Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 24)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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

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

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**JUSTICE**

**Official Organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union**

**Vol. VII. No. 24. NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1925.**

Price 2 Cents.

**Unity House Opens Doors For 1925 Season**

Two Special Train Will Carry Guests to Opening Festivity on Friday Night—Five Hundred Friends of Unity Registered for Week End—President Sigman, President William Green of A. F. of L., Secretary Baroff, and Many G. E. B. Members to Attend—An Elaborate Concert Program for Saturday Night.

All told, the opening of the Unity House for the first time under the control of the International, promises to be an unusually attuned affair and a bright forerunner of the most successful season Unity has ever had in the seven years of its existence.

**G. E. B. Adopts Important Decisions at Chicago Meeting**

Vice-President Amund appointed International Representative in C. I. O. and Members Sustained from International—Members of Executive Board of I. L. G. W. U. Pard 22 Charged With Acting Against the Interests and Spirit of Unity—Will Be Tried by New York Joint Board.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U. held at the Unity House, Chicago, on Monday, June 2, will be open to the public.

**Unemployment Relief Started In N. Y. Cloak Industry**

Fund Begins to Function on Monday Last, June 9—First Two Checks Paid Out By Chairman Battle of the Governor's Commission—President Sigman Delivers An Impressive Speech—Unemployment Benefit Not A Charity. It Is A Distinct Gain For The Workers.

**Medical Clinic of Health Center to Be Enlarged**

A New Children's Clinic to Be Opened.

**Local 66 Demands Liberation of Political Prisoners in All Lands**

We received the following resolution from a member meeting of the Bonnaz Embroidery Workers' Union, Local 66, of the I. L. G. W. U., on the subject of political prisoners in all countries as being produced by an overwhelming majority, after a group of Communists had offered vigorous and rather tidy opposition to it.

**Resolution Adopted By Local 66**

Whereas, there are more men and women imprisoned today for opinion than were before in the history of the world; and

Whereas, this condition applies equally to so-called "liberal" governments as to the governments of the persecuting Hindos and Egyptians by the thousands, as to pure and simple despots, like Spain and Hungary; and

Whereas, Russia, with its treacherous Western Government, is no different in this respect from capitalistic Poland, Italy, France, Germany, many and the United States, where thousands of the finest and noblest minds are imprisoned and tortured because they think differently from those in power; be it

Resolved, that we, the Bonnaz Embroidery Workers' Union, Local 66, I. L. G. W. U., in meeting assembled on May 2, 1925, at 229 East 20th Street, New York City, hereby declare unanimously and without distinction or qualification all such governments as are imprisoning men and women for political opinions, and call upon all fairminded people to do likewise, in order that the conscience of the world may be aroused and the prison doors opened to such an ample extension that now suffering because they dared to express views contrary to those in power.

Nathan Riesel, Secretary, Bonnaz Embroidery Workers' Union, Fund, 6 East 29th Street. There were more than one thousand members of the Union, of the manufacturers, their contractors, members of the Governor's Commission, and as many workmen would crowd into the spacious ante-room. Thousands who could not get in were gathered outside.

The General Executive Board of the International was represented at ceremony by President Sigman, Secretary Baroff and several of the Vice-Presidents. A number of the leading officials of the Joint Board were also there.

The meeting was opened by Arthur D. Wolf, the chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Fund who gave a short history of the working of the unemployment relief arrangement. He quoted many statistics to show how the moneys which have been collected are handled. He gave a detailed statement of the investments made to date. One thousand four hundred and seventy-two firms, employing 35,000 workers, are parties to the fund.

Wolf had read a letter from Governor Smith telling of the legislature's inability to attend the ceremonies.

**Part of Collective Agreement**

The fund was brought into being by the collective labor agreement entered into by the Industrial, General of the Cloak and Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association, the Merchants Ladies Garment Association, the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Association, and the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, on July 16, 1924. By the terms of the agreement all employees employed by all firms 20 employees or more in any one year of the union who are members of the fund will contribute from 8c per week, a minimum of $10.00 per year, to a maximum of $125.00 per year, with the cost to be paid 80 per cent and all employees 1 per cent of the weekly payrolls to the fund. Al- ready the sum collected has exceeded more than $2,500,000, and today's payments are the first made from the fund.

Mr. Wolf then introduced Mr. George Gordon Battle as chairman of the meeting, who after some brief remarks of appreciation and sounded the keynote of the impressive ceremony which marked the beginnings of a very important reform in one of New York's greatest industries. He discussed in detail the historic background of this innovation, drew a vivid picture of the Union's picture of its rise, of its struggles before it became a factor in the lady's garment industry. He dwelt at length on the "black periods" in this seasonal trade, and the constant efforts of the workers to ameliorate it. He wound up by thanking Governor Smith for his efforts for peace on a humanitarian basis in the cloak industry and thanked the Governor for his Association for his unselfishness and impartiality.

A short analysis of President Sigman's speech the reader will find on the editorial page of this issue. Speeches were also delivered by Mr. (Continued on Page 2)

**Medical Clinic of Health Center to Be Enlarged**

A New Children's Clinic to Be Opened.

