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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*.
New York Cloak Makers Hail Big Union Victory

Two-Year Contract Renewed; Joint Board and 1,300 Shop Chairmen Ratify Pacts; All Wage Scales, Hours, Contractor Limitation Retained

After negotiations lasting three months, marked by setbacks which threatened to result in a general strike in the industry, the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Unions of New York and the I.L.O.W.U. finally reached an agreement with the four employers' associations early today, ending the long strike. This agreement provides, at least, a minimum wage.

Minneapolis Cloak Trade Now Fully Under Union Terms

Local Market Won After 3-Day Strike

A telegram from Hander Geis, I.L.O.W.U. representative in Twin Cities, Minn., informed the General Office as follows: "Three cloak shops on strike for union recognition and union work conditions in Twin Cities. Agreement was reached on July 11 to this effect."

International Wins Closed Cloak Shop In San Francisco

I.L.O.W.U. Library Dedicated by Feinberg and Kapp at Los Angeles Sanatorium Grounds

From San Francisco, on July 7, Vice-President Israel Feinberg, I.L.O.W.U. representative on the Western Coast, wired to New York general office as follows: "Reached an agreement for two years with cloak manufacturer's association. Splendid victory achieved, including closed union shop, besides retaining everything we had under the old agreement. The increase in wages which we demanded will be adhered to."

On Monday, July 8, a mass-meeting of all San Francisco cloakmakers ratified the agreement with enthusiasm. The negotiations with the employers were conducted by Vice-President Feinberg and a committee of the San Francisco Joint (Continued on page 3)

A Pair-of Cloak Runners Come "Home"

Montreal Cloak Pact Renewed for 2 Years; 40-Hour Week Won

Wage Schedules Guaranteed—Contract To Be Registered Under Arkand Law

A telegram from Bernard Shaw, I.L.O.W.U. Montreal organizer, reported that a meeting of the Council of the Montreal Cloak and Suit Joint Council and the Montreal Cloak Manufacturers' Association for two years. As a complete schedule, guaranteed earnings per hour is included, from an average of one dollar per hour to operators and pieces down to thirty dollars a week to tailors, with an immediate increase to all tailors of $1 to $5.00. The week hours, until now, may be cut to 48 from January 1, 1936. The contract is to be registered under the Arkand law, which will allow the specified hours and wages. The meeting advertised to ratify the agreement was held on Monday, July 11, and Organizers' Union reportedly held the contract would be sanctioned by the conference.

UnionBat Scores Vital Runs As 1935 New York Cloak Contest Ends
Call To All Shop Chairmen
In The Cloak and Suit Shops
In Every Market In The Country

You are hereby instructed to observe without fail that every garment produced in your shop has been sealed on the CONSUMERS’ PROTECTIVE LABEL of the NATIONAL-COTTON AND SUIT RECOVERY ALLIANCE, BEAS IN MIND—The International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union is a part of the National Coalition and Suit Recovery Board. The Label is a Guarantee that the garments which carry it are manufactured under controlled labor standards.

CONSUMERS’ PROTECTIVE LABEL

BE ON GUARD—EVERY GARMENT MUST CARRY A LABEL!
Justice

L. A. Cloak Pact First Closed Shop in 20 Years

By L. Lukes
Manager L. A. Joint Board

A "Union Shop" is defined as a shop producing garments in this industry and which employs workers in good standing of Locals 65, 64, 94, and 97, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

When this sentence ran before the workers, most of whom stepped from work at midday on May 24 to rally to the roof of the shop, their feet and cheers so loudly that it drowned the shouts of the pickets, one notable fact which emerged was that Commerce and its subsidiary labor-baiters who have always proclaimed Los Angeles an open shop.

After several weeks of painstaking negotiation, we reached an agreement with the company that no further sales were made in the previous agreement, a closed union shop, an obligation that a cutter must be employed in each shop operating three or more machine-winders, for young men, and several other gains.

On the Warpath

24 out of 58 members of the Association were in the field, and the results of the next few days. The agreement was to go into effect on June 20. The union plans to reorganize the shops on the basis of the new agreement, in which the International Monday, May 27, arrived, on which how old men, laborers within the area, 10-15 cents, or around three times the minimum wage, 100th birthday of the union, and March 16, 1923, the date of the union's first contract.

As soon as the decision reached the ears of our manufacturers, they grabbed the fallen feathers of the bird, and, instead of being the sufferer of the "industrial freedom," of the Beaver head, began to exert their influence on the wages, and in the negotiations for the remaining of the lifeless bird. Among the more prominent manufacturers, the "Creston," who had not yet been signed the agreement but had promised to do so to sign themselves "victorious," refused to sign, and the 23 who had originally signed declared their return to the bargaining table in contemplation.

Our local captains of industry, we understand, have not, as yet, been, for the moment completely free, and the next move, and that long before the N.E.W. manufacturer was anticipated, our Union continued to this day, effects.

A Realistic Awakening

That admit more refined the economic system of the "good old sweet, shop days" After the completion of the agreement, the shop workers were completely absorbed union workers of 2,000,000,000,000, a total of 27

Dubinsky Felicitates
Editor Cahan on
75th Birthday

President Dubinsky said on July 6 the following message of congratulations to John Cahan on his 75 years in office as chief of the Jewish Daily Forward, leading socialist newspaper in the United States:

"Abraham Cahan, 15 East Broadway, New York City.

On the occasion of your seventy-fifth birthday, I extend to you in behalf of myself, my associates and the membership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union our warmest and heartfelt congratulations and felicitations. We recall with a deep sense the remarkable long record of achievement in helping to establish and maintain the Jewish garment workers' union. We are always remember with appreciation how in the early years of your devotion, you were one of the close advisors of our union, guiding its growing, and, understanding, for its success, you could maintain your position devotion to our union in the dark years when it was real hard destruction and your great assistance in helping us come back to our former importance in number, strength and influence. The marvelous growth which the union has made must indeed be of great interest to all of us. We plan with you your best wishes and many more years of service to the labor movement, and extend our very best wishes and happiness to you and Mrs. Cahan.

D. Dubinsky
President.

RIDING AT ANCHOR

By M. Modestus

We talk of Progress:
As though there were some goal.
Our path a measured route toward a terminal station.
A long view of history shows no constant climb or direction—
Rather appear the records of great cycles of continuous motion—
Involving smaller cycles of change and rise and fall. The trend and evolvement.

This continent within 150 years has passed once cycle:
Pioneering began at Jamestown and Plymouth Rock,
Ending in Oklahoma, Oregon, and Texas.
Letters—roads on pines 200 years ago—
Have leaped to steam—the automobile—and the airplane—
Signals that spoke in smoke-waves—sparked on sun-beams—
Clicked through a wire—now register on universal waves of power.

Hand-power in a hoe—horse-power at a plow—
Steam-power on a railroad—electric current on a wire.
But serve to introduce us to free flying power.
Out toward the sun.

But in coves of East Indies records dating back 300 millenniums—
Tell of flying navies in the air over Asia.

Of marvellous cities where now are sunken desert plains—
Of world-wide empires whose scars of power are buried
Deep under oceans whose depths we do not know as yet.

