Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 27)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)
Keywords
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.
Governor's Advisory Commission
Soon to Hand Down Decision

Commission's Recommendations Will be Referred by Joint Board to All Members for a Vote
Organization to Have Final Say—Finishes and Dressmakers Resolve at Meeting to Support Action of Union Against Communist Disrupters—Communist ex-Officials of Local 22 Refuse to Oust Strikers from Office

Cutters' Local Votes 20 to 1 to Uphold Stand of Union

Governor Smith's Special Advisory Commission in the Cloth and Fun In- dustries of New York, which has for the past few weeks been considering the findings of its investigators and endeavoring to reach a decision with regard to the serious industrial changes which are being introduced in the industry, will soon, it is reported, hand down its recommendations and instruct a number of the members of this Com- mission abroad since April, the forming of a decision has been delayed, but now, it is expected, an agreement on all points at issue will shortly be announced.

After the recommendations are presented to both sides, President His- man stated, they will be turned over by the Joint Board for discussion and endorsement or rejection by each local in the cloth locals affiliated with the Joint Board who will then have the last say in this matter as far as the Union is concerned.

Big Meetings Sustain Stand of International and Joint Board on Communist Propaganda

During the past week several large meetings were held throughout New York City which dealt with the disrup- tive campaign the Communists have been waging against the I. L. G. W. U. and its locals for some time past, culminating in the suspension of the executive boards of Locals 2, 5 and 22 from office and their present trial by a grievance committee of the New York Joint Board.

Foremost among these meetings was the gathering of cutters, member- s of Local 20, to a meeting on Saturday, June 29, at Arlington Hall, which gave Vice-President Dubinsky, the manager of the local, a wonderful greeting upon his return from Europe, discussed at length the present dis- turbances, and urged that the I. L. G. W. U. locals in New York and by a vote of twenty to twenty, several of the members of this Com- mission, was the meeting at this time, and the唱s, and a number of the members of this Comsission abroad since April, the forming of a decision has been delayed, but now, it is expected, an agreement on all points at issue will shortly be announced.

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Forest Park Unity House Season In Full Swing

House to Have Splendid Concert on Saturday Night, July 4—Number of Vacationists Exceeds Best Expectations—Ready for Big Crowd on Independence Day

The most sanguine expectations of the Unity House Committee are well justified, for it has been announced that the attendance for the entire season will surpass all former records.

There is, of course, a reason for the gratification shown by the House that the season is now in full swing at Forest Park. First, the House has been materially improved under the management of Mr. and Mrs. For- est Park, which has been materially improved under the management of Mr. and Mrs. For-...
Governor's Commission Soon To Hand Down Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

one enthusiastically pledged itself to give the Joint Board and the general officers of the International every support in the struggle against the invidious attacks of the Communist union-wreckers. Of the 2100 members who crowded the hall to capacity no more than 32 men registered their voice against the motion.

At two other meetings, on that same evening, two more audiences comprised mostly of members of L. L. G. W. U. members voted to uphold the hand of the Joint Board in its defensive fight against the Communist disrupters. One large meeting, of dressmakers, was held at the People's Auditorium, at 1 East 15th street, and was addressed by President Morris Sigman, Julius Hochman, manager of the Dress Division, and Vice-President Feinberg, who explained to the workers the reasons that forced the Joint Board to adopt the disciplinary measures against the failiess members of the executive boards of the three locals who had conspired to deliver three leaks into the hands of the Communist politicians and to convert them into subordinate adjuncts in the Communist political clique. Manager Hochman read to the meeting documents from Communist publications which threw a complete light upon the machinations of the so-called "Workers' Party" and of the Trade Union Educational League to gain control of the I. L. G. W. U. locals and on the means they were employing for this purpose.

The meeting of the cloak tailors and finishers took place at the Auditorium of the International Building and was addressed by President Sigman and Vice-President Feinberg. The meeting voted to express full faith and confidence in its chosen leaders, the officers of the Joint Board and of the International Union, and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolution Adopted by Meeting of Finishers, Members of Local 9.

