the social need of people that is working in those shops must be educated and educated, and education is a very slow process. It will take us some time before our purpose will be accomplished.

The cotton dress industry is facing a crisis. The cotton dress industry is on the verge of collapse. The workers are being forced to choose between the union and the employers. They are being compelled to work for lower wages, or they must leave the industry. But the workers are determined to stand up and destroy the union. This is the only way to save their jobs.

In St. Louis

The strike is still continuing. The dress workers are striking for a higher wage scale. The strike is still going on, but only in a small scale. The workers are determined to stand up and destroy the union. This is the only way to save their jobs.

In Kansas City

The dress workers are striking for a higher wage scale. The strike is still going on, but only in a small scale. The workers are determined to stand up and destroy the union. This is the only way to save their jobs.

In Dallas

The dress workers are striking for a higher wage scale. The strike is still going on, but only in a small scale. The workers are determined to stand up and destroy the union. This is the only way to save their jobs.

The Problem of the Lower Paid Workers

The most difficult problem we are confronted with in this section of the country is the workers who are receiving the lower wages. It is the workers employed in the cotton dress industry. The problem is not confined to the city of Dallas, where the cotton dress industry is doing well, but also that the greatest number of these workers live in the city. Cotton dress shops still have a very low standard of living and the hardest tasks are done by the women. In the city of Dallas it is the women that make up the majority of the workforce.

The psychological pressure on these people is tremendous. It seems that whatever the employers choose to pay them or whatever conditions may prevail in the shop, they seem to be satisfied and haven’t the courage to make any move to improve their conditions.

I have met girls who work in cotton dress shops and never think of anything else. It’s a way of life to work a day and earn a dollar, then buy a cheap cotton dress on their backs. Still, they love the job, and when, after a day of toil, did not earn more than what they would need to buy a cheap cotton dress, they were not unhappy.

Yet, when we brought the problem before our organization, the answer was “We are satisfied.” It is a strange situation, because the workers are standing in need of assistance. In fact, they are ready to pay a lot to make up for the better things that life has to offer, in order to accomplish that the social need of people that is working in those shops must be educated and educated, and education is a very slow process. It will take us some time before our purpose will be accomplished.

The cotton dress industry is facing a crisis. The cotton dress industry is on the verge of collapse. The workers are being forced to choose between the union and the employers. They are being compelled to work for lower wages, or they must leave the industry. But the workers are determined to stand up and destroy the union. This is the only way to save their jobs.

In St. Louis

The strike is still continuing. The dress workers are striking for a higher wage scale. The strike is still going on, but only in a small scale. The workers are determined to stand up and destroy the union. This is the only way to save their jobs.

In Kansas City

The dress workers are striking for a higher wage scale. The strike is still going on, but only in a small scale. The workers are determined to stand up and destroy the union. This is the only way to save their jobs.

In Dallas

The dress workers are striking for a higher wage scale. The strike is still going on, but only in a small scale. The workers are determined to stand up and destroy the union. This is the only way to save their jobs.
The Fortnight

By Arturo Giovannitti

A fairly clear glimpse into the inner workings of a dictator's soul is the latest brainwave which led him to ban the New York Times from Italy. It was, says the correspondent of the ultra-conservative Chicago Tribune, "the most amazing thing that has happened in Italy in the last year or two of humanly short-lived and ineffectual, that they have no heirs and create no heirs for their family."

Later Mussolini must submit to the irresistible law which different self-motives despite to extinction and obscurity. Hence, the great wrath.

Why the Times should have suddenly and highly contemptuous rush in, of course, no immediate concern of Mussolini's. But there is an obvious answer. It is that the fact that the point is extreme-ly well taken and entirely correctly realized by the Times. Indeed, even the most superficial study of Mussolini's personality must realize and admit that dic- tators, i.e., men who rule solely through force and fear, have their whims and their passions, are either by their dedicated followers and they are absolutely desperate when revolution, or run away with as much beauty as they can, to the people they envied them as they your murder in a bed in a revolver, as the dictators, they save some old priest and a dog.

In no case, moreover, as the Times states and as the di- ctores are dead for good, beyond hope of succession or imitation. In the history of revolutionary ideas and its, freaks and monsters may be sent to the wall in a moment and ab- solutely, and the approved rules of moral and social behavior remain and endure.

Now these truths that the New York Times states and are here written are not some dull theoretical in- sition to the point of banning that newspaper from Italy. But what does this dramatic measure provide the$(char) when the atrocity was in- cantation of its biting criticism? The humiliation of its editors? No. The humiliation of the people, the people, and the Fascist milita, all those who could poten- tially be enemies of the regime would have never got a glimpse of the more speculative editors. More lively supposers of every order must not have attracted attention to it, it would have passed like a rain of fierce circles. Any other intelligent statement would have been ignored with a greater grace.