Mesopotamian plains are but cemeteries of civilizations gone.
Alexander stood at the peak—between Greece's rise and fall.
Cairn marked the point in time where rising Rome began to sink.

In 1476 A.D. the hordes overthrew Constantinople—
Between that day and 1492—when Columbus saw America first—
Stretched a thousand years of blackness—dark ages.
Libraries were burned—lost—
Nations were torn apart—darkness stalked across the lands of Europe—

Plague, pestilence and battle, ignorance, greed and lust—
Were the controlling powers of human destinies.

Then Spanish galleons brought arguments from Peru—
A Gallois saw the movements of the constellations—

Gauthier multiplied libraries with his type and press.

Philosophers followed commerce—opened minds of nations.
Secrets of alchemists became mechanics' tools.

Swift ships robbed dreams of their mysteries—

Long forests were felled back in coal—
Concentrated power gathered from the sun—

Pouting it in steam—by wheels and daring levers—
Through hammers, knives, saws, drills, bobbins and beams,
To lift a race through poverty, up from barbarism—

Into the half-light of an age of mechanization—

Whither?

Is it only a turning wheel?

Is it only a turning wheel?

Did October, 1929, mark the high point of a cycle?
Is it but a just a Profit System—swinging on
to mark another cycle?
Or can we here, like Pilgrim Fathers hold
Mark out, and chart, and plan—another age to come?
Is it still morning in the Day of Steel?
Or has the moon passed—so that we face a setting sun?

South River, N. J., Local 150, Women's Basketball Championship Team Receives David Dubinsky 1935 Trophy From Jean Dubinsky on Unity House Grounds, June 30, 1935.
The Cloakmakers' Revolt 25 Years Ago

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

Compared with the Old Guard of the pioneer days of the Cloakmakers’ Union, the I. L. G. W. U. will today be regarded as a “rebellion.” Personally, I had no opportunity to take part in the pioneer struggle of 1910. I was not even in the United States at that time. The labor movement took place under a very different situation. In 1910, we had 60,000 members, whereas today the union has 600,000 members.

The trade union movement, however, cannot be led along beaten paths. New thorns always crop up in its fields; fresh difficulties arise. No sooner are we out of one political difficulty, re- moved by new acts of aggression, than we must always be on the watch and guard our organization, for it never is safe, always stand at our posts and defend our hard-won positions. There is no doubt whatever that the present strike has conquered the most important portions of the textile industry for the union, the foundation of the whole union structure. But every moment work rests on the heads of the masters, building contractors, and sculptors. The masters were the first union builders of our union. They gave the first agreement, which is the basis of a modern union. Then we were in need of an architect for our union structure. We needed modern union plans and tactics, of modern union machinery. All this was achieved only after years of experience and through an exact knowledge of all the factors and new developments in the labor movement. This was the period of the union’s strength, the period of the union’s development in the decade following 1910.

Then came another period, when conditions called for other means and other methods. The World War and the economic war in our union, when there was a need of a strong organized hand to rebuild the wrecked union structure. A little later came the American Plan, for deliberate planning and effort for social legislation in order to realize our aim. That was the period of the need of the careful and fine hand of an organization sculptor, one who would be able to guide the forces of the newly created situation. The coming years will bring new difficulties and calls for other methods.

History repeats itself in every phenomenon of life, and it may well be that we shall again be forced to employ those resilience tactics of the past and to draw inspiration from our same well-spring from which our pioneers drew so much enthusiasm. And just now, when we are confronted with the necessity of bearing in mind that, after all, the most important thing of all was the losing of a fight for a foundation for our union, and that this is why we are now fighting with so much appreciation the great achievements of the pioneers in the great cloakmakers’ union.

It would be unfair to mention only the pioneers and leaders of this struggle. They played a great part and exerted a tremendous influence upon the industrial and social historic event. Nevertheless, they could not have accomplished anything by themselves if they had not had behind them the great mass of workers who were filled with enthusiasm and who risked their every life in the struggle for the building of the union, for the union, and for a better and finer life.

The struggle of the cloakmakers in 1910 was a purely economic one. Yet it was permeated with the revolutionary idea of the industrial movement. The victorious battle of the organized cloakmakers had been won.

And it is my conviction that to-day, every economic battle is permeated with the revolutionary idea. The spirit of high idealism, for which we fight for a larger slice of bread and butter and for better wages, is the lives of all workers that root of idealism which strives to implant the present unjust order with a social system of universal equality and justice.

Today, therefore, when we are confronted with the pioneers and embattled masses of the cloakmakers’ revolt of 1910, let us forget facts, which are of the utmost interest to us as workers.

At the time of the general strike, the workers of this shop were in the very front line of the battle of the industry. They went to the aid of the Union along with the other unions and workers, and in return received the benefit of the protection that the union could afford them. In the recent strike in the shop, they were not only given the benefit of the strike, but also the opportunity to become members of the so-called “Industrial Union.”

Here, we are told that Local 62 is merely preparing to be a new company of workers, who will fight for their own bakers, without an agency of the bakers, and that they would do nothing for the shop; it is not in operation. The spirit of Littman and Wolfson had little knowledge of the history or accomplishments of either our own or the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, which they are a part of; and they were ready to the deliberate and malicious treatment of their new found “friends.”

Left To Their Own Devices

After the general strike was ended, and our members had returned victorious to their shops, the workers of Local 62 and Wolfson still remained out of strike. The “industrial union” did nothing for them. They had no money to pay for their strike, and they could not see the firm and arrange with themselves, as they could read, for a better and a higher life.

The firm would not recognize the Industrial Union and declined to deal with any of their representatives. The workers found that for their four weeks’ striking they were being forced to accept the working conditions of the firm. Their only substantial gains the workers of Local 62 had to maintain, because our Union introduced them in the first place. The workers of Local 62, however, were conscious in making it a part of the Undergraduate and Negotiation Code. When the union was reopened, the girls were asked to collect doses for the “Industrial Union.” By this, however, they not only did the workers of Local 62 who had been deceived; and they refused to have anything further to do with that code.

Lost After NRA Is Voided

About the week of June 25th, the Undergraduate and Negotiation Code losing their strength, seeing that they were no longer under code restrictions, imposed a fifteen per cent reduction in wages and workers raised the question of a strike. The workers asked for an additional fifteen per cent, which was refused. The workers immediately voted to go out on strike, knowing the connection with this shop’s remaining in non-union throughout this time, the reason was not because of the idealism which led them to victory, and let us draw inspiration from it for the struggles of all workers. Our concern is the vital interests and the ideals for which our brothers fought and triumphed in 1910."
New Enforcement System Awaits Season

Organization Dept. To Announce Details of Hours Plan

Employers whiling away pleasant hours at summer resorts in planning hour violations when the Fall season opens are due for a rude shock. They will find themselves confronted by a comprehensive system of enforcement now being poised into effectiveness by the Organization Department.

When the new system swings into action, an advance in union supervision of the industry, long planned by I. Julian Hochman, General Manager of the Dress Joint Board, will become an actuality. It calls for complete coverage of each store and every building every day in the week.

Brother Max Bluestein, manager of the Organization Department, whose U.D.C. (Unions Defenders Committee) has earned the picture of a giant, The Eye of the Union, has been tearing out the thousand and one, if necessary, to make the new system a vital part of the union machinery.