We, the cloak tailors and finishers, members of Local 9 of the I. L. G. W. U., in meeting assembled on Monday, June 29, 1925, at 2 West 15th Street, having heard the report rendered by President Morris Sigman on recent events in our Union, herewith adopt the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the former executive board members of our local and its former manager are using shameful methods in attacking our Union, and

WHEREAS these methods employed by the former executive board members of our local have created brothetly strife in our local, and

WHEREAS, these attacks are tending to harm, and may eventually lead to destruction of our Union which it has taken such great sacrifice and toil to build up, be it therefore

RESOLVED, that we endorse the action of the Joint Board and of the International Union in suspending these former executive board members and the manager, and that we oblige ourselves to stand by the International and by the Joint Board and the temporary administrator of the local, Brother Jakobs Skovin, until these persons are disciplined. We call upon the international to make a speedy end to this state of chaos in our Union, and we call upon all the loyal members of Equal 9 to rally closely to our Union and to lend their full support to the provisional administration of the local.

TRIAL OF SUSPENDED OFFICIALS

The trial of the suspended executive board members of Locals 2 and 22, which began last week at Hotel Yates, 43rd Street and Broadway, has continued all this week, making slower progress than expected owing to the dilatory and obstructive tactics employed by the defendants and their witnesses.

Nevertheless, the hearings are going ahead, and it is now anticipated that it will consume another week before all evidence is taken and the grievance committee is ready to find a verdict upon the testimony submitted to it.
Union Interest Growing Among Bridgeport Corset Workers

President Green Commands I. L. G. U. W. Fight Against Union Wreckers

(Continued from Page 1)

Robert Green, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, speaking at the annual session of the American labor movement, has issued a strong statement against the activities of the so-called anti-union wreckers and their agents. He charged that these wreckers were seeking to undermine the efforts of the working classes in the United States and other countries by employing the methods of violence and intimidation. Green called upon all such well-intentioned persons as have been inclined in the past to aid the wreckers in their nefarious drive upon the trade unions or to doubt the authenticity of statements made by leaders in the American labor movement.

Among the letters of comment received from persons who read President Sigman's statement, we reproduce below one from President William P. Green, who comments on the assertion of Labor, which speaks for itself. It follows:

June 14, 1925.
Mr. Morris Sigman, President,
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Since acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, I have been permitted to read the prepared article which you enclosed entitled "The Commonwealth's Place in Our Unions". I assure you it was deeply interesting and most instructive. I think you must have been hoodwinked this help

What Price Democracy?

George Santayana, outstanding exponent in America of the "life of reason", has been offering recently some challenging conclusions on current dogmas of democracy and the complacency with which they are often defended. The old doctrine of the "Jamil" March and April numbers). The mediation is cast in dialogues between the shades of Socrates and the "spirit of a stranger still living upon the earth." Recreates discussions on the familiar modern problem of human liberty as a moral rule the will of the governed", and reaches quite different conclusions:

"It is knowledge and knowledge only that may rule by divine right, no matter who possesses that knowledge and, for it gives the word of command. Without knowledge there is no authority in the will, either of thought or of action, but only violence and madness." He lays down the principle "that there is no right government, except good government, that the good of the governed is determined not by their topmost wishes or their ruling passions, but by their ful and illuminating information. It did not occur to me that you had prepared such an exhaustive case against the Communists who have been conducting and apparently directing the affairs of your subordinate local unions in New York, Nos. 1, 2 and 22. A careful reading of the document you send me discloses the fact that

You have made a complete case and have made public the destructive tactics of certain Communists who are endeavoring to undermine the trade union movement and the splendid organisation which you represent.

I commend most heartily the United States labor movement to

These are only a few suggestive criticisms which the Harvard philosopher offers in mild protest against organized democracy.

The International Workers' UNITY HOUSE FOREST PARK, PA.

OPEN TO MEMBERS OF ALL I. L. G. W. LOCALS, THEIR FAMILIES, AND FRIENDS MEMBERS OF OTHER LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS WELCOME

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UNITY HOUSE COMMITTEE ABRAHAM BAROFF, Chairman

President Green Commands I. L. G. U. W. Fight Against Union Wreckers
II. THE BAKING INDUSTRY

The baking industry is one of the most important, in the nation because it deals with an elementary essential of the body—food. And there are people. Its total product was $231,000,000 in 1922 for over a billion and a half dollars and a billion and a half dollars were earned. Nearly eight and one-half billion pounds of bread, and rolls were turned out by the 17,000 bakers, 1,000,000 toasters, 1,000,000 of coffee, crackers, and cookies. The country even consumed over four and one-half million dollars worth of profiteering in 1922.

Not only is the industry important from the point of view of the baker but it is a great market for many other producers. Over one-quarter of the total production of what flour is used is used by this industry, besides the bread, besides all the other breads, besides all the other baked goods, besides all the other food products.