With the removal of the Dental Clinic of the Union Health Center from Fourth Avenue to its very much enlarged headquarters at 227 Fourth Avenue, next week, called upon President Morris Sigman, it will be turned over to the use of the Medical Department of the Center which remains in the same building. The Dental Clinic will occupy the entire sixth floor of the large building on Fourth Avenue. It is at present completely renovated and fixed for this purpose with new equipment at an expense of twenty thousand dollars and will have room for twenty-two chairs and will employ twenty or more dentists. It will provide a clinic and hospital facilities for G. W. W. members and their families and there will be no need for overworking and prolonged waiting.

In the Medical Department five additional examination rooms will be opened, and a new Children's clinic will be opened. A clinic for infectious diseases of the rectum and colon will be established, and an operating room provided for general surgical and obstetrical work, throat, eye and ear operations.

(Continued on Page 3)
Unemployment Relief Started on June 8

(Continued from Page 1)

Louis Lustig of the Industrial Council of the Protective Association, who gave Mr. Arthur D. Wolf, on behalf of the Board of Trustees, as a token of esteem, a pair of marine glasses for his planned ocean trip; by Mr. Harry Finder, Mr. Maxwell Kop el of the Jobbers' Association, and by Mr. U. V. of the American Clock Manufacturers' Association. The speakers expressed their thanks and recognition to Mr. James Conner, the manager of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, for his able administration of the office.

At the end Mr. Battle delivered the tweed suit he wore to Brother Kat, an elderly member of Local, Ledger No. 3144. The second check was given to the New York Board of Trade, a middle aged worker, member of Local 9.

Testimonial Presented by Local 50
To International on May 24, 1925

We, the members and officers of the Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 50, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, do hereby present this testimonial to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, our parent body, and to the General Executive Board, its guiding head, our home office, and our local, Local 50 of Philadelphia, a testimonial which no mere words may attempt to describe in recognition of the never-failing interest and unflagging assistance, with which our international headquarters has always upheld our hands in time of stress and strife and has guided our path with sound counsel and cooperation in the cause of constructive industrial peace.

We raise our voices in one great solemn pledge forever to remain loyal to the proud banner of our great international Union, side by side with the fighting divisions of our glorious International in the vanguard, with our faces toward the rising sun of proletarian emancipation.

DRIVE TO ABOLISH PRISON-LABOR MADE GARMENTS YIELDING MATERIAL RESULTS

The Joint Committee on Prison Labor in the garment trades, which is formed of representatives of the United Garment Workers of America and of the United-Made Garment Manufacturers' Association of America, and which has been carrying on for quite some time a campaign combine to end the use of prison-made garments, has just made public the news that one of the largest prison-labor contracting firms in the country, controlling seventeen prison factories, has announced that it is taking its advertising branch out of the prisons.

The official announcement of the company says: "We are among the trade a certain tendency to handle prison-made products." This "reduction" is the direct outgrowth of the activities of organized labor against this evil. This campaign has been directed on behalf of the United Garment Workers' Union by Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare, the wife of the late Mary L. Lease, however, still other prison labor contractors, and garments are still being made in the overcrowded and underpaid prisons of all states.

The Joint Committee on Prison Labor has recently forwarded a letter to 37,000 local unions throughout the United States, requesting them to give drive all possible assistance in the campaign to eliminate the Garment Workers' label as a means of informing that the garment is positively union-made and was not produced in a penal institution under the control of the master, without any remuneration at all or for a pitiful rate.

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NEW YORK CITY

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Cor. 109th Street
New York City

PIERLOLIO H. LA GUARDA, Attorney at Bank
The Label at Work
A Review and a Report

By Dr. Henry Moskowitz
Director Label Department, Joint Board of Sanitary Control
of New York

Organized Labor In United Drive
To Reach Negro Workers in N. Y. C.

Without pomp and almost unnoticed, there was born in New York City on Saturday, May 23, a movement which has added a new and become an important factor in the life of the Negro workers. White and colored trade unions, delegates from eighteen local organizations, met at that date in Arlington Hall for the purpose of considering the question of joint efforts in organizing Negro workers. The chairman was Mr. Hugh Frayne of the A. F. of L. was the general speaker.

Out of the conference emerged the Trade Union Committee for Organizing Negro Workers, a committee of seven, with headquarters at 2117 Seventh avenue, and with Thomas J. Curtis as chairman and treasurer, Mrs. E. C. McDonald, vice-chairman, and Frank B. Crosswalk, a Negro union organizer, as executive secretary. When interviewed, Mr. Crosswalk pointed out the tremendous significance of this movement to the Negro population generally and to the Negro workers in particular.

In the rapid industrial development of the United States in recent years, with its consequent urban population growth, the Negro has not been left behind. The great industrial centers—has brought home to both white and black trade unionists the fact that in order for them to enjoy the benefits of labor legislation, they must further progress, every worker, regardless of sex or race, must be organized. The labor movement, we have heard from the Trade Union Committee for organizing Negro Workers, that the only way of our attention necessarily be devoted toward the Negro worker, we will not neglect the white worker. This movement will serve to remove much of the prejudice, hatred and suspicion which the white trade unions have against the Negro and white workers. It will help to educate both to an understanding that regardless of race, nationality, labor is the common denominator of man, and that all workers have a common economic interest.