Chairmen Approved

The basic elements of the plan which makes every member of the Union an important figure in the operation of the system, has been approved by the Joint Board, and made part of Union Law at the recent meeting of election chairman.

Brother Hochman paid high tribute to the importance of the joint board chairman and members when he said, "The individual workers will be just as important as the union meeting. That is our strength. Our Union has not and its power will not stem from the inevitable cooperation of the members in the shop."

A letter well be forth to shop chairmen shortly asking all such full details, in substance the plan provides for the making of every building committee a part of the plans drawn up in the army of enforcement will be all workers in the building committee of the union.

Workers Take Part

Each ship chairman will be eligible to perform the building chairmanship with the worker who is elected to fill the building chairman position on a daily basis. The ship chairman will work until one replaces the last one until every other worker in the building has acted.

The plan will provide that the ship chairman will not be called on to perform the work of the ship, and the building chairman will be called on in accordance with his work, and if necessary more than once a day.

Sympathy Resolution

The workers of the dress firm of Jack Herzog, 5th Ave. and 45th St., who are at our special meeting tonight, in sympathy with the death of the wives of their fellow union members, Brother Abram H. Newhouse, has called for and far before them. This plan will make them

A series of buildings and block meetings will be held in the near future to explain all details.

New York Dress Makers Section NEWS OF THE DRESS JOINT BOARD AND AFFILIATED LOCALS

BESSIE--An Operator

Brick Workers Show Their Appreciation

P. L. Coen, manager of the Brick Workers, reports that the workers of the Scarpelli & Ferrino Dress Company, 4995 East 188th Street, have presented their chairman, Nettie Salamandra, with a gift "in appreciation of her untiring efforts to better conditions in the shop."

It seems that Brother L. Coen was too busy to report that he, in company with Business Agent Amateur Aptl, found themselves at the receiving end of surprise gift from the workers in the Ruby 2 Tujah dress shop, 1131 West Avenue. As reported in "Justice,"July 5, 1935, and July 12, 1935, and in no way for the pay of the workers of that shop, enough to give them from $25 to $41 each. The workers present the 29 of the others with some smoking articles.

Shop Expresses Thanks To Brother Rosenfeld

We, the workers of Joseph Gold- man Dress Shop, 207 West 29th Street, want to express our deep appreciation of the splendid activity and devotion shown by our Business Agent, Borel I. Rosenfeld, in our behalf. His vigilance, energy and determination have made a great deal to us in our fight to maintain decent conditions in our shop. In recognition of the effective work of Brother Rosenfeld, we have decided to present him with a watch which was very heart to him on his 30th anniversary. Committee.

M. A. Hadeau, chairman.

Token of Thanks

We, a committee of workers of the Fannie Dress Shop, 255 West 29th Street, want to express our appreciation of the splendid activity that he is carrying on in the course of our union. He is the first to know of our needs, and the last to leave his post.

M. A. Hadeau, chairman.

Resolution of Thanks

We, the workers of the Louis Rosenbluth Dress Shop, 215 West 29th Street, New York City, assembled in special shop meeting on June 19, 1935, do hereby present our shop chairman, Brother Jacob Scharberger, who served to us as a symbol of our appreciation for all he has done for us, as our shop chairman, Brother Jacob Scharberger, who served to us as a symbol of our appreciation for all he has done for us.

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Those who have the mind to see and the heart to feel can easily see in the brotherhood of 32 nationalities in our Dress Joint Board a picture of the world to come. The time is not far distant when the crude and artificial barriers of race, creed and prejudice that separate worker from worker will become objects for historical study. It has been done in our International and it can be done throughout the world. "Justice" continues publication of the series of "New Types" in our Union as a picture lesson to show that accident of birth makes nothing when a worker can learn to call any other worker "Brother."" Broth comes from Jamaica, B. W. I.

Joint Board Officer On Coast Mission

Kapp Represents the East At Important Event At Los Angeles

Two important functions marked the leave-taking of Philip Kapp, secretary-treasurer of the Dress Joint Board, for Danube, California, where he represented the East at the dedication of the Schoeninger Memorial Library, July 3. The event was a reception at the Hotel Pennsylvania, Tuesday, June 25, tendered by the New York People's Committee for the Support of the Los Angeles Panorama, at which Joseph Brosnak, manager of Local 35, is chairman. At the speakers' table, apart from the guest of honor, were David Blacksky, Julius Hochman, Israel Negor, Joseph Brosnak, Abraham Miller, Morris Pechtoune, Charles S. Zimmerman, Louis Sohnberg and Samuel Perlmutter. An endless list of other friends represented a cross section of our organization.

But the Dress Joint Board, always ready to do honor to its own in its own way, staged a friendly informal luncheon at Rosso's Restaurant the next day at which Julius Hochman, general manager, presided. It was a "dutch treat" and practically the entire staff of the Union gathered to wish Brother Kapp a happy and successful journey. The staff cuffed toger in a wreath statue with the same statue with the staff cuffed toger in a wreath statue with the same statue with the...
Negro Pressers Cheer at Local 60 Rally

NRA Issues Analyzed by Max Cohen and Other Leaders

An acute understanding of the importance of Unionism and solidarity was evidenced at the enthusiastic meeting of the Negro Pressers and Shopstewards group at Local 60, which crowed Renaissance Hall, 1311th Street and 8th Avenue, to hear Brother Max Cohen, manager of the local, and other union leaders analyze the situation created by the abdication of the NRA. Among the other speakers were: Rev. R. Crosswhite, Charles Clark, Joseph Landman and Norman Donawa.

Cohen interrupted the Joseph Landman's speech as they drove home the cardinal fact that the gains of the pressers' battle have been due entirely to the determination of the organization and the scholarship of the NRA. Would have no effect whatever on wages and conditions.

Union Win

Brother Cohen summed up when he said:

"What we won as a Union, we will keep as a Union. And NRA, if you can do that, we know you are going to set some stone. You know you had before you a group of men and dignitaries in the Union, you know what you have now, and I know what we are going to try to do, and when the Union is going to win a great deal more.

A close scrutiny of the position of the Negro in industry is painted in the picture of the Brotherhood of Seamstresses. roofed out the fact that the Negro has shifted from one side of the lamp to another, but he still is a slave to the system of emigration from abroad, and saving our money.

"Save our money. We've got to get back because many of them are going to give up. The NRA is a step in the right direction, but we, the Negroes, will have to continue to fight for our rights.

Worker Talks

"We are going to be a force. We are not going to be forgotten. We are going to fight for our rights."

"We are going to be a force. We are going to fight for our rights.

By Luigi Antonini

First Vice-President, Secretary-Manager, Local 9

"Here begins new history..."

"Here begins new history..."

These words alone are sufficient to recall the glorious day which marked the beginning of a new era in the history of mankind. July 14, in the year 1789, saw the fall of the Bastille, the famous prison where for long years the people had been imprisoned for their opposition to one of the most despotic regimes ever recorded in history. It fell under the assault of the people in revolt, before winning its freedom and the triumph of the ideals of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

To all those who are convinced that the struggle for the emancipation of mankind is not yet ended and still needs the support of many more Bastilles, the year 1789 is a glorious symbol and an inspiration.