Two Parts of Industry

The industry may be roughly divided into two main parts, one of which may be called baking bread and the other baking cakes and puddings. Bread makers have their own machinery, make their own flour, use substitute, and do not make bread, and the other does not. The mills are a branch of the industry and so are the great factories.

Naturally enough, the bread and cake industries have different kinds of markets, which will affect the general trend to factory production and concentration. In 1922 there were 17,000 bakers, 100,000,000 paid wages. Over 50,000,000,000 or as many as was paid to the wage earners, went into the profit, real estate, overhead and miscellaneous expenses. This shows how a large part of the money and capital investment plays in the industry. Everyone can remember other kinds of industries and the concerns like The National Biscuit Company and The Loess-Wills Biscuit Company and the shoe industry. The entire industry is more concentrated geographically.

Bread, and the other perishable baking products, on the other hand, are made in smaller establishments more generally scattered over the country. Unite their handbook was more important in this branch of the industry, and concentration of manufacture was less pronounced. The baking industry was, in 1922, carried on by 17,000 establishments, producing products worth over $200,000,000 in 1922, but a little over $50,000,000 establishment. They employed about 125,000 wage earners and $10,000,000 in wages, besides bread, and the other perishable baking products, rent, interest and overhead.

Wages and Hours

Union bakers have succeeded in establishing a new scale of wages and conditions, as compared with other trades. These vary from city to city. Union bakers may average $4.50 a week per cent since 1914—which is considerably more than the increase in the cost of living. The average hourly unit rate for the United States was 82 cents in May, 1925, and 91 per cent of the members worked a regular week of 45 hours or less. This would mean full time wages of about $44 a week, plus whatever is paid for overtime, and most bakers work overtime at least one day a week. In addition, bakers have the advantages that there is no tendency for the prices of bread and other baked goods to increase as prices of other manufactured goods increase. There is a variation in the number of employees between the busiest and the slackest periods, but this variation is not as great as five per cent. Of course, there is some variation in the biscuit manufacture. In this industry, about seven-tenths of the total number of bakers have a union branch, and the bread-making branch are also not so well off, usually having longer hours if the bread were shorter.

Labor Costs

A recent study of the cost of breadmaking by the United States Department of Labor shows that in four large cities, the cost of productive labor per pound of bread varies between one-half cent and one cent a pound. The cost of bread-making is not so well off, the bread-making branch are also not so well off, usually having longer hours if the bread were shorter.

New Processes

The changes in the bread industry has been changing very rapidly in recent years. Automatic machinery has been introduced to take care of most of the processes done for years by hand, and it will probably not be long before it takes all the time the dough is mixed to the time when it is put into the oven. It is not long before work can be done also with the labor of many men and greatly reduces the need for labor.

The use of the automobile truck for delivery has widened the possible market for the individual producer, and thus to make possible larger deliveries.

Combinations

The growth of advertising and merchandising methods has been the establishment of chain store systems, the advertising of trade names, and so on. This makes it easier for the larger bakers to compete against the smaller ones.

Cattle and Poultry

For some years we have seen the growth of cattle and poultry industry, and the past year has been an almost incredible growth of gigantic national combinations. Bo done union is worth noting that it is possible to say at any given time how many plants are under the control of the cattle and poultry industry. The situation at present are the Ward Baking Company, the General Baking Company and the Continental Baking Company, the Continental alone will have about 120 plants by the end of the year, and expects to do a business of over $60,000,000 in 1925, which is over one-tenth of the total baking in the country.

It is estimated that there are nearly 50,000 unemployed persons in the city of New Orleans; that times are not so sharp down South, of course, but thousands of desperate people peddling from door to door, trying all sorts of wares in the most amazing way. Los Angeles has a larger number of unemployed; than for many years past. In Milwaukee the situation is about the same, where there is a variation of unemployment in current and increasing. In Chicago the army of the unemployed is normal. In the Pittsburgh the situation is in despair, unemployment in very heavy and rapid increase, and where there is a tendency of alleviation in the capital cities. If we would only add the many more who are out of employment and are out of work.
Prison Labor for Private Profit

By K. R. H.

I. Although every prison in the country has been built by prison labor, and ninety-six per cent of all convicts come from the working class, and although the prison system weighs heavily on the producers, there is no other institution in our workaday life, which affects so many more people so little as the prisons.