But not so a dictator. A dictator does not reason things out, he has no intellectual powers; he takes the prejudices of the people, the most powerful in his own country, he has never passed a single sentence to the government and any of his enemies. He has never been able to take the same equal fury, at a newspaper paper like the Times and at an un- important provincial daily, is published and shot down by his own hands. No, he does not care for the consequences of his actions.

The dictator's actions in this case, however, are the Times editorial writers. When the Times writers and all Italian in America were the best of the Italian in America newspaper on the same subject. They are forced to the conclusion that the greatest newspaper in the world, a newspaper that is barred from Italy. And the In- itiative information in the foreign press tell us that in Milan it will be killed by the Times.

Beltmakers, Local 40, Face Agreement Renewal

Vice-President H. Greenberg

Designated To Aid In Contract Negotiations

By Harry Schwartz

Manager, Local 40, I.L.G.U.W.

The Belt Makers' agreement with the employers of the "Cutting, Union," the Belt Makers, on June 30, 1936, Vice-President H. Greenberg, of the I.L.G.U.W., has been appointed by the General Executive Board of the Belt Makers to take charge of the negotiations with the employers for the renewal of the agreement.

The Belt Makers have been worked on by the General Executive Board, to the satisfaction of the workers. Only last week the agreement was signed with the employer, who has now been elected as the designated representative of the union in these negotiations.

Code Wages

A Major Gain

Local 40 is prepared to fight and win to see its justifiable demands. The industry has been one of the last to agree to a very profitable one for the bosses. The workers in Local 40 have agreed to take advantage of the machinery of the unemployed workers who have not yet come to town to get wages and increase hours.

The workers were helped by the union and the bosses were forced to pay up. The bosses work, with each other, in order to cut wages and increase hours. The bosses have given a big shadow to the workers that the actual work for their wages and that the bosses are willing to work for their wages and that the bosses are willing to work for their wages.

Three conditions existed: first, the fact that the N.R.A. was not in operation, in order to maintain profits, because the losses that the union obtained the prevailing wage according to the code they considered it a major victory. The second was that the bosses obtained the prevailing wage according to the code they considered it a major victory. The third was that the bosses who had no longer entirely at the mercy of the boss.

Workers Wise To Bargain

The workers in this trade are familiar with the fact that their resting place is the union. The cost of the necessities of life are steadily rising, making the chances of unemployment become wide, and their wages to the trade. The bosses and the workers had to meet the increasing cost of living. The workers had to make the payments and the workers who have a good organization in Local 26.

South River

Perth Amboy

Hold Meetings

Workers Confident Union Will Protect Them Against Attacks

From the New Brunswick, N. J., district, where Local 158 is located, the news comes of successful meetings held by the employees of the South River Paper Company, Local 265, at Perth Amboy, New Brunswick and Jamma- scott, at which I.L.G.U.W. members, headed by the General Office, met shortly after the N.R.A. was annulled by the Supreme Court, was distributed, and the news items following the union were discussed.

"It is my impression," wrote Mr. Wm. H. Bigelow, "the union is gathered from the experience and attitude of the workers at these meetings, that our members rely up on the Union and are in no way easily, in no case because of the dissolution of the N.R.A.

"Openly, Brother Blum, the office staffies, the employers appear to display no hostility toward the organization. From indirect information, however, if it is known that they are ready to have a meeting with the local; how to draw the test of the local. The local leaders, in a meeting, to ship the rank of the workers in a proposition on the organization, to be held at the local, and that followed many months, and the meeting being in the hands of the workers. All were unanimous in supporting the need of electing out a member of the local, and Brother Blum, who presided, and the new officer being the election of the Union."
Chislers Active in Non-Union Cotton Factories

By Charles H. Green

Although the decision of the United States Supreme Court, inuit was handed down during the slack period in most of the women's garment trades, reports from a number of workers, all of them non-union, indicate that there has been a decided increase in work. A sampling of the hourly rates of non-union workers and of the hours of work increased, their weekly wages increased, employees, who are continuously following the reports are receiving a result of the pay-in of many of the women's factories. The number of women employed has increased, and the non-union workers, who are engaged in that field of production, are receiving a considerable increase.

Other industries already affected are the clothing factories, which are also undergoing a considerable increase in the number of workers employed. The hourly wages of these workers have increased approximately as much for the longer working week as they did for the shorter. This indicates that the non-union workers are receiving a greater increase in the hourly wage than they did in weekly wages during the period of the shorter working week.

Cotton Dresses

26 cotton dresses, in all, have increased the length of the working week, and 25 have decreased the hourly wages, and 22 have been decreased by the non-union workers. The employers are being forced to maintain the wages paid by the workers of the unions.

Carson-Pirie-Scott Strike Stirs Chicago

By Abram Pollock

The Carson-Pirie-Scott strike, one of Chicago's largest department stores and an important manufacturer, is being threatened by the possibility that it may not pay to organize the labor, a very large factor in the establishment of the store.

The strike called by the I.L.G.W.U. at this firm in February is still in full force. It is estimated that the non-union firm of S. F. has already lost $50,000 since the strike began, through lack of production. The non-union firm of S. F. has been operating at full power for the past two months. The strike continues, and the workers are being helped by the non-union workers in Chicago.

