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*.
A May Day Message

To all members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

Greeting:

The first of May, as a holiday of Labor, is an American idea, reared on American soil. It grew out of the great 8-hour day movement that swept the United States in the eighties of the last century and received its baptism in the blood of the Chicago martyrs in 1886. In the world over, in the melting pot of all nations, the first of May idea was the first symbol of international fraternity and solidarity hung out by the vanguard of an awakening working class in this young continent.

The adoption of the first of May as a proletariat holiday by workers the world over in 1889 was accompanied by an outburst of magnificent enthusiasm in the ranks of the international working class. The first of May at once became the great day of proletarian mobilization in every country and every land where workers tell the other capitalist exploitation. For a generation May Day sounded to all the workers the slogan of true proletarian unity, without regard to race, color, language, nationality or even political division. May Day celebrations, greeting the globe like a streak of burning red fire, cemented the organized movement of the world's toilers into a true united front of all class conscious proletarians.

But during the last decade, the World War and its aftermath of decades, the world was wracked with class rancor, within the ranks of labor and split the army of organized workers. True, the upheaval following the world-wide slaughter sent thousands toppling into dust and made millions of the sons of several generations live out their days on the European continent. But to the organized movement of the workers, alas, this storm has brought no harmony and no spirit and act, that unity which May Day so gloriously used to symbolize in the past.

Instead of added strength and greater resources, the cataclysm of the after-war period has brought dissolution and fierce antagonism to the workers' movement. Instead of cooperation and united action, it has resulted in the suppression of the fundamental rights of freedom of opinion, tolerance and harmony. The bond of solid worker unity has been torn asunder, as the events in the international labor movement so amply and sadly testify to.

In our own ranks, among the organized needle workers in America, the effect of this fratricidal struggle is felt most keenly. Here, the lofty ideal of labor fraternity so emblematic of the first of May, lies prostrate, and the soul that animated our movement in former years appears to have deserted us.

But we cannot, we must not despair. The freedom-loving men and women in our ranks must begin anew the great constructive work of driving class and division from our midst and supplanting it by a spirit of confidence, brotherliness and a willingness to build together rather than destroy.

The first of May is not dead. Let us put our heads and hearts together and join efforts to bring it back into our midst in all the glory and promise it held out to the oppressed working class of the world when it was promulgated first in America and later in every corner of the globe.

MORRIS SIGMAN.
President L. I. G. W. U.

New York Dress Shop Chairmen Meet This Thursday

To Consider Unemployment Insurance Question—Strike in

The New York Joint Board summoned the dress chairmen in the dress trades to attend a meeting Thursday, April 25, at Webster Hall, 11th Street, between Third and Fourth Avenue.

The meeting is called for to consider the development of the unemployment insurance fund in this industry. As reported in last week's issue of the CORNERSTONE, these chairmen had offered the dressers a chance to make future payments to the unemployment fund in view of the fact that most of the manufacturers and jobbers failed entirely to meet their share of contributions. The chairmen will quite likely reach a final decision at this meeting with regard to this fund.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS HAVE MAY DAY BALL

The International labor holiday, May First, will be celebrated by the New York white goods workers at a meeting and tower hall on Tuesday evening, April 29th, in Astoria Manor, 20th Street, between 26th and 27th avenues.

The meeting will begin at 8 o'clock and will be addressed by well-known speakers in the labor movement. The gathering will be followed by a dance. Admission is free for all members and their friends.

Dress Trade to Continue

The pending strikes in the industry, particularly against the firm of Maurice Berchant and the 14th Street Company, will also be discussed.

Zimmerman Attacked by Gangsters

Bro. C. S. Zimmerman, manager of the Dress Department of the Joint Board, was attacked by an unknown gang of "police" on his way from the office, at 27th Street and Lexington Avenue.