Prisons are places of mystery, where we know not what goes on behind closed doors, or what they do behind steel bars. The prisoners, who labor there, are like the accused at law, kept in custody until a trial, an event which, if it ever occurs, will be hidden from the eyes of the public. The idea of personal freedom is often a vain dream, but in the public mind, the idea of personal privileges is generally unknown. The prisoners know not what they are, and the public knows not what they do.

The Prison Labor TRust Wields its Inherent Power "Little Gravel Creek," controls politicians, shapes the policies of political parties, rules the whole of the political machinery, and "sweetens" the editorial policies of many great newspapers. It returns contrary laws on Its staff. Such its stock terms through reputable brokers, donates liberally to charitable social service and prison reform organizations. It also maintains highly skilled publicity bureaus and well paid officials. In fact, it does all the things other great trusts do, and in many instances, does them much better.

Members of organized labor, who have given thoughtful consideration to the subject, feel that perhaps the first step against the prison labor system is the formation of a national federation of prisoners' rights, which must develop itself, and must be free from all other organizations.

Prison labor for private profit is the live question for all workers, and it cannot be shunted over to the politicians. That the producers in this country face the facts in the situation, the sooner may this problem be solved, the better. The situation cannot be raised by hiding one's head in the sand.

Keeping pace with modern industrial progress the utilization of convict labor has advanced from crede and custom to a system, a thing a century ago, to the most modern and efficient mass production. The result of which is that the labor cost of operating a public work or public service is in proportion to the number of prisoners of labor who have been released from labor, the more the better. The reason is that the work does not return the cost of its maintenance.

The trade of "crime" is so severe, that when a man returns to the prison labor system, he is put in a position of power, for he is put in a position of power, which can do the most good for the state.

"In the Cooperate World"

By M. K. MACKOFF

THE "COMMITTEE" CHAIRMAN REPORTS

MEETING OF THE COMPANY "UNION" COMMITTEE

"NUTHIN' BUT A BUNCH OF HOT AIR"

"COMMITTEE" CHAIRMAN REPORTS

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THE "COMMITTEE" CHAIRMAN REPORTS
EDITORIALS
THE TRIAL

Our fervent wish, a wish we feel confident will materialize, is that the trial of the suspended members of the executive boards of Local 32, which ended on an high plane and as conscientiously as it can possibly be done. True, the defendants are remitting to every petty and vicious trick in their power to provoke the trial into some episodes of episodic step. For hours and days to all questions bearing on the charges with which they are confronted, they give the same studied, monotonous reply: "We cannot say a word about this"—a tactic which must seriously the temper of the persons charged.

In itself this refusal to answer direct questions in a direct, straightforward manner is an indication of guilt and of a diogenesque effort to conceal it. Again, the employment of lawyers before a committee of their own fellow-members, mess with whom only yesterday they worked together in the shop and with whom they shared the victories and the sins of victory and the woes of defeat,—is another method calculated to irritate and to raise bad blood. It is obviously designed to create the impression of inefficiency and to divert attention from clear up the charges against the accused executive board members, is acted upon by some bias and that it is out to "railroad" these innocent defendants. It is both mischievous and wrong and has no basis whatever.

Despite all these irritable tactics, the trial carried on by the committee and the verdict which they are bound to reach in due time will, we are certain, be of a nature that will satisfy every legitimate and reasonable interest. There is perhaps the "red" in the minds of these defendants. The threadbare tricks which they are pulling out of the Communist bag to befuddle the public and to make their case against a guilty friends believe that the "trial is a comedy" and that the "judge and jury" have been chosen as a sample of the culprits they are accustomed of heaping upon our Union. The Union, however, is not a Soviet "Cheka"; it does not line up its opponents before a special tribunal. The proceedings are impartial. The defendants, on the other hand, tell us we cannot say a word about it", makes only the task of the Union and its committee harder and more difficult to achieve.

A few thoughts enter our mind: Is not the Union in this case entirely too indulgent? Have these fellows deserved all this consideration? Have they treated all their charges, paltry as they are, perhaps the "red" in the minds of these defendants. The threadbare tricks which they are pulling out of the Communist bag to befuddle the public and to make their case against a guilty friends believe that the "trial is a comedy" and that the "judge and jury" have been chosen as a sample of the culprits they are accustomed of heaping upon our Union. The Union, however, is not a Soviet "Cheka"; it does not line up its opponents before a special tribunal. The proceedings are impartial. The defendants, on the other hand, tell us we cannot say a word about it", makes only the task of the Union and its committee harder and more difficult to achieve.