"A good future lies ahead of our movement; we hope soon to be able to demonstrate the absurdity of the assertion that the Negro won't join labor unions, will be more open to the fact that the Negro is a man and the Negro workers have the same problems as we have. This union movement is also a part of the larger question of Negro participation in the wages and for every Negro worker in New York City will be our slogan."
Commonwealth College, Down in Arkansas

By HAROLD COY

Commonwealth College, a school of advanced education for workers, where cooperative industrial and communal work is part of the daily life of every student and student affairs is now under way. Under the leadership of Dr. J. M. Hall, the college has expanded its program to include more courses in the humanities and sciences.

The college's location at Down in Arkansas is ideal for a school of this nature. It is a point of convergence for many students from different parts of the country. The college offers a variety of programs, including a liberal arts curriculum, a vocational training program, and a community service program.

The college's curriculum is designed to provide students with a well-rounded education that prepares them for careers in a variety of fields. The college's faculty and staff are committed to providing students with the best possible education and are dedicated to helping them reach their full potential.

Commonwealth College is committed to providing a supportive and inclusive learning environment for all students. The college has a strong commitment to diversity and inclusion and is dedicated to creating a community that embraces and celebrates the differences of all students.

The college is proud of its history and the contributions that its students and alumni have made to society. Commonwealth College looks forward to continuing its tradition of excellence in education and community service for many years to come.

Forgiving Our Debtors
By NORMAN THOMAS

The question of all debtors has been brought sharply into the foreground of international politics in recent years. The United Nations has requested the governments of all nations to forgive debts in order to promote world peace and economic development. The United Nations was established in 1945 with the goal of maintaining international peace and security, and promoting economic and social progress.

The United Nations has established a number of initiatives to address the issue of debt forgiveness. One of the most significant initiatives is the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), which provides debt relief to the poorest countries.

The MDRI is a program that provides relief to countries that are unable to pay their debts. The program is administered by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. Countries that qualify for the program are given debt relief based on their level of poverty and their debt-to-GDP ratio.

The United Nations has also established the Debt Relief Initiative for Low-Income Countries (DRLIC), which provides debt relief to low-income countries in the poorest regions of the world. The DRLIC is a program that provides debt relief to countries that are unable to pay their debts.

The United Nations has partnered with the private sector to provide additional debt relief to countries. The International Development Association (IDA) is a program that provides debt relief to low-income countries in the poorest regions of the world. The IDA is a program that provides debt relief to countries that are unable to pay their debts.

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Three Months of I. L. G. W. U. Activity

We cannot recall a more harmonious and business-like meeting of the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U. than the meeting held last Wednesday afternoon. During the last three months, President Sigman has worked vigorously and with great success.

According to the report of President Sigman, the work of the union has been conducted in a spirit of business-like methods, with a view to the benefit of the workers. The union has been able to negotiate contracts and establish working conditions that are favorable to the workers.

The most notable achievement of the union in the last three months has been the establishment of a new contract for workers in the garment industry. The contract includes provisions for higher wages, better working conditions, and improved benefits for the workers.

The union has also been successful in negotiating contracts for workers in the building trades, the transportation industry, and other sectors of the economy. The union's efforts have been recognized by the workers, who have expressed their appreciation for the union's work.

The union's success is due in part to the dedication and hard work of the union leaders, who have worked tirelessly to represent the interests of the workers. The union's success is also due to the support of the workers, who have shown their commitment to the union's goals.

The union's achievements are a testament to the power of collective action. The union's success is a reminder that when workers stand together, they can achieve great things. The union's success is a call to action for all who believe in the power of collective action.

In conclusion, the union's work in the last three months has been a testament to the power of collective action. The union's success is a reminder that when workers stand together, they can achieve great things. The union's success is a call to action for all who believe in the power of collective action.
A PRAWD BEGINNING

On Monday last, June 5th, the unemployment insurance benefit system began to operate in the cloak industry of New York.

It was accomplished by an auspicious ceremony which took place at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City, when George Gordon Battle, chairman of Governor Smith's Advisory Commission for the Cloak Industry, and by Mr. Arthur D. Wolf, a member of the staff of the office of the Fund's Board of Trustees, Messrs. Flander, Kopeloff and Uviller, representing respectively the Protective Association, the jobbers' group and the sub-manufacturers, also spoke. Their addresses were to the point and well thought out, and the last of the occasion was delivered by our President, Brother Morris Sigman.

It was a speech excellent in form, full of content and meaning, and permeated with the true spirit of fighting humanity. He spoke at length, and was listened to with undivided attention by the large and enthusiastic audience that crowded the reception of the Fund's offices. The workers in the place, our members, must have felt particularly proud that it was their representative, their leader, who delivered the opening address in the name of the workers.

It was, indeed, to listen to this man, who himself had toiled in the pressing rooms of the cloak shops of New York some twenty years ago, and, pressed in a crowded, crowded assembly, the view-point of the thousands who had elected him as their advocate and their spokesman.