It is evident that this brutal act was committed by hired hands in the employ of anti-union dress firms to terrify the efforts of the dressmakers' Union. The Union is now trying to run down the perpetrators of this assault and bring them to book.
May 1st is the workers' day of celebration. It is the day when workers in all countries come together to protest against the exploitation of labor and the rebirth of hope for a better and happier economic world. It is the day when workers come together to demand their rights, become the theme for thrilling addresses and much enthusiasm.

By a peculiar coincidence May 1st has been chosen as May Day, the Health Day in the United States, a day when health and the need for health care for the children in schools and clubs.

In past, workers have considered their health and health problems to be the most important. Except fitness was the worker considered the direct relationship between the whip he was given and the kind of work he was to do, or the number of hours a worker was in the shop, and the kind of life he led, the workers health has not been subject of his celebration, on the first of May.

It is high time that the organized labor movement take the initiative in preserving the health of the workers and to see that there are certain factory conditions; bad sanitation, poor ventilation, bad toilet facilities, over which the individual worker has little control. It is an organized power, however, the labor movement has been responsible for removing such harmful conditions of work shake sanitation. As far the health of the individual worker is concerned.

As long as the worker waits until he is sick, before he sees a doctor, so long there will be more diseases at too late a day. But if the worker would guard his health as he has some extent, that worked under conditions under which he is employed, he will succeed in preventing disease and lifting this tremendous burden. The worker will have a good step forward indeed.

May 1st is to day of celebration for labor, for the Day of Labor, the Day of Health celebration for labor. With the pledge that the worker takes on this day, that he will not lag, there should also be a pledge to have a thorough physical examination at least once a year and to prevent disease and physical breakdown.

The Union Health Center of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, has been started under the supervision of Dr. R. Blankoff on Monday, May 2nd, at 5 P.M. This clinic will be held every Wednesday and Thursday at 7:30 a.m. for the period of the May Day treatments.

The Orthopaedic Clinic of the Union Health Center will be reorganized under the supervision of Dr. Joseph, who has taken the hospital of Hospital of New York and of Israel Ziehl Hospital in Brooklyn. This clinic will treat all diseases and injuries of the arms, legs and spine as well as irregularities due to paralysis.
Mr. Engel makes a statement

Mr. Joseph Engel, the president of the Merchants Ladies' Garment Association of New York, the organization of the cloak jobbers, last week made public some "official cloak jobbers" on these problems and it may therefore be considered public. It is one point of the movement to bring about a consensus of opinion in the inner circles of the jobbers' association.

Mr. Engel frankly admits from the very outset in his statement that his judgment is influenced "especially by the standpoint of the cloak jobber who has grown up in his trade in New York.

The New York cloak jobber, since his rise to the present position of dominance in the cloak industry, has never shown any tendency to be influenced by the pressure of his own narrow, circumscribed interests. The attorney for the jobbers' organization candidly admitted at the last hearings before the Governor's mediators that the cloak jobbers were the guardians of men whose vital interests are always the limits of a single story building and who had neither the interest nor the inclination to handle matters and problems that concern the trade as a whole and its future and progress in the New York market.

That this is a wrong, backward attitude for so large and influential group of employers to take is in reality an undeniable fact.

Mr. Engel is included, however, to hinder a prejudiced approach, that in the course of the next few months the cloak jobbers will consider whether to modify their viewpoint in this matter. They will likely be able to discern the results of the cloak jobbers in New York.

The cloak industry contains several other large and very important factors, such as the workers and their union, the manufacturers and their organization, and the other employer groups have their own pressing problems that can be met and adjusted in a sound and rational way only when placed side by side with the interests of the entire cloak industry and the elements that are responsible for its operation and steady development.