To the members of Local 9, however, it means something more. It means to them the Fourth of July in their "onomastics"—the celebration of their name, as number 9.

Local 9 has given in the past and as in the new days to discharge these obligations and I do not hesitate to say that it has succeeded in a commendable manner. This largest organized body of Italian-speaking workers in not only playing an important role in our general community and has become the most articulate and influential group in Italian life in our metropolis, but is also an example upon the labor unions of America for others to follow.

We have focused the attention of our members on the historic fall of the Bastille, and we have wanted them to remember that other Bastilles are still projecting their ugly shadows across the pavements of modern life. They are the industrial monopolies of the privileged few who are making more and more difficult the existence of the vast multitude of wage earners everywhere. Another revolt is needed, the revolt of the workers against their exploiters, so that the words "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" may cease to be meaningless to the workers and become in the expression of a new civilization, forged by the working masses, determined to break, once for ever, the chains of their servitude.

The Italian dressmakers were few and weak when they described the prophetic number "99" in their flag. It seemed too romantic, or rather too poetic, to claim of them, back in 1919, when we were charmed, that baptism in the name of the "sacramentals" of the French Revolution. Some refused to believe that we have a revolution in our own time to go through, to overthrow the regime of the sweatshops and the servitude of never ending hours of labor for a mere pittance of pay. But the rumblings of our revolution were finally heard across the continent on that fateful day, of August 16, 1933. As a result of that uprising the few unemployed and inexperienced foreigners of 1919 have become mighty and independent, and in the ranks of the Italian dressmakers are seen the "onomastics."""" The word "onomastics" takes its rise from the word "onomastica" which is the study of personal names, and today, faith as ever to the ideals of the 1789, we are celebrating another "onomastico," taking resolutely the field in an inscrutable march against the last destitute of industrial oppression and social inequality.

Marcantonio on "Voice of Local 89"

The radio programs of the Italian Dressmakers' Unions, Local 89, will have an English-speaking unit broadcast, July 26, by Hon. Vito Marcantonio, Congressman from Harlem, R.D.M., at 7:45 p.m. "Voice of Labor Party in America." Congressmen Marcantonio, who occupies in the House the seat previously held by Mayor La Guardia, is one of the leaders of the national movement for the propagation of a labor party in the United States. In addition to Marcantonio's address, First Vice-President Luigi Antonini will deliver his weekly message in Italian to the members of Local 89 and to the labor movement in general.

"The Voice of Local 89" goes on the air every Saturday, morning, from 10 to 11 A.M. Daylight Savings Time, from Station WNYD (1380 Kc.).

Artists of Chicago Opera

At The Umler Park Socialist Picnic on July 27

The Socialist Party campaign this year will be officially launched at the picnic of Umler Park, Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 27, when prominent Socialist and Labor leaders will address an audience of 20,000 workers.

Among the organizations which will participate in the program are: The Convention of Cluny branch, the Militants Workers' Fund, the Oganizers, Wokers', Farmers, Laborers, and the purpose of other labor and fraternal bodies.

"89" Chairmen-Off to Unity

Luigi Antonini, Secretary-Manager of Local 89, was too busy superintending the loading of three giant buses to get "John the Hunter." It shows part of the contingent of happy shopkeepers and shapodaddies from a group of 50 selected by lot for a week's vacation at Unity House. It certainly was Italian Day in front of the Dress Board offices, 218 West 40th Street, when they waved goodbye to those choosing them from the Union windows.
Waterbury Strikers Expect Early Victory

I.L.G.W.U. Lands Struggle of 450 Underwear Workers

The efforts of the owners of the Watertown Undergarment Corp., in Waterbury, Conn., to break the strike of 450 female workers, who went on strike on July 2nd, will be resumed on their third week, have thus far failed to prevent the action of the strikers from the ranks of the strikers.

The union made an attempt during the last week to stampede the strikers back into the shop by inserting an advertisement in the local papers to the effect that they are moving out of town, and that wages are being raised. The workers are afraid to return for their tools and potties belonging. That this was not so was proved by the fact that one of the foremen of the plant had called nearly one hundred girls on the telephone over the week-end, asking them to come to work on Monday, July 2.

To stop any girls from leaving and entering the plant, more than two hundred guards were placed around the gates of the factory on Mill Street at four o'clock in the morning, and the guards there do little to do as no prospective strikebreakers are allowed to approach. Bernard Schub, I.L.G.W.U. Connecticut State manager, who is in charge of the strikers, said he expected that the strike would be settled within three or four days, but that he had been unable to reach an agreement.

On July 21st, the local union, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia workers of New York, who are taking a keen interest in this strike, held a meeting with the Connecticut Federation of Labor, which voted the picket line short before.

Negro Labor Conference on July 20, in New York

Crosswalk, Chairman of Harlem Labor Committee, Issues Call Supported by Many Leading Unions.

Following a meeting of Negro and white union officials at 10565 workers, all members of the American

Justice

Cincinnati Local Gives $43.50 To Library Fund

Wings Over Washington

One of the more running and common of Congressional scientific hand tricks is performed with the fiscal year coming to a close, first in the House and then in the Senate. The money is blocked by a single objection. Only insignificant and unimportant. The Senate now, in the name of economy, has been asked to send it to the House, this way, to avoid delay. When this is the order of business, attendance is usually down to a low ebb. Such an opportunity is just made for the stick-every, and every so often they will use it to dig at the President or some one, that might well be killed if its opponents had a chance to rally their forces. The only example of this is the passage by the Senate of the Civil Aeronautics bill, the unobjectionable bill, an anti-labors bill that some Senate progressives would have stamped on, had they realized it was up. A week after this vicious attack on civil liberty was made, the Senate, liberals in Senate and House, quietly revealed that it had even up until late was passed.

There are others even in the makeup of the members of Cong that this sort of tactics were father voted against the war and because of the Senate on the Senate's committees, some liberals have been known to the firm

Justice

One of the Six:

State's Population on Relief in March

About 1,250,000 persons, or 3.06 per cent of the state's population, were dependent on relief in March, according to the report made to the Governor's Temporary Emergency Relief Adminis. The total number of relief agencies was 1,255,000 in New York City of the total of other local agencies in the state.

In a year, with 2,525,513 was expended for unemployment relief, about 3,515,131 per cent of the total population. According to the report, the unemployed, were supported by public employment agencies of the state, and only 111 per cent of the total population. The cost of the individual agencies was $2,515,000 in New York City.

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A Group of Waterbury Undergarment Strikers Getting Ready to Leave for Picket Lines.

from the Los Angeles Library fund.

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From the small Cincinnati organization of the I.L.G.W.U. Local 83, a contribution of $43.50 to the Library Fund.

A Group of Waterbury Undergarment Strikers Getting Ready to Leave for Picket Lines.

By Len De Cas.