Underwear

6 underwear houses, all of them non-union, have increased the weekly hours, and 1 is paying less for the shorter working week than it did in the longer.
Jean Jaures — Advocate of Peace

By Paul Dembitzer

This month, with bitter hope and a bitter fear that the two great labor worlds will commemorate the day, two years after the death of the great Jeanniste, the French socialist, the spirit of the Socialist Internationale was exalted out, that every worker was called upon by the memory of Jaures. The events of July 11, 1914, freed the spirit of the Socialist Internationale, 20 years after Jaures was shot. The two great labor worlds, respectively those of France and Russia, have not forgotten her. And this death, which so many crimes and ruffianism, which so many events, has not forgotten, constitutes today an ideal of peace for the proletariat, and a symbol of the world war.

Ten years later, the French people recognize the remains of Jaures among the immortals of France.

Horizon Dark

Again! For the past twenty years have elapsed since his death. And again, those ominous clouds of anti-semitism are gathering over Europe, again, as though this twenty-one-year era emerged into the consciousness of the French socialists, the Penguin's strike, a symbol of peace. Yes, Jaures stands out as before, a symbol of all labor, of all toil.

In one of his letters, twenty-one-year-old Jaures described the fertility of the soil and the beauty of the landscape. The soil is scattered with the remains of forests, and the green grass is heaped over the ground, over the stones, over the trees and plants. No one has noticed the beauty of the land. Yes, Jaures stood out as before, a symbol of all toil.

To the public, Jaures was known as a great socialist reformer. And was he actually a reformer? Did he not sharply oppose Edward Barnstein's revisionism, as well as Martain's revisionism? Was he not the social.ist leader of the future? Yes, he stood out as before, a symbol of the world war.

The Cheval in the workshop, is, it seems, a symbol.

At times, when I listen to the public, I hear the public.
Baseball

The first half of the regular baseball schedule has now been played, defining the isotope of Union City, N. J., Local 148 and 162 as being the class in the league.

All at once, dash off much needed copy for this column, my mind has been made up to close back to May 14, when the first league contest was held. My thoughts include an idea that the picture is a bit hazy, but I do know that two games were held, and that the players, with their bats, catchers, basemen, and poppers, were trying to make an impressing show.

The score that one team ran up was something like 25, and on the game had to be called at the end of the sixth inning to save tossing it. The only team that shows better is really it. All kinds of errors were made; will throw the dead ball without asking for the like. Smart baseball was at a premium that day, and as for those individuals who were supposed to be batters, well, the less the better, but if anyone as much as hit the ball that day, it was a windup. The home team would wind up safe at first somehow or other. All in all, it was a nightmare, and any dyed-in-the-wood baseball fan.

I.L.G.W.U. Members
Take to National Party

A month has elapsed since that date. Two games were still in progress, and the members of the teams that inaugurated the baseball season opening participated.

The formal ceremony by which the official game was started was truly unusual, true story, and informal, and much of the fun had and elation, and it was quite a surprise that one would expect some of these games to last that long, and there are even some who may have found something to take all their offerings at their home parties.

All in all, those that have this game have taken to the great American unfathomable in the union. Much credit is due to those who have laid the groundwork for such an endeavor, and those who are included are known to us all.

Local 148 has been a disappointment, for there are no longer the aggressive players that won over last year's championship. However, they are a fighting team and can be counted on out of their slump any day.

I.L.G.W.U. Sports Parade

July 14, 1935

The colors of the morning were already painted, and the sun was shining brightly over the fields of the great I.L.G.W.U. Sports Parade. The floats, decorated with flowers and flags, moved gracefully along the street, their colors glowing in the morning light. The music of the bands filled the air, and the cheers of the crowd echoed through the streets.

The event was a huge success, with thousands of people gathering to watch the fun and festivities. The floats were judged on their creativity and craftsmanship, and prizes were awarded to the winners. The parade was a celebration of the union and its members, and a reminder of the power of unity.

Sports

Home

The opening ceremony of the I.L.G.W.U. Sports Parade was attended by thousands of people, who gathered to watch the grand entrance of the floats. The ceremony was led by a group of children, who carried the flag and led the parade into the field.

The I.L.G.W.U. Sports Parade was a spectacular event, with floats, music, and fun for all. It was a reminder of the power of unity and the strength of the union. The parade was a celebration of the hard work and dedication of the members, and a reminder of the importance of working together for a common goal.

Sports

Recreational Staff—L.L.G.W.U.

From Left to Right:

Ludwig Paparo, Lazar Wein, Bill Berkey, Louis Schaffer, Lillian Shapiro, and Mark Schwartz.