The spokesman of the jobbers' association, practically on the eve of the expected new recommendations from the Governor's mediators, solemnly and categorically declares that he "would never sign any agreement with their self-interests or in the slightest degree resembles limitation of contractors." Somehow, the solemnity of Mr. Engel's assemblage does not impress us greatly. Declarations like this might be expected from employers' groups with no less bravo and assertiveness that had to be materially revised in substance and tone but a short while after the meeting and the concrete demands of the day. The work- work system and the limitation of the right to discharge workers at will were met in the past by no less vehement disapprobation of the employers, as the limitation of sub-manufacturers and the guaranteed period of employment meet today from the jobbers and other employers' groups in the cloak industry. Nevertheless, those practical and sound reforms in the work-arrangements in the cloak shops have since become the prevailing status in industry, as the Governor's mediators have already recognized that they proved to be proper safeguards to the well-being of the workers and coincided fully with the demands of wholesome and rational relationships dependent on employer and employee alike.

We are similarly inclined to discount a great deal of Mr. Engel's militancy, knowing as we do that his "observations" are intended by him to become a general public challenge of the righteousness of his views—he actually does not present any arguments for them—but as a means of impressing the trade, and he is aware that this inflexibility is the soul of the jobbers' organization in advance of the recommendations. To that extent, the statement is sheer propaganda, so transparent, indeed, that it will hardly deceive anyone.

There is, however, in Mr. Engel's statement a passage, or shall we rather term it a complaint, that we believe should not be passed over without some comment.

The Governor's mediators, namely, register a protest that "the business of the cloak jobber has not been hobbled about with a lot of rules and regulations that do not prevail and would no be tolerated in any other industry." These rules, he further says, make the conduct of the industry, last and less cumbersome.

Mr. Engel may be naive in earnest about the complaint, though we are inclined to believe that he is adroitly seeking an audience. To begin with, every impartial observer will agree with us that the rules and regulations which exist for the jobbers in the cloak industry have made the conduct of their business so difficult as to discourage manufacturers from becoming jobbers in ever increasing numbers every season. So far we know, and Mr. Engel knows, that the jobbers, who are the "insider" manufacturers who make up his mind that he would like to escape union conditions in his shop, does not hesitate to turn jobber and, as a rule remains.

Secondly, it is high time that New York cloak jobbers make up their minds firmly that the workers in the industry, as well as other employers, must be included in a movement to bring about a consensus of opinion in the inner circles of the jobbers' association. No jobber, pure and simple, while the cloak jobber is a large scale manufacturer, employing, through his contractors and intermediaries, both cloth and outworkers, and should therefore be made responsible for work conditions and standards in these shops.

Does Mr. Engel really expect to be able at this late day to before anyone's mind correcting this plain and simple fact?

Lastly, we desire to say that we are in accord with Mr. Engel's suggestion that the manufacturers and such might be urged behind the jobbers and the workers in the cloak industry be clothed in unmistakable language so that it is lived up fully both in letter and spirit.

The Union, as far as it is concerned, will no doubt also see to it that the language of the next agreement with the jobbers has in its own effective items the contracting parties and will leave no loophole for comfortable escape. We know, for instance, that the provision in the present agreement which requires the jobber to be held liable has been repeatedly violated by nearly every member of the jobbers' association of the past. It is no secret, for instance, that the jobbers have intentionally and at every opportunity kept the cloak jobbers' shops where their garments could be made up in competition with the union contractor shops. And we know, too, what demonstrating in the near future to the Union of this understanding and agreement is the necessity to the condition of the union workers and upon the trade in general.

And it is just this sort of practice that the demand of the Union is a reasonable one. Other employers and manufacturers for jobbers intend to eliminate. Only when this chaos and these catch-as-catch-can practices are gone will it be possible to bring about the agreement a living and vital force that will be lived up and respected by every factor in the industry.

The Unemployment Fund and the Dress Industry

After a little more than one year of operation, the Unemployment Fund in the Dress industry has temporarily been suspended, and the Union has instructed its members to cease making payments to the Fund after April 30.

This temporary suspension, which is quite likely to become permanent, unless the three groups of employers in the dress trade, the jobbers, manufacturers and contractors are made to pay a proportionate share of the money to the Fund through the nearly complete failure of these employers to pay their share of the unemployment contributions.