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We repeat: They have hardly earned such treatment. Their guilt, as charges have been proved, is not only to have been compounded of their own misdeeds and to the malicious stunts of their "friends". It would seem that practically every strike-breaking from strikes and every union busting from union busting has been joined up with these defendants and is fighting for their "cause". There are a few Jewish newspapers in New York, owned by notorious union-haters and antagonists of organized labor, which have been in their newspaper plants and in their other business enterprises. They are organs of opinion of the kind that passes in the vernacular as "the "best" press" and it is a perfect delight to observe how these immodest journals are fervently pleading the cause of our defendants! It goes, of course, without saying that the local agents of the Moscow office are with them. To be sure, they have been taken over entirely under the wing of the stock and barrel, and it is quite apparent that it is these Moscow agents who are rearing for them their line of defense, their "I cannot answer" plea and their hearsay.

Just the same, the Union will not be swayed from its course. It is perhaps martyrdom of a kind, but it is a source of pride to us to realize that our organization has stood up to the severest and most honest of even our most zealous detractors and enemies. The trial will go on, patient, calm and fair, until every word there is to be heard will be uttered and until each one involved in it who is real guilty, will have received his or her due.

Why not an "open" trial?

This cry comes from some of the allies of the suspended executive members, and is abetted in the columns of the Jewish newspapers above referred to. We can, of course, easily understand the motives of the latter—they are interested in an "open" trial so as to be able to dish out daily fake sensations about it and thereby to bolster up their magpie and dwindling circulations. Our own workers know well enough that dozens of members are, year in and out, being brought up in our organizations on charges before grievance boards, where they receive hearings, and where their guilt or innocence is finally determined. It never occurred to any member of the Union in the past to suggest to invite press representatives to these hearings, and our workers know well that this case, grave as it charges are against these men, is, and must be no exception to other cases. It is a strictly trade union matter, and if the Union will find it necessary to publish the proceedings of this case in its own press, it may do so after the trial—certainly not while it lasts.

The defendants, of course, are no less familiar with this trade union procedure. The cry which they are raising therefore for an "open" trial is only sham and designed to befuddle the minds of such as are not familiar with the way union trials and appeals are being conducted under definitely fixed methods of procedure and limitations imposed by union constitutions which cannot be changed hourly to meet the caprices of a defendant or of a sensation-hungry press.

The suspended executive members have employed another reprehensible trick at the very outset of the trial which shows no lean clearly that they would leave nothing unused to appear before the world as "martyrs". They have, namely, brought along with them the lawyers above referred to. The state, though they knew fully in advance that these lawyers would not be recognized by the trial committee as a contradiction to the fixed law of the Union. The idea was, of course, to leave the impression upon a few outsiders that the Union is about to stage an Inquisition and would not permit private lawyers to defend them.

It must, nevertheless, be stated that even this charge that the Union has "bought" these lawyers against us is not true. We have two stenographers at the hearings, one for each side, which take down every word or utterance stated there by either defendants or witnesses. There will be nothing to prevent these defendants after the trial is over to make these proceedings public, if they choose to do so. But the Union cannot and will not permit these hearings to be made the focal point upon which the sensation mongers and the haters of organized labor should feed their public in the shape of morbid stories and unadorned fakes.

The suspended officials themselves, however, they retained even a spark of Union loyalty within them, should have refrained from such attempts at bringing private bound to these hearings and encouraging the sensation-peddiers to raise the yell of "open" trial. They themselves have acted more than once on grievance matters which with them they are convinced that the notion of inviting the "press" to such hearings. They know how not so long ago even a judge refused to enter into a controversy between a local union and the International Union suggesting that both sides settle their differences on the basis of Union law and procedure outside our court.

These suspended officials, however, seem to only too eager to stage as many side shows and to raise as many fake yells as they can in order to draw attention away from the main issue—the charges preferred against them. In this, nevertheless, they and their allies will fail. The trial will be conducted on the charges presented against them, and on nothing else. And the verdict that will be found by their unbiased and patient judges will be based upon the evidence that will tend either to refute convincingly or to sustain these accusations and upon nothing else.
The Communist Plague in Our Unions

By MORRIS SIOMAN, President I. L. G. W. U.

The July 1st issue of the "New Republic", leading American Liberal weekly, has the following to say editorially concerning the pernicious propaganda of the "Workers' Party", a group of more or less COMMUNISTS, promoting a "New Republic" and "New Union".