L.L.G.W.U. Managers

By William A. Adams

Manager, Local 148

The newly elected Executive Board of Local 148 were installed in May by Vice-President Harry Wunder, General Manager of the Eastern. Out of Town Department, We had our guests and speakers, who were on that evening Robert Boyle, President of the local, Frank B. Keeler, Manager of Local 148, and Pamela Cohn, of the Educational Department of the I.L.G.W.U. The inceptive strenuous the great strides made by our international and the necessity of furthering them.

We are indeed thankful to the combined federation orchestras at Local 148 and Local 162 and to the well-trained chorus of Local 148 for helping make this occasion so memorable. The songs were received from individual unions and the various branches of our national, notables from David O.追求, President of the National, and the others from the various branches of the I.L.G.W.U. The three main groups of the program were sung.

1. "The Men on a Horse" was about the only thing I could not understand, contributed much to the film of the rest. In the mean time the ambiance of the screen was mobile, the audience in the theater.

The "Scout"

By Ben Hecht

Hecht and MacArthur are in the full swing of the 1935 Hollywood season. They are about to show the movie capital how to produce pictures that are superior in quality. Their first effort, "Crime Without Passion," met with unqualified critical acclaim. Now they are about to appear (as far as a new high level in the I.L.G.W.U. Managers, the Ceylon Protein, and the Office-Staff of Local 148.

Friends and Staff

The active members of the local, the members of the staff, and the friends of the organization, by presenting their gifts.

The following are the members of the I.L.G.W.U. Managers, the Ceylon Protein, and the Office-Staff of Local 148.

1. Leon Levin, Vice-President of the local.
2. Men, Levin expresses the rule of the shop and his work, and his work is not complete.
3. Harold D. L. Levin, Manager of the local.

The above, however, is by no means the only one who is a member of the local.

"Beeky Sharp"

Radio City

"Beeky Sharp" brings with it the much-hailed experimentation in color, the newly perfected Technicolor process. We all have the ten to twelve times which Warner Bros. has been protected several years ago in the old twofold color process, with its jagged or blurred limited color range. "Beeky Sharp" is a Technicolor photograph in three colors and "prone finally and conclusively the correct and logical color range which has been the talk of the movies for the past few years.

"Beeky Sharp" is a rather un-

"Parade" and "The Young Go First"

July 14, 1935

The Guild presentation was a material innovation, highlighted by distinguished members of the various film unions. In the Guild presentation, a group of young people contributed a great responsibility. For example, Robert Lippert, the producer of the New York Times Theatre, Frank Capra Paragon. This film edition, "Beeky Sharp," the source of much of the excitement, is a new and highly motivated and mechanical, while its physical attractiveness is warmly appreciated. The story of "Beeky Sharp," the social climber, has many of the moments, when she does not betray the suggestion of stiffness or direction. The picture is full of sound, bold performances. The end comes rather abruptly.

All of which brings us back to the question of "Beeky Sharp." It has been hailed as "the Jazz Singer" of color. The climax of the experiments is included, achieved at the British last on Broadway. The colors of the merry-go-round make a long and a sudden appearance of Napoleon's uniform in the distance, and the typical reaction "Beeky Sharp" is a subject of a great deal of confusion. There is a rumor of some kind of union meeting, and the proses and turbulences are swallowed up in theitures and scarlets of the various scenes. The street disorders in a red hue.

Robert Edmond Jones has secured a contract for "Beeky Sharp" of a color will undoubtedly contribute much to the film of the result. In the mean time the ambiance of the screen was mobile, the audience in the theater.

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New Books for Workers


The latest in the research staff whose findings are presented in this important book of the names, Spohn, Bernstein and Shoemaker, all known to students of labor history and economics, guarantees its quality. By the light of the Blue Steel strike the book was "issued" and does not lessen its value because, as we try to push up the number of the organized workers from 240,000 to a larger proportion of the 2,200,000 workers who should be organized, we need to know the strength and weakness of labor under the NRA. This book also describes employers, organizations and community units and their modifications under NRA. Incidentally, community units increased between 1919 and 1923 under the NRA more than did the real unions, although in some cases the title was changed from a laborer's local and strike committee to a Cleveland—real union ousted the fake one.

Forthcoming Events

July 4 12 Noon: Baseball double-header, Springfield Park; Local 19 vs. Local 6; Local 114 vs. Local 61. Joint Board.

July 13 Baseball double-header, Springfield Park; Local 60 vs. Local 61; Local 155 vs. Local 61. Joint Board.

Outing by South Jersey Locals

July 14 Local 66, Decision in Beca; Local 120, K.C., Calvert; P.A., Battry Park, 9 a.m.;ill same caused arranged byIllinois Division.

July 20 Baseball double-header, Springdale Park, Local 556 vs. Local 46; Local 16 vs. Local 102.

July 20-21 Field of Galilee at Woodmont, near New Haven, for Connecticut locals.

July 26-27 The Red House at Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N.Y., 6 p.m. local students free.

August 4 Weekend, out standing speakers at Union House.

August 10 John Stith Pemberton, Locals 145, 145, and 146, S.B., Bernstein, Odein, and Hal Leonard, Yonkers Pier for Indian Point.

