Justice (Vol. 9, Iss. 17)

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

Vol. IX. No. 17. NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1927

UNION WINS BACK RIGHT TO PICKET

Supreme Court Decision Restored Garment Workers Rights in Westchester County.

The right to picket was restored last week to members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in Westchester County by a decision of the Supreme Court Justice, Mort Horovitz in vacating an injunction previously issued which had been in force since April 28, 1926.

The decision marks a three-year court battle by the union to reverse the decision of the Westchester County Supreme Court which had issued the injunction.

The injunction was originally granted by Supreme Court Justice Tamar (Continued on Page 2).

INTERNATIONAL SALUTES "FORWARD"

As Labor's staunchest ally. L. L. G. W. U. and All Its Locals Heavily Represented At "Forward" Celebration.

The Twentieth Anniversary of the "Jewish Daily Forward" was marked last week by a series of events which included a large celebration on the 29th and 30th of April, the opening of a new branch of the Forward in Manhattan and the participation of the Forward in several other Labor and international movements. President Morris Sigman made a short warm speech, emphasizing the vital importance of the Forward and its services to the trade unionists, emphasizing the work done by the Forward in the interests of the Jews and the importance of the Forward as an international organ.

The Forward also celebrated its 20th anniversary with a special meeting in the Century Theatre.

"Jewish Daily Forward 20th Anniversary Meeting Century Theatre, Central Park West, New York, April 29th."

On the Forward's 20th anniversary as a Jewish Socialist and labor newspaper, we want to congratulate the Forward and its directors for their splendid work and for the way they have contributed to the advancement of the Jewish labor movement. The Forward has been a valuable asset to the Jewish labor movement and has played a major role in the development of the Jewish Socialist movement.

The Forward has been a leader in the fight for workers' rights and has been a strong advocate for the rights of workers everywhere. The Forward has been a voice for the voiceless and has been a beacon of hope for the oppressed.

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Volunteer Organizing Corps Opens Big Headquarters

(Continued from Page 1)

see selected from its midst a group of speakers, who will be assigned to
meetings under the direction of Bro. Paul Dombler. The speakers' group
consists of the following persons: Arnold, Berman, Bonsack, Fischer,
Goldstein (1), Gutekunz, Greenberg, Goldstein (3), Goldsack, Haysen,
Kaplan, Reitman, Kritzeck, Kri-\n
nemer, Kaufman, Barson, Weisenflug, Man-\n
ner, Black, Shuster, Whitsell, Weisenflug,

Shuster, Fass, and Zcmlczer. These speakers will address the "open forums" where the
daily problems of the trade and of the organization will be discussed by the
members of the Union.

Two Forums Already Open

The first open forum was opened on Wednesday, April 17, in the large hall of
the hotel, on 132 West 14th Street, and in the medi-
torium of the International Building,
3 West 14th Street, it will be opened in the near future. These forums will see
meetings where the workers will gather during their free hours in small groups to avoid "hanging out" in the streets where they are often subjected to abuse and attacks from the Communist "ideol-
olics" and other enemies of the members of the Union, having driven out the "J" nonscript from the Union, now concerned with
upholding their duty in the plant and district territories where they still congregating, and this
work can be achieved best by taking the

PROVINCETOWN
PLAYHOUSE

133 MacDougal Street

Spring 1933

Rapid Transit

By LAJOS ECRI

Every evening except

Monday at 8:40

Saturday matinee

at 2:30

Special rates for readers of this paper.

International Salutes "Forward"

As Labor's Stalwart Ally

(Continued from Page 1)

a great structure with a tremendous

circulation over the entire country, so

that the temporary injunction in this

case was granted upon proper

affidavits, as was well brought out

in the evidence upon the trial, and

that the granting of an injunction in

this case would make liberty a mockery

in the United States.

Judge Ford further stated: "Every

American citizen has a perfect right to

spread his beliefs in labor matters and to

spread that doctrine among his fellow

workers, especially wage earners,

so long as he does it in a decent and
civil manner, as in this case.

Samuel Reailey and Leon Wil-

gton told the judge that their

employees were becoming members of

the union.