In the statement given by Charles Engel, the Treasurer of the Fund, the amount of the money collected for the dress trade is given as $234,527, of which the workers contributed $146,000, nearly two-thirds, and the combined employers only $88,900. On the basis of these collections, the employers, who are obliged to pay twice as much as the workers' share, should have paid in at least $300,000, or nearly four times as much as they actually have contributed.

It was this flagrant negligence of the dress employers to live up to a specific obligation that has caused the Union finally to suspend the operation of the Fund and to prevent further work in the course of time, until the matter is definitely cleared up and further methods of procedure are decided upon.

The problem is no longer a matter of administrative expense to go on with the operation of the Fund at the present rate of contributions on the part of the employers. If the workers have not met their obligations, they are also, to a large extent, responsible for the failure of the employers to meet their undertaking to support the Fund at the rate agreed upon when the Fund was announced in the second session of the state legislature. We don't know what exactly prompted the dress employers to execute such a sabotaging of unemployment insurance, but it might have been the shoe penny-wise, shilling by, or designed to break down a constructive law to serve their own ends. One thing we are quite sure of, namely, that they have all but wrecked it.

Under these circumstances, the action of the Union in calling a halt and demanding a thorough clearing up of the motives and conduct of the dress employers, is perfectly justified, and it was quite unavoidable. If after nearly three years of preliminary functioning, this fund in the dress trade could not financially get a sufficient start to begin systematic unemployment payments to idle workers during the coming idle period, it would be worse than futile to continue asking the workers to pay their share and insist upon the employers making further payments in their inexusable slacking.
From An Address Delivered on April 29, 1926, at Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

By WILLIAM GREEN, President A. P. of L.

"The Dream of Labor"

"You, who have stood in awe and wonderment gazing upon the form of "The Thinker," you who have been attired by the sight of his magnificent body, the vigor of his lusty muscles, the nobility of his bearing, the majesty of the man. Although he is in seeming repose the mighty force of hisimplode position is evident, and this name him "The Thinker. You can see the magic of the sculptor's hand in his face, in the lines and muscles of the face, in the muscles of the man. They are weighty; they are important; they are far-reaching. The picture which his expression on his face mark him a dreamer and a thinker. If I were to attempt to give a reference to be known as Labor, I would want to mould just such a noble figure out of the interlaced arms extended to the sky, and to it I would add the significant words, "The Dream of Labor."

"When Labor rests, it dreams. It seeks not the material things of life but instead it seizes upon all the beauty and the glory of the spiritual and cultural life. To dream is to create, and the creators are the prophets of the present. It is the dream of Labor that is the truest prophecy of the future. Let us turn our attention to the problems of work and society. Let us try to realize the tasks of each endeavor.

"The one power to dreams is a gift of divine inspiration. It comes from the very heart of our soul. All things cannot be reduced to a practical task, for individuality, the inheritance of every human being rests in the brain and in the thoughts and actions of men. When we dream we leave the social boundaries of earth and enter into the realms of the infinite. Then the man is more than upon our faces and many times we are not able to reduce them to normal order. They are the fruits of origin, because of their origin, are tinged with the ray of idealism and richness with the flow of divinity.

"Dreams do not have a warp and woof but they are spun from a creative, imaginative mind, in patterns as delicate as the design of the snow crystal. It is the ether in the air and the rays of the sun reflected in the morning dew. They are as intangible as the wind and as the heat of the butterfly's wing. Most dreams are like a fleeting cloud. They pass away and we forget. But the dream of labor is the harbinger of action and brings desire to fruition.

"The wondering edifier, the builder, the dreamer, all dream of what they hope to accomplish. Nature yields her bounty only to those who love her and by patience and perseverance labor has conquered the natural forces of the Universe. It has brought into subjection those elements of strength and power. Labor has conquered human weakness and mastered power. We now behold power liberating humanity from the bonds of the primitive order. We see a machine performing a laudable task with the workmen's hands of an age.