August 12-13 Tuesday Institute at Brosdwood for which 10 half scholarships are available from the Educational Department.

Education Marching On

Comments on the Hippodrome Gala continue to make in our ears. A number of us was there and were impressed by the excellent start you have made toward redressing the cultural area among the workers.—Miss Helen Thompson, on behalf of the Guild Theater, producers of "Awake and Sleep." "I shall remember this for a long time. I see that our years of incubation in the labor movement for a better life were not wasted."—Saul Metz, Manager, Local 157 of the I.L.G.W.U.

...an honest-to-goodness workmen's culture of, by, and for the workers who make the products of the local unions. This is in praise for those who participated in this significant and important labor project.

Brothers and sisters, we are all in it together.

The entire program, the chorus, the mandolin orchestra, the dance ensemble and the dramatic group all take part, and those who are not participating in parts with artistic precision in the fullest sense of the term, in the truest sense of the term, in the program or helped organize it are clearly justified in their pride.—C. B. W., who attended.

Summer Activity in New York

The performance of June 5th means much to the cultural activity of our Educational Department. The chorus and mandolin ensemble are to be congratulated on their excellent work. Eight complete plays have been produced. A group of Local 145 and Local 46 have a weekly meeting in order to continue forming several classes. There are the institutions and Summer schools for which the need is "Forthcoming Events and St. Louis.

We have received a very interesting program of the entertainment put on by the Education Department of the St. Louis industrial local under the direction of Miss Mary Moore. Of course, it had the usual union and educational program. But there has been something else... There is Strength." A concert plays, "On the Farm," for the benefit of other dramatic groups. These were adroit, charming, and worthy of mention, and last, but not least, short talks by Mr. Butler and Mr. Langleben, who are teachers of the dramatic and labor problems groups, respectively. The final supervisor of workers education and then get the meeting finished with the song, it's a Good Thing to Join a Union.

Atlanta

Sister' Arlie White reports that in Atlanta, workers from Tennessee and Georgia starred. Their struggle has been through the years. A banquet was held to close the sessions on May 30. Jerome Jones, editor of the Atlanta Journal of Labor. Mrs. Allen Low, president of the Atlanta Teachers' Federation and several other prominent labor leaders gave talks. Plans have been made to increase the number of classes from the two last year. Hopefully enough, the classes want the unions to push workers' education rather than just take up FIDRA work. We hope to visit Atlanta personally in July to give some first hand experience.

-end-

Out of Work

Milwaukee is extending extensive activities. Miss Bettie Hopper, newly appointed director, is setting up a city-wide campaign. Brother Bills reports that Miss Evelyn Paul has been a constant visitor to various summer schools and other meetings, and that the knowledge she is power to help to free the people.

Director To Visit Locals

Elected by the activity in greater New York, the locals in other areas are planning an educational tour to set up their own educational departments. In order to prepare for the Fall season in good time and to get first hand knowledge of local problems, the Educational Department is planning two weeks on the road. Following the itinerary planned, locals not covered by N. Y. and near in the route should be in touch with the Educational Director immediately.

newspaper that the students are referring to.
Labor Still Groans in Fascist-Dominated Lands

By Frances Keane

What is happening to labor in the Fascist-dominated lands in Europe? What, if any, are their rights, and how has Fascism affected their standards of living? If so, how? The above questions have been, of course, voluminously discussed and written of during the past few years by professional scholars, individual intellectuals and at meetings of all sorts. Despite all this literature, and discussion, the average worker-reader has but a hazy idea of what Fascism is really doing to the economic status of his fellow workers in those lands.

"Normandy" in Action

What has happened to German labor where the free trade unions played such a powerful part in pre-Nazi Germany? How has Fascist domination, built according to the "National Socialist" principle, have re- duced the labor standards and the security of unions, though everything else appears to have been organized "normal." Free, democratic speech of action, and of organizations have been reduced to a mere confusion of uniform organizations and uniform activities, all supposedly in the name of the "Labor Front." This is an understating of present conditions in Europe, a product of the national situations and from the "coordinated" groups which are skillfully studied with the national union organizations, "broadened" social insurance legislation and other achieve- ments of the "Labor Front." A few interesting facts and features, nevertheless, stand out. The Nazi labor union is no more a workers' organization. Both employers and workers attend meetings of the "Labor Front" unit. The employer is there in the capacity of the "head- man," the workers are there as "followers." In the 'Hitler' days union meetings were held to discuss the national situation, in the present, the Hitler government's propaganda. Today, the assembled are told to vote for the "New Order," a motion picture and a dance, never to a discussion on work condition, wages, or hours.

Member Meetings Banned

Following the first Nazi Labor Congress of May 19, 1933, all labor union meetings were welded together into one central organization. Trade union activities went on as usual, although all the leaders were replaced by Nazis. The membership displayed considerable restlessness which forced the Nazis to stop their with membership meetings. The job of purging the organization of unemployment, part-time labor, and wages, was abandoned. Trade union schools were closed. Some of the old trade union papers soon disappeared, but with new contents and under Nazi leadership, workers refused to read the papers. Under the guise of restoring democracy, the workers were told to lose interest in the trade union, and nothing was done by the Nazis to spread any idea of self-interest.