While under cross-examination by

the union's attorney, Julius Diabko, the

president of the firm, admitted that
discharged employees were no longer

members when he discovered that they

were union members.

In rendering a judgement against the

firm and for the union, Judge Ford

stated that there was no case whatsoever

against the union. Upon examination of

the firm's attorney if the union was not

guilty of any act of violence in

assaulting its members to join the strike

involving it, the court dismissed the case.

The case was then referred to

President Morris Rubinstein, who

was sworn as a witness before the
court, and was called as a witness

to present the union's case.

Morris Rubinstein represented the

union in court. The International Union

announced this week that it will

vigorously resume its organizational activity

in Westchester County.

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THE MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

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EAST TO WEST

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MONTANA TIMES, WASH., ORE., IDAHO TIMES,

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN TIMES, TULSA TIMES

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NEW YORK CITY

3
"Left" Shop Discovers Union When Boss Defaults in Wage Pay

Jobbers Want to Evade Wage Payment, Claiming Contractor Shop Was Not Union Shop—Impartial Chairman Rules in Favor of Board—Kipling Reorganization Scheme, Sponsored by "Lefts," Fails Through.

Another group of workers in a shop belonging to a contractor who quit without paying wages found out last week that they are not without union protection. It is only after they have been without union protection for six months, that the workers are in a position to understand their rights and are able to appeal to the International and to the Joint Board affiliated with it.

The shop belonged to Fisher & Katz, 722 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, and was not registered with the Brookyn office of the Joint Board. When the contractor failed to pay the workers' wages, the workers appealed to an agent of the Union to come up to the shop and help them out of their troubles. They were advised to find all the garbages on the premises.

The Joint Board then informed the officer for whom Fisher & Katz were working that he is to pay up the workers' wages, to which the firm deferred. They were later on the ground that the workers were not union men and consequently, could not be protected by the United Dressmakers, Kipling, however, battled Roy, Samuel Perlmutter, head of the independent group of men of the Joint Board, in the press to make the case for collection regardless of whether the workers were registered or not.

The matter came up last week before the impartial chairman, Raymond V. Ingren, who, after a hearing, ruled that the workers, under the general agreement with the jobbers in the trade, were entitled to their wages.

Chicago Ladies' Tailors
In Sacco-Vanzetti Protest

The local of the Chicago ladies' tailors, No. 304, at a meeting held on April 30, 1927, adopted a resolution to join in the ever growing army of labor and friendly organizations which stand up for labor and justice.

The resolution refers to the action of the 1927 convention of the A. F. of L. in Cincinnati, which branded the Sacco-Vanzetti verdicts as a "shameful miscarriage of justice."

Dressmakers Will Have Big Member Meeting Next Tuesday

The executive board of the Dressmakers' Union, Local 22, announced a general meeting of the members of the union will be held on Tuesday, May 3d, at 1 p.m., at the Rand School Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street.

A report of the activities of the union for the past few months and an outline of plans prepared for the future, will be made.

BROTHER JULIUS HOCHMAN, general manager of our Union, will address this important gathering.

All members are urged to attend.

EXECUTIVE BOARD LOCAL 22

J. Cooper, Chairman

A. Spilman, Secretary

DRESSMAKERS
MEMBERS OF LOCAL 22, I. L. G. W. U.

A General Member Meeting of the members of our union will be held on Tuesday, May 3rd, 1927, right after work, at the RAND SCHOOL AUDITORIUM, 7 EAST 15TH STREET.

A report of the activities of our union for the past few months and an outline of plans prepared for the future, will be made.

BROUGHT JULIUS HOCHMAN, general manager of our Union, will address this important gathering.

All members are urged to attend.

W.B.E. Convention Greeted by Int'l

Vice-President Amund and Geddes and Pamela M. Cohn Attend as Delegates.

The 14th annual convention of the Workers' Educational Bureau of America and labor educational agency affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, met for three days (1 Boston from Friday April 28 to Sunday, April 30, included, in Boston in the Boston Public Library.

The convention passed a number of far-reaching measures for the advancement of adult education in the United States. It reelected, before joint sessions, its leadership, including the Executive Board, including the Miss Pamela M. Cohn, executive secretary of the Educational Department of the L. I. O. C. W.