President Sigman did not fail, of course, to give Governor Smith due credit for his part in the achievement of unemployment insurance in the Cloak Industry. He likewise expressed his own thanks and the thanks of the workers to the representatives of the Governor's Commission for their share in making this plan a functioning undertaking.

Indeed, it could have been both tactless and wrong, had the representatives of the workers failed on this occasion to express in sincere and simple words this recognition of credit to those who had only too long awaited the day when the dignity of human work, and the listener forget the fact of all the Union and the workers, whom it represents, that it is an expression of thanks given not by them. We believe, brotherly, that workers coupled with self-respect and self-respect on the part of the producers in our industry, the cloakmakers.

The reader will find some extracts of President Sigman's speech elsewhere in this paper. We shall, however, draw attention to one point which was particularly appreciated by the audience and which deserves repetition and further thought. It touches upon the subject of fighting methods years ago and today.

Time was when our workers had been in substance, not in the least involved of the Fund's benefits were delivered for us. In those days, the workers could wield only one weapon of occasional defense, only one form of expressing their wrath and accumulated bitterness. They had down their tools—scissors and press irons—and would cease work. Their misery and woe was so great, indeed, that they could barely formulate it in terms of demands, and which, in turn, were seldom received with any considerable strike. Thus it went on for years, until under the period in our industry finally came to an end. An epoch of civilized negotiations had been born, a weapon of understanding and recognize some mutuality of interest in the industry from which we all derive our means of livelihood.

This new method, of course, also involved fighting, keen and often obstinate struggle, but it was and undoubtedly a higher, a more humane and a more proper form of fighting than the old.

It is quite true that the pioneers of our movement have had no other alternative but constant guerrilla warfare, but that, on this score, we believe, by other and under charged circumstances, must forever follow in their footsteps. They have by their courageous fighting paved the way for more humanitarian fight methods for us; they built up our theory. They have been in vain to by the dint of their sacrifice they could not have made our path comparatively easier.

This change in fighting methods is responsible for the creation of such an agency, for instance, as the Advisory Commission, with the aid of the staff and the Board of Trustees. We believe, as it is, is in position to voice our demands and to judge our opponents' counter proposals in a detached and honest light. The Union has consented to accept Governor Smith's proposal of a commission to investigate the state of our industry because it feels, as it has always felt, that its demands as regards the adequate and just protection of the welfare of the industry as a whole. That is why it unhesitatingly laid before this commission its program, the partial achievement of which was celebrated last Monday.

This was the central thought of President Sigman's speech last Monday, and as the whole of the proceedings were started to function in the cloak trade of New York. It made a deep impression upon all who gathered to witness the ceremony in the large room of the Hotel Biltmore, where the commission can only be advanced by an organization which feels itself strong to defend its position, and which requires neither empty sham terror, but real threat for the winning of its industrial program; but by a labor organization which would by all means avoid a fight it deems superfluous and unnecessary, but which would never shun a battle that is forced upon it by its opponents.

A few more words anent this occasion.

The debate of the unemployment insurance was, under the present condition of long "slack" periods in the industry, a very important achievement for the cloakmakers. President Sigman had pointed out in his speech how hard it has been for some workers to apply occasionally to charity for aid and how this necessity is definitely done away with now by the introduction of unemployment insurance. We believe, however, that as there exists in our trades a general necessity to apply in time of idleness for aid even to our own Fund, it serves to indicate that something is radically wrong with the industry. The unemployment insurance is an earnest that this is the case.

The cloak industry must be placed on a basis that will make it unnecessary for the masses of the cloakmakers to look to the Fund for aid in times of need. This is the case of extreme emergency, and the Union is fully aware of this function of unemployment insurance and regards it merely as an entering wedge that will open the door to further guarantees. That is what the union also desires. Indeed, Mr. George Gordon Battle, the chairman of the Advisory Commission, compared, in his talk, the unemployment insurance reformed, by the government, to the opening of the gates of the most adjacent fields and brings prosperity to the population of the Egyptian lowlands. It may be a pretty metaphor, we admit, though not quite a correct one. Unemployment insurance is not a substitute for work, but it can chase the wolf away from the door, it is true, but it will never bring prosperity to our cloakmakers. Prosperity to them will come through a complete return to prosperity in the shops, through the complete abolition of the sweat shop in all its forms, through the regularizing of employment in industry, and, of course, through complete adoption of the more moderate program of industrial reforms submitted by the Union to the Governor's Commission.

We never have doubted that the fairness and the equity of this program will sooner or later come to be recognized and that it will have a wide-grown following. If anyone of those who have listened to President Sigman's talk on the occasion of the opening of the Unemployment Insurance Fund has not been somewhat impressed by the arguments put forward must have vanished there then. With such a Union and with such leadership, the cloakmakers of New York cannot lose a just cause.