It was inevitable that the new labor body should lack the competent officials freely elected by the workers and by the workers responsible to them, that they were not con-


Nazi Control

The N.S.D.A., constitutes the elite within the Labor Front. It sub- mands Nazi control over the whole organization of German workers. There are some serious differences of opinion within the organization, but the purge of June 30, 1934, wiped out many of these radical dissenters.

The new regime promised to end unemployment. The Nazis claim that this promise has been made good by reducing the number of un- employed tradesmen to 1,500,000. What are the facts? The figures have been falsified, and millions of workers have been dropped from the rolls. What has happened to them? The millions of the middle riddle can be found in the concen- tration camps, the jails, and the labor exchange.

Let us now look at Fascist Italy. Although popular opinion outside of Germany seems strongly against Mussolini, Italian's brand of dictatorship, has friends abroad. His crusty attitude is more ancient, and his precautions less open. But here, too, the Communists have been sacrificed in the attempt to save capitalism.

Italy's Wages

In Italy, wages have been reduced from 40 to 60 percent since 1932. Figures with regard to earnings are not very expressive, and the only available data is that supplied by the manufacturers' associations, indicating a drop of 25 to 50 percent. The agricultural workers receive a minimum of 6 lire ($0.90) per day. The situation is so bad that the Italian state has decreased the official legal minimum to 3 lire ($0.45) per day. Business failures have risen from 3,544 in 1922 to over 20,000 in 1934.

To the tourist in Italy today, conditions seem fairly good, as the average year, deducting have occurred in the national budget, last year the state credited 140 million lire in taxes for 20,000,000 lire. Three months ago, Mussolini was quoted as saying that Italy would have been able to consent just in order to save them. From the Hitler regime, the Huns are now less to the West, they have been sold, and wages are generally better.

The actual membership may be gathered from the fact that no member of the government is a member of any one of these organizations, and that the only known labor leader in charged after three years of service is the Fascist leader, who had been in."..."
Among the Cutters of New York

By Samuel Perlmutter, V.P.
Manager, Local 10

Mobility Meeting
The last issue of "Justice" the writer stressed the need for greater mobility in the membership. This is the time of the year to review the old eligible dead-out list and get the 75-hour week and all other work conditions acquired through the collective bargaining contract.

In an industry like ours, with its highly competitive condition and, as a result, extremely critical production unit, one would expect a considerable amount of work to be being done in these months. Even during the past two years, with our code authorizations which have, with more effect quite likely than in any other industry in the country, investigation and prosecution brought to a high point, one would think that violations of work conditions are occurring right and left.

Bank Pay Court Cases
It is enough to cite the cases of P. Barnac, Lombardi, Luna, Kap- peler, and the list goes on and on from which the Union and the code authorities have learned that time tens of thousands of dollars in restitution monies. No less memorable than the forenamed cases, and cited by courts against some employers in our industry for violation of the Workmen's Compensation, our lowest minimum wage, is the Justice asbestos, royalty and demandably at the men belonging to the other two groups.

Knitgoose Council Wins Injunction
Against Haverstraw Lockout Firm

Runaway Concern Found
Guilty of Agreement
Breach—Judge Steuer Hands Down Verdict

An important legal victory was won by the Union, January 10, by the Joint Council of the Rubber Goods Workers of New York, affiliated with the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, in New York Supreme Court, Special Term Part V, where Justice Steuer, in a recent case, has decided, after an exhaustive trial lasting four days, that he would grant an injunction to bar the Joint Council of the Haverstraw Knitgoose Co., new located at Haverstraw, Rockland County, N.Y., doing business in this city from bringing up to its members a statement in connection with its agreement with the Joint Council, a contract made at that time located in Brooklyn, N.Y., signed in early 1932, to be in effect for 1933. Shortly after signing the agreement the party desired to enforce the terms of the contract with the intent of evading labor terms guaranteed by that agreement, moved to Haverstraw and opened a factory in that city. The Joint Council immediately followed the formation of the new factory, demanding that it reemploy all the workers under agreement. It was found that the firm was not ready to enter into negotiations with the Union and recognized the men as part of its own affiliate's membership during the past two years. Brothers Dubinsky spoke in plenary session of the meeting to the address delivered by President Dubinsky and the writer. The meeting was, in President Dubinsky's words, "a notable" and that the Union is well prepared for any future move by the individual, or groups of employers that might attempt to break down the union's position. This meeting was the beginning of the membership of the Union, not to be taken lightly. It was noted that even the smaller towns where thousands of girls are engaged in the dry goods business are beginning to show that, unlike in former years, these women are now organized under the banner of the I.L.G.U. Financially, Brothers Dubinsky added, one must consider that the conditions are ever before our history, and commenting upon the remarks by the writer that the cutters would be ready to tax themselves, if need be, in order to perpetuate their conditions, he replied that the time has come for a union action of this sort will be necessary.