"Please convey to officers and delegates W. E. F. convention the following message on behalf of the International:

"We are gratified to learn that the Joint Board means business and that these Hoffmann and Portrait dressmakers who are to proceed to the limit of the defense of the workers, it changed plans. No reorganization will take place in the Kipling shop, nor how many of the few "left" working in it may want to have it in order to keep the Union."
THE FIRST OF MAY

May Day this year, like in many years past, will be celebrated in some of the largest cities in the United States at meetings addressed by the most virile and advanced groups in the labor movement, principally from the sections which are still commonly referred to as "foreign language" organizations. At these meetings, like in former years, the toiling and unheeding May Day will be stressed, its unifying, welding significance of Labor's solidarity the world over, and the unity and the worth of working class interests in every country on this globe, wherever men and women, of every race, color and tongue are exploited by the profit-seeking, dividends hungry master class.

The absence of the great masses of American workers from these demonstrations of international working class solidarity in all the more regrettable, because seldom has the world arena, since the catastrophic world war came to an end, been cluttered with explosive material ready at any moment into flame and destruction as it is today.

This year, it would seem, even the least responsible among the workers of America should have no difficulty in rejecting the shibboleths of so-called "Americanism" that "American workers have in common with wage-earners in other lands". American marines are today entrenched in the streets of Shanghai and China, sent there for the purpose of securing the neutral zone for American business interests and property; United States marines are actually governing, under martial law, the independent Republic of Nicaragua, arrogantly in the interests of a Wall Street "monopoly"; and against this, will of a preponderant majority of the Nicaraguan people: American dollars by the billion are pouring annually into Europe and Asia. The great international insurance companies, banding the economic, political and social structures of those lands; the bloody hand of the Italian soul-crushing Fascist dictatorship is reaching out to this continent organizing Fascist groups, driving the working classes of America down, and inciting to strike and violence under the benevolently closed eye of our own State Departments, a war which is to be "safeguarded" at whatever interests of the toiling Mexican masses and not to the interests of international oil and copper speculators.

But, though not great in volume, the voice of the enlightened American workers will ring out this first of May in every industrial center of the land with a clarity and a resonance that will be heard beyond our national borders. Not all in America are content to rest in unwilting indigence in the face of the fearful dangers that are likely to bring any day disaster, with or without direct American participation, and with the toiling and suffering masses of the world; not all the workers in the United States are oblivious to the kinship, to the ties of international solidarity that bind the millions of organized, and unorganized, American workers to their fellow workers on every continent.

The First of May will thunder its protest across the oceans against the imperialistic plots of international capital, against the clouds of war and destruction that are threatening the peace of the world, that are spreading the seeds of Fascism throughout the world, that are poisoning the liberty and elementary human rights, and against tyranny and dictatorship, in every form. It will call upon our own rulers and administrators to keep out of the international arena by the world-wide financial, anti-communist, our own included; it will call the workers of the world that, steeped throughout, we are in solidarity with all the world working class, without the stimulation of thoughtless and blinded by every idealism, of a phantom prosperity, many of the wage-earners of our country still remember that we are all members of a great proletarian family, members of a working class brotherhood. Inspired by the same ideals and striving to achieve the same ultimate aims and goal, though each in our own way, each by methods best suited to our historic, economic and cultural environments.

We are proud that among the class-conscious groups that will take part in the First of May celebrations this Sunday, our members of our International Union, will occupy a prominent place. We are proud of their faithful allegiance to the principles of more international labor solidarity; we are proud of their adherence to one of the finest and noblest traditions of the world-wide working-class movement, the First of May holiday.

But to our members this First of May, as we look back but one year, has an added important significance. Indeed, the members of our Union have another great reason for celebrating this year the First of May as a holiday of labor solidarity, because during the past year we have succeeded in regaining solidarity in ranks, a solidarity which several years had been absent to us, this year, thanks to the disruptive activity of a gang of Communist adventurers.

This First of May, at last, sees genuine trade union solidarity back in our Union. The pestilence which has threatened its life for some time is admitted to be under control and functioning properly.