More and more Jokers are popping out of this session's bill, which likely will be an appetizer to a main course of legislation which will be blocked by a simple objection. Only insignificant and unimportant. The Senate now, in the name of economy, has been asked to send it to the House, this way, to avoid delay. When this is the order of business, attendance is usually down to a low ebb. Such an opportunity is just made for the stick-every, and every so often they will use it to dig at the President or some one, that might well be killed if its opponents had a chance to rally their forces. The only example of this is the passage by the Senate of the Civil Aeronautics bill, the unobjectionable bill, an anti-labors bill that some Senate progressives would have stamped on, had they realized it was up. A week after this vicious attack on civil liberty was made, the Senate, liberals in Senate and House, quietly revealed that it had even up until late was passed.

There are others even in the makeup of the members of Cong that this sort of tactics were father voted against the war and because of the Senate on the Senate's committees, some liberals have been known to the firm

One of the Six:

State's Population on Relief in March

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In a recent letter to George W. Alger, former chairman of the Coat and Suit Code Authority, Mr. M. D. Vincent, acting administrator of the Textile Code, speaks highly of the "ability, integrity, faithfulness, and good judgment" of the Code authority staff in the coat and suit industry which demonstrated, during the year and the three-quarters of its existence, "the possibility of effective industrial action when management and labor cooperate."

The letter in full follows:
National Recovery Administration
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Geo. N. Alger,
12J West 12th Street
New York City.

Dear Mr. Alger:

"I desire to take this means and opportunity of saying a word respecting code administration by the Coat and Suit Code Authority. Your Code Authority's very effective work in the face of resistance to code provisions by small but very resolute and determined minority is among the outstanding items in the enforcement of the ordinance. It has demonstrated the possibility of effective industrial action when management and labor cooperate."

"From the time I came in contact with your Code Authority staff it became acquainted with the difficulties of its operations, I had complete confidence in its ability, integrity, faithfulness, and good judgment."

"I am delighted to learn of the very prompt action that your industry is taking to carry on with the standard setup during the period of code administration."

"With all host wishes (you, personally, and to Mr. Wolf, Mr. Klein and other members of your staff and for the industry), I am

E. H. Hagan,
M. D. VINCENT,
Acting Division Administrator,
Textile Division.

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
L. G. W., U. S. 3 West 16th St., N. Y. C.

was written providing for 48 hours a week and a $12 minimum. And even with these intolerable working conditions as a common in the industry. And now conditions that will be held. The minimum provisions without any undue pause of conscience are imposed on themselves from these laws."

The Union Draws
Up Demands
In view of the adamant attitude of the association, Local 91 has decided to avail itself of the decision of the General Protective Board of the L.I.U.W.S. to call a general strike in the industry.

As meet the demands of the men and chairmen, of the organization committees and of executive board members of the labor committees, the union has already held for the purpose of discussing and outlining the major demands. On July 18 a mass meeting of the labor committees will be held at the Hotel Colton for the purpose of formulating the issues on the basis of which the labor committees will wage their battle.

While ranks are being closed and demands crystallized, the union men, being prepared for the battle, the labor committees of the bathrobe makers are standing ready for the coming general strike are working in the bathrobe shops."

A Bright Future
The bathrobe workers are confident that they will win. In this strike the interests will be represented in the front line trenches alongside of the union men."

The writer of this article is at present making arrangements to assist the union men. An effort will be made to see Local 4 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union in Buffalo, New York, for the purpose of obtaining the cooperation of other units."

This strike will not be limited to the city of New York. It is expected that a number of large bathrobe firms are outside the immediate Metropolitan district. Such shops, located in South Norwalk, Bridgeport, New Haven, and surrounding points, will also be attacked.

Looking back upon the unfortunate experience of the past, an upsurge to the present, this strike may very well be a landmark in the history of the union. It will be important not only for the immediate gains but even more so as the cornerstone for the larger gains which will march on to greater and greater victories in the future.

The St. Louis, Mo., L. G. W. U. D. Team Which Was Recently Formed by Members of the St. Louis Dressmaker Locals and Which Gave Its First Exhibit at a Business Meeting of Officers of Local 182—Marie Herman, Captain, Is Shown Fourth From Left in Front Row.
A Year in Berlin Under the Nazi Regime

By Harry Lee Freese
Executive Editor of the "Chase for Liberation of Workers of Europe"

How was it possible that a great country like Germany, known and respected by its outstanding contributions in the fields of science and culture, and by its skill in industry, could have allowed itself to be led down such a road of violence and destruction? The purpose of this article is to throw some light on perhaps one of the strangest phenomena in history.

Since 1933, I have lived in Germany for more than 12 years in Germany in various capacities, from American Consul in Berlin, 1924-1929, and later as Consul in Leipzig. My first impression was that the situation was relatively stable and that the people were content. During those years in Germany I attended hundreds of political meetings, and I have seen the result of the rise and development of the Nazi movement, but with all that said, I do not want to discuss any personal political questions here, but I do want to explain on rational grounds how Nazism finally came to control in Germany.

A Small Fanatic Group Until 1930

Until the latter part of 1930, the Nazi party had not made much of an impact in Germany, politics. For the preceding ten years it had consisted of an indefinable mass of political parties, who, as a whole, had no clear-cut policy, no consistent contents, psychopaths, and social misfits. People of those types had made up the great majority of the Nazi party meetings I attended in Berlin, or wherever I happened to be residing.

The Nazi party in those days also contained a generous sprinkling of intellectuals, racketeers, and criminals. Some of the Nazi leaders were millionaires, others were common criminals. Strategic leaders of the Nazi party were the old boys who had been suicide for the Communists to attempt an uprising under their leadership. When the German Reichstag mysteriously burned on February 27, 1933, the real leaders of the Nazi party were responsible and acted not at all like party leaders. Like the Socialist leaders were also arrested and the Socialist and trade unions were forced to give up their seats in the body of the German government. Where they had never been in the government before. The sadist leaders of the Communist party were also arrested by the police and trade unions were forced to give up their seats in the body of the German government. Where they had never been in the government before. The sadist leaders of the Communist party were also arrested by the police and trade unions were forced to give up their seats in the body of the German government. Where they had never been in the government before. The sadist leaders of the Communist party were also arrested by the police and trade unions were forced to give up their seats in the body of the German government. Where they had never been in the government before. The sadist leaders of the Communist party were also arrested by the police and trade unions were forced to give up their seats in the body of the German government. Where they had never been in the government before. The sadist leaders of the Communist party were also arrested by the police and trade unions were forced to give up their seats in the body of the German government. Where they had never been in the government before.
Georgia Riot Fund

A special "riot fund" is maintained by Governor Gene Talleyman of Georgia, according to Twain's information provided by Tom Wilson, State Auditor. The money expended during 1935 amounted to about $80,000. In addition to the money spent for troops to break strikes, Governor Talleyman has at his disposal a special account from which was drawn $3,200 for expenses of the Governor and his staff. This item was not explained in the audit.

A fund of $12,000 was found in the coffers of the National Guard in strike duty during 1935. This is the balance remaining from the total of $13,452 due during this period. Governor Talleyman believes that the fund is a genuine one and the legislature enacted a special appropriation to cover this outlay.