THE REOPENING OF THE UNIT HOUSE

The Unity House has become, in the course of the seven years of its existence, a real institution in the life of our Union. It has become a widely popular place of resort principally because it has been, from the first day of its inception, the meeting place and creation of our own workers. Working girls had the vision and the means to convert the vacant lot at $100 a month into a pleasant place for the homeless, into a summer haven of their own. And this daring idea has turned out to be a success, not merely in the sense that it has paid for itself or has made profits—profits never entered and never could enter into the scheme of the Union. But the idea was born at Forest Park—because it has the thousands that visited it there in and year out perfectly at home. It has made them like each other. In the sweater habit, and they have become important to the patrons and boosters.

It is not only the beautiful scenery of Forest Park, the grandeur of its lakes, the comforts of its buildings, and its wholesome fare that attracts people to Unity. It is the spirit of the place that makes the attraction all the stronger. "The place of work, in so many ways, is a place where a man holds upon his guests—the combination of perfect freedom and the warm, home-like atmosphere, the feeling that one is here in his own house. The place is a home and work combined, together, by common effort, have managed to make this place a success in the fullest sense of the term.

The Unity House, the meeting place in the literal meaning of the term. It recreates its guests, it renovates them physically as well as mentally. Unity does not tolerate pessimism and low spirit. It does not accept anything that is not for action and for joy. It is a place where every possible measure has been foreseen in the problems of supplying its vacationists with the utmost comfort, pleasure, rest and joy. The only sad moments at Unity are those for which a complete answer can be found, after the altogether too brief vacation, one has to leave this haven and have to go back into the turmoil and bustle of the big cities.

And now that the Unity House at Forest Park has become the property and is under the direct management of the International, it surely will be in a position to give our members and guests every pleasure and convenience that he or she needs, for what it has been able when it was owned and managed by an individual local. It stands to reason that one local, no matter how
Neo-Communism

2. "The Social Traitors" Are To Blame

(Special Correspondence in Justice)

By LEON CHASANOWICH

June 12, 1929

We have seen, in our first article, how the mantle of the revolution, which are at the same time the only competent representatives of the "old guard", has been seized. The front of the "old guard" in the battle cry of Communism, namely, the belief that the world finds its salvation in the "permanent" social revolution and that capitalism has lost its vital force, has never come to an end. It is not the helping process which has caused a deep spiritual and organizational crisis in international Communism, but the fact that the movement has not been able to wait for Zinoviev to reform before considering the danger of the world revolution. When Zinoviev finally decided to clarify forth to the world the grandiose manner of the new truth, Communism's giants have known it for a long time past.

How does Zinoviev view this crisis? How indeed can Communism carry on without its former essence, without the flaming enthusiasm surrounded by the "conquering march of the social revolution the world over"? When there is a lack of money for getting out of difficulties. Was his timing of the social revolution erroneous? Has he made a similar error when in his day he had underestimated the vital forces of capitalism and prepared the immediate breakdown at a time when, as a matter of fact, the bourgeoisie was just about to enter into its greatest conquests. Zinoviev, however, designately overlooked the one cardinal difference between the Bolsheviks and Karl Marx, namely, that while the latter has never made out any fake promises noises on account of great world social and political movements, the Bolsheviks have engaged in this business right along. Marx, as an individual who had toyed in so many of his articles with the hope of an early breakdown of the capitalist system. He, however, formed no new parties on the strength of this hope and broke up none of the old parties which were under his account. No one may therefore justly accuse Marx or misjudging anyone in any way. Revolutionism is possible, but Marx too was conscientious a thinker to promise anything which he could not do, and his party was not achieved at a certain time. Marx would not transform a fly into a hippopotamus and would not achieve a minor local event as an historic occurrence of worldwide significance.

The Bolsheviki, on the other hand, are not only indulged in illusions, but have actually used them as tools of activity. They have raised the universal city of the world which they consider to be home in each and every corner and each of the people in the world under the label of world's class, that the bourgeoisie was about to burst into open class struggle, and the other party of the "revolutionary" Bolsheviks and Karl Marx, namely, that while the latter has never made out any fake promises noises on account of great world social and political movements, the Bolsheviks have engaged in this business right along. Marx, as an individual who had toyed in so many of his articles with the hope of an early breakdown of the capitalist system. He, however, formed no new parties on the strength of this hope and broke up none of the old parties which were under his account. No one may therefore justly accuse Marx or misjudging anyone in any way. Revolutionism is possible, but Marx too was conscientious a thinker to promise anything which he could not do, and his party was not achieved at a certain time. Marx would not transform a fly into a hippopotamus and would not achieve a minor local event as an historic occurrence of worldwide significance.

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"A Book for Workers of All Time"

A Review of

"The Women's Garment Workers"

By Dr. Louis Levine, in the American Federationist, May, 1925.

This is a period in which different industries show different tendencies. For example, it is difficult to speak of the automobile industry as a whole. Conditions in the automobile industry are still extremely depressed. The drop in iron and steel production which has been in progress for several months has continued. Since January has probably not much further to go, although the total reduction of output, it is possible that this industry's automobile production has reached now high levels. It will probably fall off in the future. The automobile companies have been very active, though for a time there was a marked reduction in the building of new residential automobiles. Cotton and woolen textile manufacturing is better, than for several years.

New Words!

The "Supreme Authority" - Get the Beat!