This First of May, therefore, our workers will celebrate not merely as a holiday of international unity, but as a Thanksgiving's day for the existence of our Union and for the absence of the disruptive activities of the group of Communist adventurers.

This deliverance inspires hope and a feeling of indestructible values in our class collective. It is a fitting occasion for the giving of the priceless gifts of fraternity and unity of mind and action that may be side-tracked for a while but never destroyed by even the most cunning and ruthless of our enemies.

THREE DECADES OF THE "FORWARD"

Last week, the "Jewish Daily Forward" rounded out thirty years of its existence. The event was celebrated in a half dozen of the leading cities in the country by banquets and banquets. New York City, the "Forward's" thirtieth anniversary was commemorated at a huge meeting in the Century Theatre which was broken up and destroyed by five radio stations, of hundreds of thousands homes, and followed by a banquet attended by over a thousand people in the evening.

It would be pretty much like carrying coal to Newcastle to attempt to tell our workers, the members of our International Union, what the "Forward" has meant to them as American wage-earners, what part the "Forward" has taken in the struggle for the freedom of the working man, in fighting their battles, and in keeping them in touch with what is best in contemporary Jewish culture and life, particularly working class life, here and abroad. This is all history, old and new, that is deeply engraved in the minds of our workers, even though at times some of them take it so much for granted that they are inclined to forget it. As a matter of fact, one cannot speak separately of the Jewish movement and of the "Forward," just as one cannot dissociate the underlying forces which gave rise to our trade unions from the political movement that are responsible for the "Forward." It is all indivisibly the same struggle of the workers to overthrow the conditions under which they toil, and the struggle of the working masses to erect the promised land of the "Forward." It is all indivisibly the same struggle of the workers to overthrow the conditions under which they toil, and the struggle of the working masses to erect the promised land, the dim vision of a future society that will fulfill the dreams of our ancestors, and the inspiration of the workers in the struggle to establish and sustain socialism in the United States. It is all indivisibly the same struggle of the workers to overthrow the conditions under which they toil, and the struggle of the working masses to erect the promised land, the dim vision of a future society that will fulfill the dreams of our ancestors, and the inspiration of the workers in the struggle to establish and sustain socialism in the United States.

We could offer to our members no better illustration of the inseparable bond of comradeship which unites the "Forward" with our trade union, of the great indispensable service which it has rendered to this movement during the whole of its existence, than by asking them to imagine, if they could, what their efforts, strivings and struggles would have been without the loyal and indefatigable work of the "Forward" in America; what might have been the outcome of the "Forward's" revolt in 1909, for instance, if our young and struggling movement at that time had not had the inspiring support of the "Forward"?; and what might be the result of the first great class strike in 1910, without the championship of the "Forward" which actually placed itself completely at the service of the strikers and of the class struggle; and what might be the result of the first great class strike in 1910, without the championship of the "Forward" which actually placed itself completely at the service of the strikers and of the class struggle; and what might be the result of the first great class strike in 1910, without the championship of the "Forward" which actually placed itself completely at the service of the strikers and of the class struggle; and what might be the result of the first great class strike in 1910, without the championship of the "Forward" which actually placed itself completely at the service of the strikers and of the class struggle; and what might be the result of the first great class strike in 1910, without the championship of the "Forward" which actually placed itself completely at the service of the strikers and of the class struggle.

What would our whole movement—n the needle trades and in the other trades where Jewish immigrant workers are employed—have been if the "Forward" had not been always as steady as the rising sun, as uncompromising as the clash of fundamental interests that divides the exploited from the exploiters in our social order? What would our class movement have been if the "Forward" had not been always as steady as the rising sun, as uncompromising as the clash of fundamental interests that divides the exploited from the exploiters in our social order? What would our class movement have been if the "Forward" had not been always as steady as the rising sun, as uncompromising as the clash of fundamental interests that divides the exploited from the exploiters in our social order? What would our class movement have been if the "Forward" had not been always as steady as the rising sun, as uncompromising as the clash of fundamental interests that divides the exploited from the exploiters in our social order? What would our class movement have been if the "Forward" had not been always as steady as the rising sun, as uncompromising as the clash of fundamental interests that divides the exploited from the exploiters in our social order?