These figures do not reflect the tremendous costs of the strikes to the Government in equipping the National Guard in Georgia, All of the guardsmen are now being paid per diem, with rates varying from $2.50 to $5.50 per day. The cost of the strike is the property of the War Department and the pay for the guardsmen will have to be covered by the state. The bill has been picked up in the House Appropriations Committee, for the strike, and the guardmen will be paid in accordance with the state's appropriation.
ILLG.W.U. Sports Parade

Byttle Spire

There were some athletic "stunts" in the International who might have been interested in this little athletic parade. There were some who didn't think what sports mean to some people who they are going to attend.

When the New York locals were told that a baseball league was to be formed, only two comparatively new locals, was quite anxious to put a team on the field. With the fact that some of the locals could not carry the burden of equipping the teams, the members did what they could for the local for the necessary equipment. In addition to this, they also furnished a handicap, the team did not get the moral support of the players that was in the union when the news was sounded around that Local 68 was in the parade.

Did this discourage the locals? No, a thousand times no! A meeting was called, it was voted that they would borrow enough money for uniforms and other equipment, and that the men themselves would personally provide their own payment for the loan. One of the local's members went out and secured a permanent loan for the equipment that might be sufficient. It is said that it was more than $100.00.

The team was put together, the players were in line for importance. There was no need for the other teams to worry about all this. They decided that the best way to do it was to make a raffle to get the equipment. The local then set about to put on the parade, and to work to put on the parade.

A story book finish would have Local 49 winning the baseball championship, but it does not seem possible that the union can win the field. However, I can say that they are right behind Local 19 in ability and organization. For a few weeks, they are no chance to equalize the other teams in the league, and are putting on a good showing.

The team is all popped up now and they are working hard. I am sure that they have the finest and best rooting squad of any that the union has ever faced. I look forward to the parade that the pay and the money of the whole affair is all that of the employers and the defense of the union. It is an important game, and we are among their finest boxers.

No one can be high enough for the young men who turn out. Sam and Henry Schwartz have been out to put their local on the map athletically, and I take my hat off to them for the faith and confidence that they have in their team which has been vindicated. More power to you, Local 49.

Local 10 Has Narrow Escape From Defeat

Local 10 took its turn last night to attack the New York local by六着下6 at 6 to vote against Local 10, scoring the winning run in the last inning. It seems that the league leaders took their opponents too lightly, and when they could not go down, the boys from Local 10 had 5 to 2 led for most of the game. They tried to make this a score in the sixth, and then continued in their old style of hitting Local 19 hard, while they came through with a wide margin in the last innning of victory.

Local 10 stands between the cutters and the championship, and they cross the line on July 21. Both locals have an all-score to write.
What We Study and Why

We hereby begin to introduce to our members possible subjects for study which should now be considered. Adele T. Katz states a case for workers understanding music.

By Adele T. Katz

In an organization such as the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which provides on its courses on those subjects which primarily have a bearing on the social changes which have taken place within the past two centuries, one might well think, "What place has music in such a program and what could be gained by including a course of lectures on "How to Listen to Music.""

Time was, when music was only for a chosen few—those who studied some instrument on their own. But today many working parents need friends. This is not, however, through the invention of the radio and phonograph, music is accessible to all people. Somehow, which become a performer but everyone has within himself the potentials of an intelligent listener.

Music is a very real enjoyment one finds in listening to good music, there are other reasons which make it of the average person.

1. The psychological and curative value of music as an escape from the pressure of daily life. It has been acknowledged by physicians that after a long and tiresome day's work, listening to music relaxes the nerves and revives the spirit. Thus music acts both as a positive and a stimulant.

2. The aesthetic value, and the satisfaction of being able to follow a musical work intelligently as well as emotionally. With a little training, the average person can understand the rhythm, melody lines, the fundamental harmonies and the forms to which music is expressed. Once the basic forms are pointed out, one is able easily to follow a Bach symphony, a Schumann concerto or the various movements of a Beethoven symphony, bow for the especial forms which are used in the various types of compositions.

3. The historical value, i.e. music as a record of all those religious, political, and social events which have determined the trend of society through the ages. In an organization such as the I.L.G.W.U., which on its courses on the various forces which have led the labor movement, there should be a link between the study of the forces and the development of music. As an illustration, social history may well be studied in each lecture on the following in the light of the music which moved the day brought forth: "Bach and the Protestant Reformation," "Haydn, Mozart and the Age of Reason," "Beethoven, and the French Revolution," "Wagner and the New Industrialism.

4. The practical value, listening to music, after a study of the various elements that go into its making, brings to the listener a richer understanding and a more intense appreciation of those compositions he hears over the radio or in the concert halls. To hear music in one thing; to listen to it with a comprehension that is taking place in another. It opens a whole new world of beauty and experience to those to whom heretofore music had been as incomprehensible as a poem in a foreign language.

B. FOLK DANCING

Folk dancing, is to be distinguished from social dancing in many ways. It is old. It is to its great merit that it is done by groups. Everybody dances, it makes for group solidarity.

There are cities in Europe, as there are in the United States in the district part of Spain, where there is a terror everybody is in the street and everybody is dancing. In many other cities the same thing happens. In the villages on Sunday, everybody comes out in their colorful costume, and all.

In New York City there are more kinds of folk dancing than anywhere else in the world. When a festival is held here only a few of the folk groups dance as time will not permit all to join. The Italians, Polka, Swedish, Norwegian, Finns, Danes, Bohemians, Germans, French, Spanish, are but a few of those who may be mentioned. Groups of their nationals keep up their native dances, and within the past few years they have come to dance together at special events.

Most of the dance are available and many of those whose parents or grandparents came to America long ago are now dancing in these dances. Time was when American's lived in the country and they all danced Captain Jack's, Skirtly, She'll Be Coming Round the Mountain When She Comes, and so on. They are bore dances born in some parts of the country, and play (gows) in others. The Virgin, Red, and the Kentucky Rambler Set are equally popular of the latter.

Group dancing makes for unity just as plays, street processions and parades do, so needed a thing should be a part of a union's recreational and educational program. In the fourth on outstanding dances in the Chattanooga Festival this year was composed of fifty workmen from 150 who have been on strike for months.

Virginia Mihail, herself well and favorably known in workers' dance circles, wrote the following message and a picture of the group held recently in Central Park:

"The spectacle of several hundred people of various nationalities dancing together beneath a broad expanse of open sky in a spirit of wholehearted good fellowship will not be soon forgotten in a work force by race hatred and shortage.

We are glad to announce that we have a force of competent workers who can give special demands for folk dancing.

Essay Competition

The following letter has been sent to each local and to every educational director.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed please find a list of questions based on our newly issued pamphlet, the "Griots in the I.L.G.W.U."

We are sending this set of questions to you in the hope that some of your members will participate in the essay contest which we are conducting. We propose to give two prizes for the best set of replies in these questions. The answer to the first two questions should be received no later than July 31.

To each of the two best sets of replies, we are granting a week at Unity House, or, if the successful union member cannot make this matter away, we will give $15 worth of books of his own choosing.

Please take this matter up with your educational committee. You are encouraged to enter this competition open only to I.L.G.W.U. members in good standing. This is not an essay contest for the work of the member. Print the name and address clearly on a sheet of paper. Also attach the contestant's paper which must not contain more than 2,500 words.

Sincerely yours,

MARK STARR

Educational Director, I.L.G.W.U.