"The man, so skilled and proficient, combining these mysterious forces with the genius of the brain, which provides strength with such delicacy of touch as to render his labor of the highest importance. The brain and muscle of the worker, his brain and muscle, the giving and taking, the falling devotion to his task are the priceless heritage of mankind.

"A particular architect, the inventor, the architect, the builder, all dream of what they hope to accomplish, the river which spans the flowing stream, the ship which sails the ocean, the machine which moves the wheels of industry, all these wonders are the realization of the dreams of man, dreams which could not have come true except through the strength, the genius and the labor of the man.

"While labor has contemplated the future and in its imagination has envisioned a hundred years of civilization, the individual worker has joined with his fellows for the purpose of making his dreams come true. There is no romance in the depths of a mine, where men are called upon to face death and disaster daily. There can be no development of the arable areas in the heat and depression of the cotton fields. No cultural or spiritual refinements attend the labors of the unskilled, poverty-stricken masses.

"Such environments are not conducive to the development of the best within us but, even so, those who employ the dreams of a better day and a better life. They long for the enjoyment of the blessings of civilization and industrial progress. They want the beauty and radiance of a contented life. They ask for the happiness of home and family. They seek the charm of intelligence and education. To their search they add the mystery of heroism and the wonder of sacrifice.

"It is not difficult to understand the dream of labor. It is revealed in every act and deed. The pioneers in the labor movement dreamed of a strong, efficient organization of the workers. By this method they sought to protect the workers and to promote their welfare and happiness. They formed the unions from which has grown a powerful body of men and women, bound, together by the iron will of a common cause, each individual bearing a link in the chain of fraternity. Each link of this chain has been carved the dynamic words "Rights, Earnings, Equality, Dominion." These signs of organization are founded upon the eternal principles so dear to the heart of every loyal, American laborer. It is in the labor movement that we have found our great cause of Liberty and democracy. The precepts and teachings of religion are exemplified in the organized workers.

"All men and women who toil, regardless of creed, color or nationality, are eligible to be members of the workers' organization and are well
come into the family by the members of the organization. Through the influence of organization the workers have made great progress along economic lines. Wages have been increased manifold. Inadequate conditions of employment have been made tolerable and humane. The long, harrowing hours of the workday have been reduced and the worker is permitted to spend more time with his family and enjoy the sunlight and the fresh air, away from the dim and dusty clutter of the mill, the workshop or the factory. His hours of recreation enable him to read and study.

"The educational facilities which are available make it possible for him to gather knowledge and learning. No longer are the advantages of educational and cultural opportunities denied him. In the councils of his organization he finds association with his fellowmen. He becomes a social factor and his interest in civic and political affairs is quickened and intensified. His mind becomes alert and his reasoning powers are awakened. He is a force in the community, a better citizen and a more efficacious member of the state.

"In furthering the work of organization those who compose the van guard must be equipped with oratory skill and friendly and cooperative relations between employers and employees. They seek to promote understanding and to work through, collective bargaining and through the representation of the workers by their chosen leaders. This relationship must naturally be properly cultivated upon a correct recognition and observance of the rights and duties of those directly associated with industry. The employers and managers are obligated to pay high wages. The amount of wages paid should be high enough to meet all reasonable require-

\[\text{Mexican Labor Founds Labor College}\]

The Mexican Confederation of Labor will commemorate the first of May by making a donation of $5,000 to the Workers' College where leaders of the labor movement at the present time are gathered to promote the idea of making a communist movement in the future may be trained in a scientific and fundamental way.

In compliance with the very increased incentive given to the education of the masses in Mexico at the behest of President Calles during the first year of whose administration 2000 rural schools for the peasants and 2000 rural schools for the children of primary and industrial schools greatly increased, the Mexican Confederation of Labor in recent conventions determined to raise a fund of $5000.50 to the Institute of Social Sciences founded in 1921 for the purpose of making it a Workers' College for the training of labor leaders.