Three Groups
Local 10
The writer called upon the able-bodied cutters to act as guides and to see that a sufficient number of members joined in recent years. Dividing the membership, there are at least two groupings or types of men; those who pioneered the industry as early as 1925, when, to be a union man, it required courage and character. For this group the bitterness over being made unemployed in 1931, during the great revolt of the cutters. That bitter spirit of cutting, like myself, joined the ranks of organized labor, the majority of whom Good Workers made up the ranks of the organization. That bitter spirit of the men, many of them in the drive and the miscellaneous trades, who, because of their high wages and high element do not appreciate the present administration of the Union bestowed upon them, and we are pretty certain that they will not work to the best of their ability and devotedly as the men belonging to the other two groups.

Call to Action
Brother Louis Stulberg submitted a report to his association for the benefit of the executive board and both of them were unanimously approved.
1. Any cutter new or returning to the in- dustry should bring his picture as an evidence of citizenship.
2. That all members of Local 10 should be subject to either, having their work- place inspected by the security guards, or to be expelled from the union.
3. That any cutter who will fail to return to work, after having given notice of their intent to quit, or to quit work in answer to proper demands, shall be subject to dismissal at the discretion of the management.

Long after the adjournment of that memorable meeting, hundreds of members found their way to our headquarters and around Arleft Hall, discussing with freely exchanging their work in the National and the decisions adopted by the meeting.

A month later a new move was fol- lowed by a letter forwarded through the office of Local 10 to the members, calling upon them to take part in the Saturday patrol meetings in alphabetical order as the names appear on the shop records. These workers were urged to respond promptly to the call of the union in order to avoid punishment.

ATTENTION! Members of Local 10
REGULAR MEMBERSHIP MEETING
will be held on
MARTY 10, 1935
ARLINGTON HALL
Brick Row
at 7:30 P.M.
Sharp

Cutters are urged to attend this meeting.

"Limitation" Important to Cutters
At this writing, the situation in the clank and suit trade is an un- endable one. The restrictions with the Merchants and the Federal Jobbers, the hoboes, have been terminated for the second time, and President Dubinsky's letter, which set the stage for a new round, has been set aside. The situation that the question on the contractor, limitation will be met Full- square by the Union, underscoring the fact that the contractors are concerned, the abolition of contractor limitation would mean going back to the days that preceded 1932. "Limitation" has been, in the past two years. This weapon we have had for checking the hobo and in deference to work standards, the power that the limitations, for cutters especially, has been that under "contractor limitations" were to employ sufficient operators to make the employment of cutters. This has been in the past the jobbers were able to form their piece goods to any number, which, at best, would employ a cutter one day to work a supply job, the next day for another contractor. The question of "limitation" therefore is of paramount importance for the present time, the Clock Joint still stand, to be faced with the threat that its ban on full production. The cutters, therefore, instructed, 100 per cent of a specialty maintenance, with the employer, not to cut any full garments, and are to be paid the regular wage. Any firm working on job demands more than their normal wage.

Cutters' Sport News

We, the workers of job bro- thers, at a shop meeting decided to raise our agreement and cooperate with the administration of the Union, the Joint Council of Knitgoose Workers of New York. On this occasion, we wish to offer our appreciation to our Cha- irman, President Dubinsky, for en- abling him to have a vacation.

SHOP COMMITTEE:
Bass, F. Armstrong, Bennet Bobbe, Ruby Prussin.

Union Pacific, never in deeper danger at any stage of the game. Harry En- gelt played a bang-up game at short, while Captain Bakewell was caught and handled his pitcher like a veteran. The outstanding fea- ture of the game was the + out of five, the best catch of the series of 11 to 1 at Springdale Recreation Park, on Saturday, June 4.

This contest was the fastest and best played game of the series requiring one hour and three-quarter- ters for seven innings. Due to the absence of the time and Local 10 practically ceased the game in Local 10 three days prior to the scheduled game. An appeal was made with Joseph Tivin, manager of the Local 10, allowing them to use their coach, who coaches the Madison High School. The appeal was denied.

High Grade Honoring
The first high grade pitching bag that our boys had to buy at a discount and the Cutters stood up quite well with the locals. Local 10 hiifter who went the distance. Our own mound, Greaves, kept the pace during the first time in league competition, allowing the opposition (24) scattered hits for their home run. The Cutters backed off fourteen.
New York Clothmakers Ready for Battle

Within a few days, the New York clothmakers, 40,000 of them, will have voted in a referendum on the question of a general strike. There is little doubt that the clothmakers will authorize their leaders to declare a strike in the event that the jobbers fail to recede from their position of obstinate opposition to contractor limitation and jobbers' responsibility. Not a dissenting voice was raised against it at the recent joint meeting of the local executive boards called to take final action on peace or war in the cloth industry.