The questions to be answered and which are based on the chapters of the Pamphlet, the "Griots in the I.L.G.W.U."

Chapter I: Can you give a brief outline of the Griots? How would you be old sweat shops? Do you know any survivals of these practices to-day? What is the Trippel Griot?

Chapter II: What was the general type of strike in the 1970? Why was the strike organized?

Chapter III: What was the uprising of the Twenty Thousand? What was the result of the uprising?

Chapter IV: What was the Great Revolt? In what industrial branch of the trade did it occur and what was it important and why?

Chapter V: Enormous some historical questions. What are the reasons for those periods. What was the effect of the Communist advance in those periods.

Chapter VI: What was the attitude of the throne on the NRA? What is the report of the Executive Board in the Report and Proceedings of the 1934 Convention in the 1935?

Chapter VII: What was the earliest form of garment manufacture in the U.S. and how did the custom tailoring system; the advent of mass production; the central distributing system; the decision and action of manufacturers work together to make the business easier for the textile union to remain in the clothing industry in the U.S.?

Chapter VIII: What is the I.L.G.W.U. done in the field of education? How do we present programs for the intellectual and physical development of its members? Why does the union run its educational department? Will our union's political and social deals?

Forwarming Events

- JULY 20

Basketball double header: Local 150 vs. Local 100; Local 101 vs. Local 102; Springfield Park.

- JULY 26

Three-day outing at Branch Water Labor Camps, Kahatam, N. Y. Get your locals to send students $20 per student.

- AUGUST 2

Special Women's Weekend Conference at Unity House, Speakers: Mary Anderson (Women's Bureau), John H. Smith, Richard Smoller (Women's Trade Union League), Will W. Smith (Labor's Educational Specialist, F.E.A.R.), and Mrs. Gifford LeDuc.

- AUGUST 9

Unity House evening program by I.L.G.W.U. dramatic, man and women groups.

- AUGUST 9

Final day to apply for Brookwood Scholarships, 1935-36.

- AUGUST 9

Final day for essays on "Story of I.L.G.W.U."

- AUGUST 12-13

Joint Excuision, Locals 143, 145, 149, 153, B.J.B 11, Ode, 153, B.J.B 11, Odelele, 6 p.m. West 42nd Street Pier for Indian Point.

- AUGUST 12-23

Tennessee Institute at Brookwood for which 10 half-scholarship ships are available from the Educational Department.

- AUGUST 17

Joint Excursion, Locals 20, 22 and Miscellaneous Division, Local 10, "S.B. B.J.B 11, Odelele, 6 p.m. West 42nd Street Pier for Indian Point.

For all excursions, director and presidents, members, news, etc., supply by Educational Department. Local planning teams should set in touch with us at once to get help and work with those teams taken by local leaders.

Be Sure To Read

"The Story of the I.L.G.W.U.", which in 22 pp. the high points of the union's history.
UNION'S STORY ON THE AIR
over WEVD, Wednesday, July 17, 1935, 10 p.m.
(and weekly thereafter at the same time)
Six Radio Plays written by Florence Lassiter Dramatizing the Thrilling Story of the I.L.G.W.U.
will be presented by THE L. I. D. RADIO PLAYERS
TUNE IN

Haverstraw Knitwear Firm “Fires” Workers, Ignores Court Order

Kumer Goshal Will Direct “Story of the I. L. G. W. U. on the Air

Samuel Otto Takes His Place—Dubinsky Speaks at Big Local 50 Meeting

Airing upon the request of Vice-President Elias Reissberg, for a number of years manager of the Philadelphia dressmakers' organization, to relieve him from his duties owing to his illness, the Board of City council voted to accept his resignation and appointed John Simon Goldstone, a veteran of the Philadelphia central local, as the new general organizer for the I.L.G.W.U. in both eastern and western Pennsylvania, to take Reissberg's place.

Resigns Not to Handicap Activity

Reissberg's resignation was announced to the Joint Board in the Philadelphia dressmakers' union message: "Because of my ill health and doctor's instructions, it becomes necessary that I stay away from all activities for the benefit of the Industry..."

Samuel Otto, who takes over from Reissberg, has served the union well for years, but has not been as active as he could have been, he says, in the past few years, due to illness. He is expected to continue in the same capacity, and to be in close touch with the local.

The Board of Directors announced that the entire membership of the union is in favor of Otto's appointment.

"Sanderson of the River" Rivoli Theatre

"Sanderson of the River" is an old-time favorite of the people, and upon which our baby sets Edgar Wallace's story of columnists were so glad to have him to fill the employment. The characters in the story are well known, and the audience seems to enjoy the story very much.

Samuel Otto, who has been in the union for many years, is a well known figure in the local, and is expected to continue to be active in its affairs.

Colorful Workers Urged To Join Labor Movement

Urging the colorful workers to all themselves with the organization, B. H. Waltz, chairman of the New York chapter of the American Federation of Labor, the president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, made the announcement. He said: "The time is ripe for the rest of the country to realize that organized labor movement has been

July 15, 1935

I. L. R. D. Radio Players

Justice

Labor at the Play

"Calling Zero" by Frank Wead

The Colonial Theatre

"Calling Zero" represents a new and interesting novel of aviation, and is a well received piece of entertainment. It is the story of a romantic adventure in the career of an aviation hero, and is a thrilling experience for the reader. The story is well written and well acted, and will be appreciated by all who enjoy a good aviation novel.
Historic Hours

By G. E. Medigiani

PARIS, July 1, 1935.

"Historic events" do not happen every day, but they do happen in "historical days" without noticing them. Our educators in stillness-teach us to think about the greatness of the individual and of his actions. To many people who die a king dies of a truly noble death. And if that particular death or signature does not enter a history book, it may be "lost" in the great schemes of events. On the other hand, the majority does not notice the importance of events, even the great over what appears as a mere news item and which is instead a real historical event.

JUSTICE A Mooney Drive

By I. L. G. W. U.

For Workers

At the Wisconsin Summer School for Workers

By Roman Flech

Member Local No. 568, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Summer School for Workers in Industry at the University of Wisconsin started off with a lot of publicity on the part of the students and faculty.

It is, indeed, a wonderful school. The students are not all hils for the "same purpose": to study labor problems. The faculty in teaching of teachers well informed as to labor problems and the labor movement throughout the country.

At this school, there are, unlike our Union, men and women of all races and creeds, no color line drawn or race prejudice carried on. The students here are from all parts of the northern Middle West, representing workers from all branches of industry.

We are studying four subjects which would help us in our union work. They are economics, English, history and public speaking. I find that the I.L.G.W.U. stands out higher than other unions in having an efficient organization,—an efficient organization with capable leaders and a wonderful educational department. The I.L.G.W.U. is all the more effective as an example of a good union in our discussions. It, indeed, makes us very proud to be a member of the I.L.G.W.U.

As a newcomer in this great International Union, I think the educational department of the organization was extended to me.

I do know that the educational work that is carried on among the members of the Interna-...
A Great Bloodless Victory

Without the loss of a day’s work, the New York cloakmakers scored a fine victory on July 11, when all the employers’ groups in the coat and suit industry signed the new collective agreements reached on the basis of Governor Lehman’s recommendations.