The Workers' College is being organized not alone with the idea of training members of the working class, the aim being rather to afford a center where those now prominent in their unions, and those who feel themselves able to undertake the task of study may come for that training and knowledge which is indispensable if they are to be competent to guide and to maintain the ideals around which the prediction movement of Mexico must evolve in the future
May Day Reflections

By FANNIA M. COHN

Spring quickens our emotions and brings our imagination into full play. All our being is filled with a desire to break with the old and to create a new world in which everyone can have a happier, richer life. It was natural, then, that May Day, the Mayflower, the May queen for an International Labor holiday should select the first of all flowers for a symbol.

On the first of May, we may not be more keenly aware of everything beautiful, noble and courageous in the world. We try to remember our own on that day, to determine more strongly to work for the realization of our life's dream. We come closer to nature, also, which is celebrating her rebirth and on her bosom we begin to meditate. We wonder why Man, the supreme creator of Nature does not lead a free, and happier life? Why does he permit artificial devices to develop which keep him enslaved by his own kind and prevent him from enjoying the material, spiritual, and intellectual growth.

We think particularly of our age—the age of science, whose claims which have helped us to subdue the forces of nature and to harness many of her deviations of course. Our machine age, built on steam, and dependent upon coal mines has been enormously productive, but we are left to the task of business. In an effort to increase its productivity, we are seeking to add to the steam and electricity by the use of iron. We do not desire to use the iron to satisfy the wants of man, to make happy and comfortable instead of only to increase the most of our dreams could be realized.

Only the workers have it in their power to utilize this iron to the fullest. They can only achieve it when the great mass of them display more will power and more confidence in their own collective strength. Social claims require a well-organized labor movement, a strength, that working class has within it its power to press such changes. Nor will they ever develop this degree of a fundamental change until the workers have a better understanding of economic and social conditions.

Workers' education can be of the greatest assistance to this end. We are all more hopeful when we note the extension of the union membership to the entire family, children as well as wives of the organized men, who hope for the better days, and who, as a result, become more critical of the economic abuses of his powers in our industrial world. The result of this development will rebuild society nearer to our dreams.

The Labor Movement realizes that it has achieved its ultimate aims by the wishes that have been brought to our attention. The experience that in its efforts to build up this union, it paid dearly for every inch of ground won from the owning classes. It had to fight bitterly for the right to be organized. It showed a collective will and through collective effort realized this right. It has fought for the union on the defensive. Trade unions no longer only protect wages and working conditions from the encroachment of employers. Organized labor seeks and makes new conquests. Organized labor seeks more power. Organized labor seeks and makes new conquests. Organized labor seeks and makes new conquests. Organized labor seeks and makes new conquests. Organized labor seeks and makes new conquests. Organized labor seeks and makes new conquests. Organized labor seeks and makes new conquests. Organized labor seeks and makes new conquests. Organized labor seeks and makes new conquests. Organized labor seeks and makes new conquests.

We realize, however, that if Labor is to achieve still greater triumphs, and if it is to occupy the place in our modern industrial society for which it is designed, as a producer, as a competitor, intellectually as well as morally. Therefore, our Educational Department acts to suit its motto: "Knowledge is power." Labor must fight its battles on many fields; it needs the collective experience obtained by many generations of men and women who had dedicated their lives to its cause. We must arm our new generation of the Labor Movement that has to carry on the activities of its predecessor. We must help the young men to know information and able to utilize and use facts. This will make more industrious workers in the cause of Labor. And we must also remember that most of the time the ideas are not properly grasped until we can train the minds of a whole.

We, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, are glad that it was our good fortune to be the pioneers in the field of workers' education, and are happy to know that this work is being extended through the Labor Movement. We hope that Workers' Education will become one of our most powerful forces, and that it will influence in the future still more in the education of the masses.