"Damaging to union prestige and destructive of moral unity as is the quarrel in the International Ladies Garment Workers' Unions, the strike is already in the air, the strikes are moving heaven and earth to destroy our organization. Faithful to the principles of the "New Republic" Labor Unions, we must fight the enemy as they fight us."

In our trade, seasonal in its nature, and always bent with many complicated industrial problems, there always has been, and always will be, a constant struggle for control of the organization.

The Communists, in their struggle for control, have been successful in securing the leadership of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in several cities. This is the result of the emotional state of the industry and of the success with which the Communists have been able to organize the other unions, the result of the fact that the Garment Workers have been unable to gain the sympathy of the public and to gain the sympathy of the public and to gain the sympathy of the public..."
The Communist Plague In Our Unions

(Continued from Page 7)

United States Communist Party, at their convention in Los Angeles, April 29-30, 1932, declared: "The Communist Party will continue to seek to free the working class of the United States from the yoke of capitalist exploitation" (Minutes, p. 113).

Specialty meat (Continued)

According to one of the secretaries of the Communist Party, "The main aim of the Communist Party in the trade union fight is to win the working class for the defense of the Soviet Union against the imperialist attack." The following is a partial list of the organizations which are affiliated with the Communist Party:

1. American Federation of Labor
2. Congress of Industrial Organizations
3. National Labor Union
4. United Mine Workers
5. International Ladies Garment Workers Union
6. United Packinghouse Workers Union
7. United Automobile Workers Union
8. United Steelworkers of America

These organizations have a total membership of several million workers, and are pledged to the principles of the Communist Party. They are organized on a national scale and have local affiliates throughout the country.

The Communist Party in the United States is a member of the Third International, also known as the Communist International or Comintern. This organization was founded in 1919 and is composed of representatives of Communist parties from around the world. Its main purpose is to coordinate the activities of these parties and to provide political guidance.

The Comintern issued a resolution in April 1932, which stated that the trade union movement is "a vital factor in the struggle against capitalism and for the establishment of socialism." The resolution called for the trade unions to support the Communist Party and to work closely with it in the fight against the capitalist system.

The Communist Party in the United States has been active in the trade union movement since its founding in 1919. It has supported strikes, rallies, and other forms of workers' action, and has worked to build strong, militant trade unions that are committed to the goals of the working class.

The Communist Party in the United States has been under attack from both the government and the capitalist class. It has been labeled a "subversive" organization and has been the target of numerous investigations and raids. Despite these efforts, the Communist Party continues to be a strong force in the trade union movement, and its ideas and tactics are widely respected.

The Communist Party in the United States is committed to the principles of the Third International, and to the goals of socialism. It is a powerful force in the trade union movement, and its influence is growing.

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The Comintern issued a resolution in April 1932, which stated that the trade union movement is "a vital factor in the struggle against capitalism and for the establishment of socialism." The resolution called for the trade unions to support the Communist Party and to work closely with it in the fight against the capitalist system.

The Communist Party in the United States has been active in the trade union movement since its founding in 1919. It has supported strikes, rallies, and other forms of workers' action, and has worked to build strong, militant trade unions that are committed to the goals of the working class.

The Communist Party in the United States has been under attack from both the government and the capitalist class. It has been labeled a "subversive" organization and has been the target of numerous investigations and raids. Despite these efforts, the Communist Party continues to be a strong force in the trade union movement, and its ideas and tactics are widely respected.

The Communist Party in the United States is committed to the principles of the Third International, and to the goals of socialism. It is a powerful force in the trade union movement, and its influence is growing.
RAIL LABOR BEARDED WRECKED BY COURT

The railroad labor board has lost its fight to compel workers to appear before it in wage disputes. The board has attempted to interfere in a wage movement that western transportation employees were attempting to negotiate with carriers in that section. The railroad labor board ordered the workers to appear before it. They refused, and the board asked Federal Judge Wilkerson, who issued Daughtry's injunction, for an order compelling the employees to obey its command. As was expected, Judge Wilkerson issued the order, which was immediately appealed to the United States Supreme court.

In an unanimous opinion the court reversed the Wilkerson order and the railroad board has received its hardest blow in a campaign to make its rulings compulsory on the workers. The Interstate Commerce Commission, which, throughout 28 years has dealt in many different phases of the railroad of the United States, has never exercised or asserted, or sought to secure for itself, such powers," said Justice Brandeis, who delivered the opinion of the court.