And to complete the analogy of interests—every enemy, every antagonist that our union has encountered, from the first day it took its appearance on the arena of our industrial life, to this very last day, has been the enemy of the "Forward" which it has combated with unrelenting vigor and unyielding zeal.

During these thirty years, the whole class, the whole people, the whole world, the whole history, the whole of the struggle of the working class and the whole of its movement have been the enemies of the "Forward" which it has combated with unrelenting vigor and unyielding zeal.

And to complete the analogy of interests—every enemy, every antagonist that our union has encountered, from the first day it took its appearance on the arena of our industrial life, to this very last day, has been the enemy of the "Forward" which it has combated with unrelenting vigor and unyielding zeal.
Labor Echoes In Sapiro-Ford Trial

In the Detroit court room, in the midst of other trials, the thought has often occurred to me that even this trial, distant from the labor action center of the country, is a part of the movement.

Aaron Sapiro, the young Jewish attorney, against Henry Ford, the richest man in the world, has brought the attention of millions of newspaper readers in this country and abroad. He has accomplished the task of challenging the Jews, up and down the line; he has seized every opportunity in his power to prove the Jews, as a people, the question of the integrity of every institution that belonged to them, their duties, their educational and beneficent foundations, their banks and their races.

He has attacked their institutions, directing his attacks against them, demanding justice in a Federal Court. Ford is under charges of having libeled Sapiro. This is by no means a derogatory attack on the arguments of the attorneys for Ford and Sapiro, one could not help but think of the principles that underlay them. The thoughts that would come to me. How many of these millions of readers actually know that the Sapiro movement is not a cooperative undertaking, but a grand and justifiable fight for the advancement of the Jews. The idea of the movement is to win a trial, to win a case, to win a victory, to win a victory.

The Trend, Union Movement As Sapiro's Judge

Indeed, the movement has, at one time, seemed to be a case where the Jews are involved. But it has, less interesting, the specific Jewish lawyers are no different from the rest. But the fact remains that the Jews have always been against the establishment of any one group, no matter how small, or how large, that would be harmful to the common interest.

The name, several times referred to in the discussion of the trial, is Aaron Sapiro. Sapiro became the vector of the labor movement. He was a member of the International Labor Union, and was on terms with Andrew Furman, the representative of the International Labor Union, and was on terms with Andrew Furman, the representative of the International Labor Union.

As early as 1857, Sapiro owned a large store in New York. New York City, has received messages from him in Europe, from Thomas Edison, the famous inventor, from whom he learned about the lifts, from his work on the International Labor Union.

The trend, union movement, is the struggle for the advancement of the Jews. The trend, union movement, is the struggle for the advancement of the Jews. It is a movement that has been going on for years, and will continue to go on for years.

Wishing the "Forward" a continued career of great expansion and extended usefulness to the labor movement, I am cordially disposed to support this extension of the "Forward".

TWO LABOR CONVENTIONS

On May 1st, two important labor conventions, the biennial assembly of the Workmen's Circle (Der Arbeiter Ring) and the Cooperative Makers' International, will be held in New York. They will be held in New York. They will be held in New York. They will be held in New York. They will be held in New York. They will be held in New York. They will be held in New York. They will be held in New York.

The Cap Makers' International, which begins its convention on the same day in New York, is an extension of the Workmen's Circle, and belongs to the labor movement as a whole. The Circle, though a fraternal society, is regarded as a legitimate part of our movement. Its record of unbroken and generous cooperation with the movement, in every phase of our work, material, moral and cultural, have earned for it a place in our midst that is both unique and enviable.

To illustrate how intimately the Circle is part and parcel of our union activity it would suffice to state that nearly a fifth of its delegates at Cleveland consisted of cap makers and dressmakers, members of the 1.1. C. W. U. We wish the workmen's Circle convention, and the 80,000 members who represent, to retain in the hearts of the Jews the memory of America the warmth it has always occupied—through its constructive and well-balanced policies calculated to do the greatest amount of good in the specific field in which it operates.