May Day and Workers Education

By A. J. MUSTE, Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood Labor College

It is interesting that the Educational Department of the International should have a special May Day page in Justice and thus bring together the idea of May Day and the idea of Workers Education.

May Day and Education

Our Editor may not customary associate these two ideas of May Day and Education. On May Day we think of agitation, of demonstrations, of struggle, of the victory to come, of the new social order or the workers' commonwealth. Education seems something slow, remote, impractical, in comparison.

But it is precisely on May Day, the day when we think of the practical and glorious struggle of the workers, that we do well to think of Education. It is not enough to have the brute force of organization with it. We must win the fight. They may create a brute force in a runaway auto, but aside from the little damage it may do, it gets stopped, the only thing it accomplishes is to wreck itself sooner or later, usually sooner. It is not enough to have ruthlessness. The world and the labor movement have altogether too many well-meaning reformers who can shout and wave flags but neither know how to fight effectively nor how to build constructively. What is now needed is intelligent direction of our activity.

In the early stages of their history, the modern wage workers could do the past, the policies and tactics of the Labor Movement. On the First of May, let us resolve to adopt the further development of the Workers' Education movement and to include it in our individualistic and intellectual and recreational needs of the workers. Let us hope, too, that the success of our Educational Department will lead to a better understanding of the various groups in our labor movement, and respect for the various tendencies which they represent.

Weekly Educational Calendar

P. S. 50, 20 E. 30th Street

Tuesday, May 4

5:19 P.M. Mildred Fox—Physical Education Class.

Tuesday, May 5

8 P.M. Max Levine—Economics of the Ladies' Garment Industry.

I. L. G. W. U. BUILDING, 5 WEST 16TH STREET

Wednesday, May 6

6:30 P.M. Alexander Fishman—Economic Basis of Modern Civilization.

CLOTHWORKERS' CENTER

72 East 100th Street

Tuesday, May 4

7:00 P.M. Why the Organizers Come. By Max Levine. Lecture for the Workers of I. L. G. W. U. Members

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

717th Street and Columbus Avenue

Saturday, May 8

2 P.M. Lecture by Dr. Sylvie Kopalé—Walk through Museums.

Sunday, May 9

First Hole of the Season. Members meet at foot of Van Courtlandt Park Station, 324th Street, 10 A.M., E. Cypress, Leader.
With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

by Joseph Fish, Secretary-Treasurer.

A meeting of the Joint Board was held on Friday, April 23, 1926, at the Auditorium of the International, 3 W. 16th Street.

Communications:
Local No. 22 informs the Board that Sister Anna Kronhard and Len Goodman have been elected to the Joint Board, to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sisters Hilmehart and Mollman, who are at present business agents in the Joint Board.

Sister Anna Kronhard, however, has postponed until the following week, in order to secure the approval of the term of her membership in Local No. 22, qualifies her delegation to the Joint Board.

The Executive Board of Local 43 fully endorses the stand taken by their representative, Brother Salvatore Nino, in the National Purga. However, notwithstanding the position as a trustee of the Strike Reserve Fund, in protest against the action of the National Board, Brother Nino has been declared to lack the control of the fund in the hands of the four trustees, who represent the Board. Consequently, Brother Nino has discontinued their membership of their share of financial control in the organization, and a resolution of the National Board, containing three illegible and partisan political tactics, will advise their movement in this direction, and that this action will not affect the character of the National Board.

He also reports that the shop chairmen and committees in the Districts have designated a meeting to be held on Thursday, April 25th.

Brother Hyman further reports that due to the large number of compliances of the collection of money who are doing a large percentage of their pay by the National Board, the production of Local No. 23, has been brought out and will be presented to the National Board this week.