The Governor’s proposal included the retention without change of the contractor designation clause and of the hours and wage schedules contained in the 1933 agreement. On several other matters, such as the self-jointing methods and uniformity of work system, the contracting parties reached an understanding through conciliation which took nearly a full week.

The renewal of the cloak agreements was the first test of union strength since 1933, the early NRA days, in any of our major industries. To say the least, the I. L. G. W. U. has passed this test with flying colors.

There was no question about it that, if put to the necessity of a general strike, the cloak workers in New York would have banded their way through to a victory no matter how long it might have taken. Cloakmakers do not lose strikes—the only kicking they have taken in the past thirty-five years was in 1926, when their destiny for a brief spell, was in the hands of a Communist junta. In 1933, the cloakmakers would have fought, literally, to the last drop of their energy for contractor limitation and jobber responsibility, and most of the employers recognize this. From the outset, Governor Lehman, no doubt, realized that, too, when he counseled the manufacturers and the jobbers not to fight against the status quo.

The I. L. G. W. U.—and, of course, the New York Cloak Joint Board—have every reason to be proud of the outcome of the cloak conferences. Not alone has this outcome saved for the cloak workers the only effective safeguard and the only practical means for the control of work standards in their industry, but it has also proved to themselves and to the world that they have a great union, a disciplined army that knows what it wants and how to get it after.

True, the Cloakmakers’ Joint Board did not get the 30-hour week and the twenty per cent increase in wages it demanded. But, as President Dolinsky and General Manager Nagler, in their letter to Governor Lehman, stated, “Since you have decided that the provision for limitation of contractors, without which no agreement could be adequately enforced and standards observed, shall continue in full force and effect, the executive bodies of the Union have agreed to accept your recommendations on all of the major points as a basis for new collective agreements.”

The I. L. G. W. U. will, no doubt, soon be faced to face with other trials that will try its physical and spiritual strength. Within a half year, the organization in the dress industry will have to write a new agreement with the organized employers, and this, very likely, will not be achieved without a general strike. Early Mr. Lehman, therefore, some of them involving strikers will also have to be consummated in several of our minor trades.

Not all of these situations will be met and solved by the same strategy and tactics as the recent cloak dispute. The cloakmakers have behind them the maturity and the fighting experience of a half century; they all are seasoned soldiers. The I. L. G. W. U., however, is emerging from the New York cloak situation, with its organizational morale and prestige on a plane higher than at any period of its existence. There is reason to hope that, when confronted with other trials of vitality and organizational force, they both, other branches of our industry, will meet every challenge to industrial decency and orderliness with the same courage and singleness of purpose as it met the cloakmakers’ issue.

A Closed Shop Agreement in Los Angeles

The story—printed elsewhere in this issue—is the renewal of the agreement in the cloak industry of Los Angeles on the basis of the closed union shop is a striking piece of news which can be appreciated fully only in the light of the special industrial and trade union background of that city.

Los Angeles, as a generation, has been regarded as the premier open shop city in America—a city ruled industrially and commercially and merchants combine under the spiritual tutelage of the arch-reactionary Los Angeles Times. Not since the MacNamar trial, which let loose a flood of trade union hatred in that sector of California, has it been possible to sign a closed union shop agreement in that city.

But the collective strictly union agreement in the cloak factories of Los Angeles offers another robust lesson in labor solidarity and trade union strategy. They had had for years strife and dissonance in the ranks of the Los Angeles cloakmakers, fostered largely by persons who wished to make the union a pawn for political party purposes, and as long as that dissonance existed the Los Angeles cloakmakers could not hope to have a powerful union. With the elimination of that destructive strife, they have now succeeded in achieving what only a short time ago was regarded as the impossible in Los Angeles: the closed union shop and standard union work term.

Simultaneously, comes the news that the dressmakers of Los Angeles are making remarkable strides and are well on the way to the complete unionization of their industry. In San Francisco, too, the cloakmakers’ organization has renewed the agreement with the employers’ association after a gesture of resistance on the part of the latter. The I. L. G. W. U., indeed, is moving rapidly, and with sure step, on the Pacific Coast.

Hill quit Grove

On June 29, there was unveiled in Camp Tamiment, in the Pocono Hills of Pennsylvania, a bust of Morris Hillquit in a granite base.

Executive Secretary Frederick Urishey, a life-long associate of Hillquit, and Vice-President Samuel Perlmuter represented the I. L. G. W. U. at the unveiling. In attendance at the solemn gathering were, officially and unofficially, representatives of the entire labor and Socialist movements. There, amidst verdant hills, these men and women spoke abundantly, from their hearts and memories, of the great spiritual heritage that Morris Hillquit left to the American workers in whose service he spent his whole life.

Vice-President Perlmuter paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Morris Hillquit when he declared that, though gone, his spirit is still alive among the Ladies’ Garment Workers, whose counsellor he had been for twenty years and whose course he had helped to chart during the most crucial periods of their history. To the I. L. G. W. U., Morris Hillquit was not merely a lawyer or even an industrial adviser. He was literally an integral part of our organization, and as such, we are inclined to believe, of any other branch of the labor movement. Today, nearly two years after his death, we still find it difficult to believe that Morris Hillquit is no more among us.

Runaway Employer Defies Court Decree

We have had in our memory and in year gone by, numerous cases of employers running away from metropolitan markets—be it New York, Chicago or Philadelphia—to seek non-union shelter in nearby small towns where they could, or hoped to be able to, dodge union demands or non-union work conditions and exploit local labor under the protective wing of the town’s or village’s powers-that-be.

It remained, however, for the Richmond Knitterwear firm, until last October of Brooklyn, N. Y., and since then an industrial pillar in Havertown, N. Y., to invoke the unholy sympathies of the local Ku Klux Klan, as reported in the press, in order to “beat” the agreement which it entered with the Knitterworkers’ Joint Council in July, 1928.

The story of how this firm fled from Brooklyn, shortly after signing the contract with the Union; how this firm, already in Havertown, had first engaged some of its old union workers and then locked them out; how the Union was successful, after a long court trial, in obtaining a writ from the Supreme Court enforcing the Richmond firm from breach of the agreement with the union; how, in order to temporarily comply with but actually to defeat this injunction, the firm had “discharged” its non-union workers and how, later, these workers were mobilized, with the aid of some bold Ku-Kluxers, into power, to repel the “invasion” of union members from New York—all this is told on another page of this issue, as amazing account of double-dealing realmente to perjury and treachery.

The Knitterworkers’ Joint Council, and the I. L. G. W. U. which is a party to the contract in the knitrwear industry, will, of course, let this employer “get away with it.” The Union will exhaust all legal means to make the Richmond firm, despite its alliance with ungodly lynchers, to live up to its contract. There is, of course, not a jot of truth in the assertions being made by the Richmond firm that the Union seeks the discharge of the local workers from the Richmond plant. All the Union seeks is that these workers be employed as union members at union wages and union work hours.

Incidentally, it might be in place to remind this firm that by resorting to such abominations as the Ku Klux Klan and union-busting vigilantes, it sets itself among the cheaper con and under-selling legitimate competitors. It is trying itself with the most discredited and unwanted group in American life, the contact with which may prove a threat in its own side before long.