America, embodies the labor plan, Sapiro and labor are, by the way, of California, and his brother, the banker, Weinstock, who had known Sapiro as a young man, has been a stockholder in the Chicago News, as a part of a series of important developments in labor circles.

The trend of development in the needle trades has brought to the cap makers and to the millinery workers problems and difficulties, not unlike those that would arise within our own industry. The longer problem, the "out-of-town" menace—these are among the industrial worries which the capmakers have been attempting to overcome in the last few years.

It is earnest hope that the capmakers will have a successful convention, that will bring them closer to the solution of the industrial problems that dog the path of their progress.
A Successful W. E. B. Convention

Hundreds of men and women associated with the Fifth Convention of Workers Education held in the Public Library in Boston, on April 22, 23, and 24. The convention was held to present workers' colleges and study classes, international and local organizations, state and city departments of labor, and the A. F. of L. Among the many worker educators, rank and file workers, and members of labor organizations, and teachers and administrators of workers' classes. They came to the convention to present the W. E. B. Executive Board on the activities of the past two years since the Philadelphia Convention in 1927, and to make plans for the advancement of the work.

The 38-page report contained an account of the activities which made the convention possible in the U. S. carried on under trade union auspices.

The work of the convention was carried on in a very intelligent and respectful manner. The manyworker educators, rank and file workers, and members of labor organizations, and teachers and administrators of workers' classes. They came to the convention to present the W. E. B. Executive Board on the activities of the past two years since the Philadelphia Convention in 1927, and to make plans for the advancement of the work.

The convention reflected the minds and ideals and aspirations of the Labor Movement, as well as the limitations of the trade union movement in the country. This is made evident by the manyworker educators, rank and file workers, and members of labor organizations, and teachers and administrators of workers' classes. They came to the convention to present the W. E. B. Executive Board on the activities of the past two years since the Philadelphia Convention in 1927, and to make plans for the advancement of the work.

A new experiment was made at the convention in its discussion formulating the following objectives for workers education:

"To improve the work of the labor movement by making its members more articulate, by training leaders for the movement, by acquainted workers with economic and social conditions, by securing better cooperation and to the effective working of the goals which the convention was confronted, and the collective action for the work of the convention was the basis for the report.

For instance, the committee on curriculum in its discussion formulated the following objectives for workers education:

"The improvement of the work of the labor movement by making its members more articulate, by training leaders for the movement, by acquainted workers with economic and social conditions, by securing better cooperation and to the effective working of the goals which the convention was confronted, and the collective action for the work of the convention was the basis for the report."

Rapid Transit

Tickets at Reduced Prices for Our Members

Rapid Transit received very favorable criticisms from the press. It was written by a young Hungarian, Lajos N. Eger, a member of our Philadelphia Local 25.

By special arrangement with the Educational Department, our members can use this plan at half fare. The plan is effective only by a thin thread of occasional explanations.

It pictures the life of a young Hungarian, Lajos N. Eger, a member of our Philadelphia Local 25.

By special arrangement with the Educational Department, our members can use this plan at half fare. The plan is effective only by a thin thread of occasional explanations.
Our International In the Press

NO ROOM FOR COMMUNISM
(Edited by Z. Y. Young, May 3, 1937)

LIST En\'s last year's strike, testimony before the House Committee, asserted that the victors of a "front" in the party of the American Federation of Labor. The International Union of Garment Workers, led by the president of the International Union of Garment Workers, testified before the committee.

The workers in the production of garment work was defeated by the New York garment workers' strike, which was organized by the American Federation of Labor. The workers, who were members of the Garage Workers' Union, voted to join the strike in protest against the conditions of work in the garment industry. The strike was called by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, which represents the interests of the workers in the garment industry.

The New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

A meeting of the Joint Board was held on Wednesday, April 26th, at the International, 3 West 49th Street.

Communications: Lomd 25, and 85 approved the minutes of the Joint Board of March 29th and April 2nd.

General Manager's Report: Brother Kipkist reports that the Joint Board was adjourned on April 4th, and that the workmen are ready to proceed with the strike.