General Manager's Report:

Brother Hyman reports that he has had the last conference with Mr. Hiss, quizzing, where the final brief with regard to the increase in wages, the expenditures of the Joint Board, and the mechanics of the National Board, has been worked out and will be presented to the National Board this week.

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The meeting which took place last Monday evening, April 24, in Arlington, resulted in the formation of these three groups at which the routine work of the office for an entire month was taken up in detail and a

Expected Commission Report, Rumors

In his report, Manager Dubinsky said that this fair report had not reached the organization with regard to a division of the contents of the report of the Governor's Special Mediation Commission. However, it hadn't reached the office, as the report may be made public earlier than was expected, a week or, two ago.

No one except the Commissioners is in a position to be able to make any statement with respect to the content of the Commission's recommendations will be, however, if the attitude of the employers in regard to this division of labor remains the same, as the attitude of the Commissioners was one of uncertainty up till last week, after which it was made fairly clear last Monday.

In the "Women's Wear" for Monday, April 26, appeared a news item giving an official communication sent to members of the Merchants' Association by their general manager. In this letter, he expressed the opinion that there will be a disturbance in the industry.

The jobbers are told that the board of elections has been reorganized and is constituted itself with this question, and are cautioned to be well informed of the conditions existing, and should make their "fall commitments", that is, prepare for the fall reason, they may act.

If there is anything that will make the union keep on with its preparations for the meeting of any unusual situation, it is the hope of the jobbers of making the fall season. The letter assures the members of the jobbers' association that there is no change in the organization. The letter assures the members that the "condition more hours being conducted, such as in the case of the Roth Costume Company.

The jobbers voted against the decision of the lower court in the matter of the injunction which the firm of Maurice L. had obtained against the union, because it was decided in favor of the employer. The strike against this firm was declared after being made work ago.

It was with considerable surprise that the office received a report on Thursday, April 14, from one of the cutters on strike against the firm of Benetier, namely, Charles F. Miller, that the cutter had worked, as he stated, for twenty days in the workhouse. The report at the meeting was received with a great deal of surprise, and everyone associated with Finkel said that it was not the sort of thing that anyone could be guilty of any form of dishonesty, least of all that with which he had been associated.

The charge was that he had thrown acid at and burnt the face of one of the men in a position where fairly matured his innocence but to no avail. Siegel is known as a very orderly person, and his suit, which is being conducted over a period of three years, has been a matter of the union for some time and no charge has ever been made against him. With him whom he worked in shops have nothing but the highest praise for him. The conclusion of the report a

Arrangements are being made for the performance of the entire cost of which naturally will be defrayed by those attending it. This will also be limited to the presence of their wives or one guest each.

Another phase of the celebration is the publication of the history of the local. There hasn't been a publication of that nature for years. He has secured from the records of the office all the material available and is proceeding with the writing of the history.

While seeking material for the his- tory, he found a great deal of it and very properly, among the sources he found in a set for as far back as 1915. This organization of cutters then functioned as an independent labor group, the Knights of Labor, the forerunner of the American Federation of Labor. The same secrecy prevailed as in the Knights of Labor and as may be found today in the secret orders.

Practically unanimous consent was given the committee in its recommendations in connection with the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Local 16. All that remains is now the working out of the details of the arrangements. Within a short time this will be made public, giving details about the distribution of tickets for the concert as well as the sale of the tickets for the banquet.

The committee in full consists of Sidney Goldstein, chairman; Louis Lieberman, David Fruehl, Charles Finkel, Louis Israel Cohen, Meyer Skirheart, Isidore Halpern and Philip Amsel.

The committee elected Manager Dubinsky chairman and Bruce H. Shunker its secretary, in order to facilitate the work of the committee. The committee as a whole is not often convenient in view of the fact that the majority of its members work in stores, and its chairman was appointed to attend to the technical details, such as the hiring of the halls, printing, and nach.

Self-appointed Sawyer Cross Finess: "Goldstein, Lodger 135, having been unable to "reform" Local 16...""