Here are a few samples:

agriculture: wheat
automation: robot
aerospice: satellite
disassembly: dismantling
air-conditioning: air conditioning
business: entrepreneur
independence: self
patent: invention
expansion: growth
information: data

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

The times, effort, and expense necessary to project such a list as this one to the public, and make it available to the public, would bring lasting returns in the form of good to any union which makes this the basis of its program.

A history of this kind makes available to union members all time, instead of merely to a few persons who contributed to the building of the union. This is important because it gives a concrete, tangible achievement that the union can show to the people and can be a focus for their pride and satisfaction.

In addition to educating the trade union member, this history will be of value to the union itself. This kind of history book gives a picture of the industry and of the organization which every union member knows he is a part of. The book shows that the work of the union is not just for the benefit of the individual, but for the benefit of the union as a whole.

The "Supreme Authority" - Get the Beat!
LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

Tax Publicity Upheld; Can't Conceal Incomes

The government has lost its suit to keep secret the amount of income taxes the individual taxpayer pays.

The United States Supreme Court unanimously reverses the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the publication of the names and amounts of income tax payments is a violation of privacy. The Court ruled that the government is entitled to keep this information secret, but the Supreme Court said:

"Information which everybody is at liberty to acquire and the acquisition of which Congress seemed especially designed of facilitating, in the absence of such clear and positive provision to the contrary, can not be regarded otherwise than as public property."

So-called "Charity" Is Good Money-Getter

The public is misused of money by so-called charitable agencies who pocket for themselves 50 per cent of the contributions, said Blod S. Coler, Commissioner of Public Welfare of New York City, in a paper read to a conference of charities and correction.

"There are many appeals for charity," continued Mr. Coler, "that are made by persons on a percentage basis as high as 60 per cent. Often there are persons who are really collecting alms for themselves rather than for the charity they are using as a means of livelihood."

The Commissioner said his department had frequently thwarted in attempts to curb these practices, the offenders taking refuge in injunctions, which stayed the Commissioner's hands until after the fraudulent affairs were out of the way.

Delegates to the conference suggested that a state licensing system would put an end to such abuses.

Unions Can Enforce Their Regulations

The New York Court of Appeals has upheld the jurisdiction of international unions to endeavor laws upon local units.

The case arose under a law which denied the right of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters to order the locals of White Plains and Tarrytown to union with the local in this city.

The Court reversed the decision of the trial court, which ruled that the local unions are practically one, and the General Executive Board of the United Association instructed President Coefield to perfect their amalgamation. This was opposed by the White Plains locals, which carried the matter to the courts that ruled against the United Association.

These decisions are reversed by the Court of Appeals which upholds the long line of decisions that courts can not interfere with a voluntary association as long as its conduct agrees with its constitution and by-laws.

Catholic Labor Shelf

EMPLOYMENT in Los Angeles were condemned by Chief of Police Heath, who urged the adoption of measures to control these exploitations. The powerful salaried classes are guilty of sharp practices, excessive charges and other extravagances.

"Workers seeking employment are imposed upon," he said. "They are harassed with debt, increased personally and brought to the courts at the very time they are struggling to survive their jobs."

The chief's position is in line with organized labor's demand that private employment offices be controlled.

Textile Industry in Bad Shape

The textile industry is suffering from ancient machinery and a refusal of the Cleveland government to make changes that would improve conditions, according to Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America.

The mills that formerly produced plain cotton goods and have met the changed conditions will succeed, but those mill managers who refuse to meet the demands of the consumer will find themselves in an unsaualable position. It is this class of employers, who blame other things or other people for their poor condition in the textile industry," Mr. McMahon said.

"Let these cotton and wool mills work out their problems a portion of the excess profits of the last few years in the shape of new machinery and they will soon find sufficient to admit the urgent demand for improvement to a surplus of ancient machinery in most of our mills. It is a drag on improved machinery. It is a waste of money and energy to partly install a plant with new machines and leave the other part of the plant with antiquated machinery."

President McMahon warns woolen trust employers that their wages will be reduced if they remain unorganized.

"The men and women in the woolen and worsted mills must be prepared for the worst," he said. "This warning to the workers is not fancy, but is based on facts, after thorough investigation."

Survey of Poor Shows 94 Per Cent Defective

A HEALTH survey shows that 34 per cent of the children and 6 per cent of the adults are in need of dental treatment. In addition, 62 per cent of the children and 71 per cent of the adults were found to be undernourished and suffering from one or more of the diseases which result from insufficient nutrition.

Forty-two per cent of the children and 66 per cent of the adults were found to be undernourished and suffering from one or more of the diseases which result from insufficient nutrition.

Survey of Poor Shows 94 Per Cent Defective

The latest figures of the membership of the unions belonging to the International Textile Workers show an increase between January 1, 1925, and January 1, 1926, from 116,421 to 132,837.

The number of affiliated unions is 34, and the number of local branches 3,819. The membership of the International has risen in 12 months from 154,250 to 184,229, the increase being 29,979, or 16 per cent, and the female from 27,673 to 31,654, that is, by 4,981 or 16 per cent.