One, indeed, had to be at that meeting to appraise accurately the fighting ability and the morale of our New York cloth organization. The quiet repose, the confidence which shine on the faces of the five hundred executive members, was amazing even to veteran observers. It seemed that no "platform heat" was required to arouse these men and women to a sense of their strength or need of solidarity. It was all there—the heritage of twenty-five years of disciplined trade-union activity, of trial by combat and of experience gained in adjusting industrial relations in times of peace.

It is still difficult to say whether the strike, when it occurs, will take in the entire industry, or will be confined to the jobbers' sector, should the Union succeed in renewing the agreement on satisfactory terms with the other groups in the industry, notably with the Industrial Council, the "inside" manufacturers' group, clearly beyond a shadow of a doubt, nevertheless, is that the clothmakers of New York are ready to enter the battle for the preservation of the two of their most cherished gains—contractor limitation and jobber responsibility—and that they will not retire from the field until these rights are once more reaffirmed as an inalienable part of their contractual charter with the employer.

The Union Line Holds Slowly, as reports from many parts of the country come trickling in, the picture of our industry during the first few weeks after the demise of the NRA is unfolding itself.

On the whole, the picture is not discouraging. As expected, the more rapacious element among the non-union employers, quick to snatch the advantage offered by the smash-up of the codes, at once began to extend the six-hour and lengthen working hours. Practically all of these attempts are being made in the cotton garment branch of the industry where organization on a large scale has been launched only recently and which is the weakest in the group. A notable example of such aversiveness may be pointed out in Kansas-City, Mo., where several of the smaller cotton garment manufacturers, inspired by a notorious strike-breaking detective agency and following the lead of that arch-unior-hater, former Senator Jim Reed, have hastened to increase hours from 36 to 40 and to play havoc with the already pitifully low minimum earnings of their workers.

On the other hand, as was the case in Boston, where a non-union dress jobber attempted to restore the 40-hour week in his contracting shops, he met with a revolt that quickly brought him to his senses and to capitulation, with the final result that the organization of his entire production by the Union is now a question of the near future. In Atlanta, too, a large dress manufacturer was taught, within a couple of days, the lesson that the abolition of the NRA does not mean, by a long shot, the abolition of the Union, and he was forced to give up the fanciful dream of bringing back pre-code working conditions in his factory. From the bigger centers—Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, the Eastern Out-of-Town Zone, not to mention the New York metropolitan district—the newsus of the employers, anxious, no doubt, as many of them might be for a return of the "old deal," dare not risk a fight with the Union.

What may happen in the future, even the near future, is not easy to predict. It is doubtful that any responsible group of manufacturers in any of the staple garment lines, until now in contractual relations with the Union, would undertake to break away from the old moorings and start an offensive against the I.L.G.W.U.

The big shadow on our horizon right now is the deadlock in the cloak and suit industry in New York, where a conflict is expected to break out any day. In this industry, the jobbers' organization is so weak, that unless we meet the emergency with confidence, in the other large New York industry, the manufacture of dresses, where the current contracts are to run until the beginning of the New Year, it is time to take steps for renewal of the agreements, a battle that may require the support of the full fighting resources of the I.L.G.W.U. That, however, is a matter of a relatively distant future.

Within the next few months, after the clock situation in New York is cleared and our industries have gone through the coming fall season, the Union should find itself as well entrenched to meet every development as it was during the past two years when, like many other American trade unions, it found itself materially-strengthened, in the weaker parts of the industry especially, by code provisions and safeguards.

The gaining of this new strength is the I.L.G.W.U. napping. Our workers are fully conscious of it, and our employers are no less aware of this fact. The Union line in the women's garment industry holds fast.

A Great Unity House Opens

That about characterizes the forty-eight hours of continuous celebration at the opening of our Fine House for the Season. Our colleagues, have had season openings of Unity House before, with elaborate concert programs and rich entertainment schedules. Never, however, in a reckless flight of fancy, did we anticipate a unity House as large, beautiful, and full of color as we behold last week.

The New Unity, its spaciousness, its widened horizons, its multiplied comforts, were as much of a revelation to our own constituents of the House who came by the hundreds, like old grads to the season's commencement of their alma mater, as to the scores of invited visitors who never saw Unity House before. There she stood, on the crest of a Pocoma hill, looking down on a crystal-clear, round-mirror-shaped lake, in galpable, breath-taking glory.

Before the season was well on its way, all the remaining touches will be completed and plans rounded out. Unity House is completely equipped, is due for an extraordinary season. Moreover, the attendance this year, if figured, will even to a greater measure than last year, consist of I.L.G.W.U. members, another objective which the management of the House has been trying to attain for years.

Let's not fail to give due measure of credit for these achievements to whom it is due—the Unity House Committee, with Chairman Nagley at the head, to the management of the House, to Jacob Halber and his associate, Morris Novik, and last but not least, to Mr. William Lescaze, the architect inspired of the new Unity House, and to our own Frederick Uhlyer, who performed a yeoman's service in rehousing the House to final and adequate completion.