Rail Labor Wars Long Injunction Fight

The general assembly of Illinois passed labor's injunction-limitation bill which permits trade unionists to picket and to persuade unorganised workmen. These rights have been denied by courts in this State. The bill passed the senate several weeks ago, despite united opposition of the Illinois manufacturers' association and allied interests. The law is in theildment to the point that workers must not be restrained in the exercise of such manifest rights as appearing in a peaceful and orderly manner to sympathisers and non-unionists.

The Illinois Labor Assembly conducted a masterly fight in the interest of government by law and appealed to the legislators to put an end to one-man government.

Injunction Judges Have Their Troubles

There are troublesome days for the injunction judge. Federal Judge Radeke, who enjoined striking shop men, is the latest unor to be exposed. This judge in his last pronouncementr made by Attorney General Daughtry, issued checks and drafts against attorneys who had cases in his court. The attorneys refused to honor the drafts, which are now held by a banker as a security for the law book. The bankers is a director of a bank in which he is, as a judge, ordered funds of bankrupts deposited. He is shown to be in trouble.

Former Federal Judge H Benedict of California is another discredited Injunction judge. He is known as "Injunction Ben." Recently he resigned to run as mayor of Los Angeles and the voters did the rest.

Streets 7 Day Week Made Record in 1926

SHORTER hours in the steel industry is far from a fact, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, which has issued a pamphlet on this subject.

The public has been led to believe that in the latter part of 1923 the steel trust drastically reduced the working time of its employees after the nationwide steel strike, but the government report shows that in some departments the seven-day week is more extensive than ever.

In open-hearth furnaces, last year, 52 per cent of the employees worked seven days a week, while an additional 32 per cent alternated or rotated regularly from six to seven days. This is the largest amount of seven-day work for any year reported.

In 1926, the previous high year, 23 per cent of the employees worked seven days per week and 46 per cent alternated between six and seven days.

The steel trust has been charged with not conforming to the law by Attorney General Daughtry, issued checks and drafts against attorneys who had cases in his court. The attorneys refused to honor the drafts, which are now held by a banker as a security for the law book. The bankers is a director of a bank in which he is, as a judge, ordered funds of bankrupts deposited. He is shown to be in trouble.

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A Course on the History of Our International

For some time past, we have been eager to arrange a course in the history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. We have been unable to do this in the past, usually due to the lack of a text. Although the life of our Union is rich in events, it is necessary to correct the material concerning it, which has been scattered, and it was, therefore, almost impossible to find a student to handle it intelligently.

We were looking forward to the time when a course in this subject would be published, and now with the appearance of "The Women's Garment Work- ers' Union" (International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, written by Dr. Louis Leon, a student of our Union) we have found it. The result of this will be a course on our organization given in Yiddish and English. This will be open to students by instructors who will make an exhaustive study of the book. The course will probably consist of four or five lectures by some of our members who expect to join this class will be required to read in ad-

ACEUTATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

A Course on the History of Our International

"Clear Voices In English and American Literature"
By B. J. R. Stolpe

Course given at the Workers' University of the INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION 1924-25

(Continued from last week)

"Milton—Grandeur, Blindness, and Loneliness."

The main and his times—Milton was a product of his age; a time of deep book-learning, and fierce struggle for English civil and religious liberties.

His literary rank—He is usually considered, after Shakespeare, the greatest English poet.

His life—A youth of fine ease, study and travel; a manhood of harsh drudgery for his country; an old age of darkness and tremen-
duous creative achievement.

The lovely poems of his youth—"Allegro" and "II Penseroso;" twin pictures of cold, severely beautiful sculpture in words.

The masque, "Comus," "Lycidas," the sweet-bitter elegy on the death of his friend.

The magnificent prose,"Milton's Left Hand."—Milton's name for his prose was "left hand." But with it he wrote "Areopagitica," a speech for liberty of the press; his Defense of English; his tractate on Education; and his famous pamphlet on the right to Divorce.

"Paradise Lost" and "Samson Agonistes."—A Hebrew theme couched in the pure form of Greek tragedy.

"Paradise Regained."—A lofty imagination, unfailing grandeur of rhythm, extraordinary feeling for pictures in words, together with vast learning.

His shortcomings.—Lack of humor, little sympathy for human frailty, inability to touch common men and common themes. Even "Paradise Lost" is full of absurdities. It is certain no man can read it through without yawning a little because of its heaviness, and perhaps even because of its magnificence.

"Paradise Regained," by the same author, is a kind of fairy tale, which is a kind of fun.

"Samson Agonistes."—A Hebrew theme couched in the pure form of Greek tragedy.