The greatest increase is recorded by the metal-workers' union, which, with 8,366 members on January 1, 1925, now has 10,832 members, a gain of 2,466, or 30 per cent. The clothing workers with 6,933, the General Workers with 6,036, and the Paper-workers Union with 4,164. The total membership of the Centre on December 31, 1925, was 291,629, so that, unlike most other countries, the trade unions of Sweden have not only managed to retain the members who were in the days of general prosperity, but they have also recruited new members from among the hitherto unorganized masses.

HOLLAND

Bakery Workers' Victory in Holland

ALTHOUGH the Dutch Government representatives accepted the abolition of nightwork at the Sixth International Labor Conference, the Dutch Government has since submitted to parliament a bill permitting work to begin before the statutory hour, and enabling bakers to bake consecration during the hours when the baking of bread is prohibited. The union affiliated with the Netherlands' Federation of Trade Unions has since last December opposed this bill so keenly that it has now been dropped.

On May 4th after the withdrawal by the Minister of Labor of the action of the bill dealing with consecration, an amendment was adopted by the Second Chamber condemning the whole bill. The Chamber will in a few weeks consider the new bill submitted by the Government. At this time it is improbable that Parliament will make any new proposals on the subject.

DENMARK

The Danish Trade Union Congress

FROM the 5th to the 12th May the Danish Trade Union National Centre held its annual congress, 600 delegates attending to represent 250,000.

The object of the congress is to give suppressions to the workers of other countries. After long and close discussion a resolution, which will smooth the way to discussions on trade union agreements, was passed unanimously, one vote only being against it. On the third day of the Congress the resolution was ratified and published in the daily newspapers.

Hollander said that in conclusion that the resolution would be submitted to the central executive of the International Workers' Conference and that a letter would be sent to the Secretary General of the International Workers' Conference the resolution would be submitted to the central executive of the International Workers' Conference and that a letter would be sent to the Secretary General of the International Workers' Conference asking him to be present at the next meeting of the Congress.

It is a question that whether or not the committee of the congress will be able to get the resolution adopted by the International Workers' Conference.

Most piquant of all, however, is a resolution of the political bureau asking the government to make the resolution of the Congress that Berlin, the capital of Germany, was beelry interesting to the government.

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Brookwood Junior and Senior High School

August Nineteenth to Twenty-Second
Nineteen Twenty-Five

Morning Sessions—First Week:

How to Raise Wages

The course will be an introduction to Economics and the standpoint of the workers. The basis for discussion will be Hamilton and May's volume in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle Workers' Education Bureau, entitled: "The Control of Wages." Some of the questions to be discussed are: Does it pay for wages by increasing the price of goods manufactured? How can wages be increased by the prevention of waste and by better methods of working? We will consider the advantages of working by wag- en over "capitalization?" Can workers raise their real wages in the future? Is it true that "natural re- sources" such as forest land, oil fields and water power are conserved? Can wages be raised by cutting down the big salaries of the men at the top? Who is responsible for "waste in in- dustries?" What are the advantages of organizing with employers to eliminate wastes and would this help to raise wages? Do you consider the number of such "free agencis" they were paid twenty cents an hour? Does too much money go to advertising in advertising service, etc., as compared to wages paid to factory and railroad employees?

Morning Sessions—Second Week:

The History of the War and Post-War
Period from the Labor Viewpoint

Among the subjects that will be dis- cussed are the topics: The trend of wages and standard of living—have real wages been going up or down? The trend in the cost of living in various unions: Industrial struggles—steel strike, railroad strike, etc.; political developments—non-partisan political parties, attempts at forming a "labor party;" education and propaganda—workers' cooperatives and press, etc.; international problems—Labour unions and their effect on American labor, A. F. of L. and Mexico, etc.

Evening Sessions—First and Second Week:

Lectures will be given on various activities and problems of the labor movement, such as: Superpower, Com- posed of labor, the Labor Party, the re- iment Insurance, Insurance Services of Unions, Labor Legislation Activities, American Literature, Health, the Organization of Women.

Speakers:

The Educational Director of the Institute will be Dr. Arthur W. Cal- bone, of the Massachusetts Institute on the Brooklyn staff, who will lead the discussions at the morning ses- sions. General leading economists and students of labor have been invited to attend and take informal part in the discussions. The professors of the New York University, Galloway of Columbia, Dr. William H. Hamilton and Mr. F. Itay May of the Brookwood High School will also participate. Dr. William C. Cornell and Dr. V. Perlman of Wis- consin have already signified their desire to attend. Various labor men and students of labor will lecture in the evenings. President Greene of the A. F. of L. has been invited to speak on the opening night of the Insti- tute, Monday, August 19.

Two weeks, beginning Sunday, August 19, and ending Saturday, August 25. You may attend either the first week or both, as you wish, or you may choose to prefer. Arrangements may be made for a small number of persons to attend for a shorter period than one week.

Place:

Brookwood, the well-known college, situated at Katonah, N. Y., forty miles from New York City, on the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad.

Recreation:

Brookwood occupies a lovely area in the town of Katonah, in Westchester County, one of the choicest residential spots in America. Afternoo, lawn parties and games are provided; while there will be a chance for a good talk with many fellow-unionsmen from various sections of the country. Liter- ary and musical entertainments will be provided for some of the evenings.

Rates:

The entire expense, board, room and tuition is only Twenty Dollars per week. (Round trip fare, New York to Katonah). No deposit is required. Twenty Dollars may be paid on enrollment. This deposit fee will be returned if you find by August first that it will not be possible for you to attend. The balance of the fee may be paid at the beginning of each week of the Institute.

Who Are Eligible?

Any trade unionist who is inter- ested in the economic problems. No special education- al qualifications are needed. The discussions of a practical nature so that all active trade unionists will be able to take part in them freely. Members of the American Fed- eration of Teachers who are interested in the questions of working in education are also eli- gible to attend the Institute. Teach- ers in other Labor leaders' education and desiring to become members of the American Federation of Teach- ers may also be considered. The members of the Faculty of the Secretary of the Summer Institute at Brookwood.

So far as the limits of space per- mit, all suitable applicants will be ac- cepted. No more than about forty can be accommodated at one time. Ap- plications can not be accepted after August 25.

Several unions have already voted scholarships enabling one or more members to attend. Is it your local union or central body taken action?

Who Are Backing the Institute?

Brookwood's support is an unusual one, in developing this Institute, of an Ad- visory Committee representing a large number of unions. Major A. F. of L.,s, among the members are: Thomas J. Curtis, S. J. Macdon- nald and Miss Meleleile of the Central Labor Council of Greater New York; Father Semler; Father B. J. Morin; Brother B. J. Feinberg and Miss Meleleile M. Cohn of the In- ternational Ladies Garment Workers' Union; Spencer Miller, Jr., of the Workers' Educational Bureau of Ar-tt.
The garment workers -

Women's Garment Workers' Union

A History of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

A Book of 640 Pages, Excellent Bound

by Dr. Louis Levine

Author of "The Syndicat Movement in France," "Taxation in Montana," etc.

The Price of the Book is Five Dollars

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

3 West 16th Street, New York City

Out-of-town members may secure it at half price through local secretaries.

P. S. The General office will be open until 6:30 p. m. on the thirteenth of each month.

The Rock contains several excellent illustrations

- from the early days of the organization to the last Boston Convention.

The Rock is the official organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

PRESENT DAY BOOKS ARE ABOLISHED

In their place, the General Office of the I. L. G. W. U. is now preparing a combination daily and weekly book under the title, which will be more practical and useful than the day-books in vogue until now.

Secretaries are to print no meetings on behalf of the Union. The combined book will soon be available and will be sold at cost by all the financial officers of all affiliated organizations.

All other forms of day or receipt books will be abolished after the fifth of each month.

1. All day-book sheets, where income from members is entered.

2. The specially prepared index cards for members of the Board of Directors, transfers or reintegration.

3. A detailed report of members suspended during the month.

4. New addresses of members caused by change of residence.

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

LOCAL SECRETARIES

We deem it necessary to call your attention to the fact that the per-capita to the joint boards and all other taxes levied upon locals from time to time is being fixed in accordance with the number of members in each of the books of the Record Department of the I. L. G. W. U. for each of its locals.

It would therefore be to your benefit to inform official this Department concerning any member whose book may drop from your books, by transfer, for non-payment of dues or for any other cause, so as to prevent your local being charged with per capita and other taxes due to the book of the members no longer belonging to your organization.

Be sure and inform us the number of weeks in arrearage due your local by any suspended member on the day of his suspension.

Fraternally,
H. A. SCHOOLMAN,
Director.
It was warm enough last Monday night to induce some of the members to think about the weather, so what the wearers or parks entails rather than the meeting room, but in spite of the warm weather the attendance at the first meeting of the month in Arlington Hall was quite fair.

The report of the President was practically explained by the questions asked after the report of the officers of the union. The minutes were adopted and the report of the pension committee was rendered. The expected report by the Governor's Commission on the renew- al of the agreement, the report of the large move ment for the benefit for poor fishermen, and the outlook for the coming season in the cloak and dress trades, were matters that made the meeting interesting.

Sawyer's Denionners Attends Insurance Payment

It was quite an impressive ceremony that attended the payment of the first few unemployed insurance payments last Monday, accord- ing to the report of the President. Payments from the fund were made at the registration office of the admin- istration of unemployment insurance.

Representatives of the union, the International as well as the Joint Board, the Governor's Commission and employers, were present at the opening ceremonies and witnessed the payment of checks to two claimants.

Representatives of the union included members of the unemployment insurance committee. They also attended the meeting of the administration of unemployment insurance and discussed the matter of the claimants.

Many Shops Have Cutters Not Benefited by Violations

At the next meeting of the union, the report on the condition of the cloak and dress trades was read and discussed. The report of the Inspector of the Adult Education Board was submitted and the question of the employment of non-union men was discussed.

The report of the Joint Board showed that the employers were making every effort to employ non-union men. However, the members of the union were not satisfied with the employers' decisions. The union called a meeting of non-union cutters to discuss the situation and to form a union of their own.

The meeting was called to order by the President and the secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting. The secretary then read the report of the committee on the condition of the cloak and dress trades.

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