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"Samson Agonistes."—A Hebrew theme couched in the pure form of Greek tragedy.

ART EXHIBITION IN OUR UNITY HOUSE, FOREST PARK, THIS WEEK-END

Mr. Elbo Otsurday of the Art School of the Educational Alliance will have an art exhibition at our Unity House in Forest Park this weekend. The exhibition will consist of etchings and pastels. The significance of this exhibit is that all the work was done by workers or by workers of workers. Mr. Otsurday will be at the Unity House during the exhibition and will interpret and explain the art pieces.

NEXT WEEK'S LECTURES IN THE UNI T Y HOUSE

Our lectures in the Unity House at Forest Park seem to be a great success and will be continued throughout the season.

Next week, on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, July 7 and 8, Miss Theresa Wolpin will lecture on (1) Women in the Labor Movement, (2) Women as Agents of Social Institutions, (3) Women's Auxiliary to Trade Unions.

The lectures will be of great educational value to the audience who will deal with problems in which the Labor movement is vitally interested. The names of the lectures and the topics of the coming lectures will be announced next week.
The Women's Garment Workers
A History of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
A Book of 640 Pages, Excellently Bound
by Dr. Louis Levine
Author of "Syndicalist Movement in France," "Taxation in Montana," etc.

The Price of the Book Is Five Dollars
Members of the International may obtain it at
least price, $2.54, from the General Office directly,
at 3 West 16th Street, New York City
Out-of-town members can secure it at half price
through local secretaries.

The Book contains several
- Most of the illustrations
- From the early days of
- The organization to the last
- Boston Convention.
Members Vote Overwhelmingly for Union and Against Commun-

ist Disruption

By an overwhelming vote of about twenty to one, Local 10 went on record favoring the organizing of Communists into a single local. The vote was taken on the recommendation of the Joint Board, which had previously approved the action of the Joint Board in suspending the executive boards and secretaries of Locals 2, 9 and 22, for their communist affiliations. This action was taken in an effort to deprive the Communists of any leverage they might have had in their efforts to organize the membership of the company. Of the approximate one thousand members who were present, only thirty-two voted against this action.

The meeting was an historic meeting, not for Local 10 and the International, but for the entire Labor movement of this country," said Manager Dubinski in the course of his defense of the action of the Joint Board. "You are tonight deciding upon the issues at stake. What is at stake, in the interests of the welfare of the membership and the trade, or whether unions shall be conducted by people who prefer to serve Communist cliques and to disregard the interests of the membership and the trade.

The cutters were explained regarding the conditions prevailing in some of the crafts, such as the operators and the finishers, and a comparison was made as to the conditions prevailing in the cutting trade. It was pointed out that while the cutters do not enjoy all that their due in and of the line and the dullest and other evils in the trade, they, nevertheless, are in every respect just as good and efficient as any other trades in the crafts, in so far as wages, prestige and attendance on their complaints and general conditions are concerned. And this was possible only through the determination of the members to ignore the communist cliques that attempted on many occasions to deliver Local 10 into the hands of the Communists.

At this point Dubinski called upon the membership to decide on the question, and after a discussion, a vote was taken. The vote resulted in favor of the resolution by over twenty to one. The members voted to ignore the communist cliques that attempted on many occasions to deliver Local 10 into the hands of the Communists.

The remarkable vote of the membership at Monday's meeting demonstrated not only their satisfaction with conditions in Local 10 and not only their determination to stand by their union, but also their determination to defend the rights of all workingmen.

Conclusion

Manager Tendered Ovation

The meeting was adjourned at approximately four o'clock.

For the members, crowding themselves into the large meetingroom of the hall and occupying nearly every available seat, the meeting was only, as was shown in the early part of the meeting, a success. The vote was taken in favor of the resolution by a vote of over twenty to one. The members voted to ignore the communist cliques that attempted on many occasions to deliver Local 10 into the hands of the Communists.

Communist Or Trade Unions?

Upon his return to this country Dubinski was considered splendidly equipped at what he had. He was, of course, kept fairly well informed of the conditions in the Union and the trade, and although he had never been in this country, he was able to express himself as to the probabilities of the Communist Section, and in general, as to the conditions of the membership of the trade. He is, in fact, a leader of the Communist party, and his vote was taken as a matter of course by the members of the trade as well. The vote was taken in favor of the resolution by a vote of over twenty to one. The members voted to ignore the communist cliques that attempted on many occasions to deliver Local 10 into the hands of the Communists.

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