TERRORIZED WORKERS

The Nation, April 29, 1937

The Nation is trying to organize the workers in the garment industry. The workers, who are members of the American Federation of Labor, are demanding better wages and working conditions. The Nation is trying to organize the workers in the garment industry.

NEEDLE TRADES

The Nation, April 29, 1937

The Nation is trying to organize the workers in the garment industry. The workers, who are members of the American Federation of Labor, are demanding better wages and working conditions. The Nation is trying to organize the workers in the garment industry.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE NEEDLE TRADES

A History of the Leftist Right War

By BENJAMIN STOLBERG

The Nation, April 29, 1937

The collapse of the Needle Trades is the result of the failure of the American Federation of Labor to organize the workers in the garment industry. The workers, who are members of the American Federation of Labor, are demanding better wages and working conditions. The Nation is trying to organize the workers in the garment industry.

Advisory Commission had made sound proposals for ending it. Most of it and the strike were brought about by the strikebreakers and workers. The strike was called by the American Federation of Labor, which represents the interests of the workers in the garment industry.

VIOLENCE IN NEW YORK STRIKES

(Edited by Z. Y. Young, May 3, 1937)

The New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board is trying to organize the workers in the garment industry. The workers, who are members of the American Federation of Labor, are demanding better wages and working conditions. The Nation is trying to organize the workers in the garment industry.

COMMUNISM AGAIN REPEATED

(Edited by Z. Y. Young, May 3, 1937)

The New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board is trying to organize the workers in the garment industry. The workers, who are members of the American Federation of Labor, are demanding better wages and working conditions. The Nation is trying to organize the workers in the garment industry.

NOTIONS: The large body of union members have turned their attention to communism. After being led into the strike by a strikebreakers and workers. The strike was called by the American Federation of Labor, which represents the interests of the workers in the garment industry.

Justice is to be sure, but the sort of conduct we have now come to expect from the Communists, and it is to be hoped that the workers will continue to work for better wages and working conditions.
The Week In Local 10

BY SAM B. SHENKER

This coming Sunday, May 1st, is the international holiday, which is celebrated annually by the workers in all countries. For many years, prior to the Revolution, one of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the First of May was observed in a business day and at that time the slogan of an eight-hour work day was publicized. Several years later, the workers of Europe adopted the first of May as the worker's holiday and on that day the slogan of the eight-hour work day became the slogan of the world. Since then the slogan has been a popular one in many countries and in some countries, where the industries are closed, the factories are closed in celebration of the freedom week as well. In still other industries in the hours of labor are being contemplated.

The industrial progress made since the days of the development of new machines, has resulted in greatly increased production. Today, therefore, the workers to protect their present gains against unemployment, must demand a shorter working day, and this demand is as vital now as it was fifty years ago.

On May first all labor organizations and labor leaders are by the demands of democracy and for political freedom. They gather in masses to protest against the workers' holiday, which is celebrated as a "May Day," and by the real meaning of the word "labor," and by the rights of labor, which are for all workers. Wherever the economic or political power of the workers in organized labor is in the hands of the modern industrial workers or by the workers of the International, as a progressive workers' organization, calls upon its membership to participate in the national labor holiday, meeting and concert has been arranged to be held in the Auditorium, where prominent speakers will address the gathering. Among those advertised to speak are Morris Hillquit, Morris Higman, Julius Hockman and David Dubinsky. Cuts are wanted to attend this celebration.

"Forward" Celebrates Its 30th Anniversary

Last Sunday, April 24th, marked the celebration of the anniversary of the existence of the "Jewish Daily Forward." The event was celebrated by an impressive group of noted persons, the afternoon at the Central Theater, participated in by about 1,250 people, and the evening at the Courthouse Plaza, in which about 1,000 guests took part.

Each event was attended by representatives of the various unions, Workers' Circle branches and other organizations of the labor movement, and by many prominent guests and visitors from other cities. Among the visitors were Max Murnau, former Laborer President of the National Council, scheduled to address the group, and the presence of his name on account of sudden illness. His daughter, Miss Leibl Murnau, de-


Local 10 Sends Message

Besides the banner and the flowers sent by Local 10, the following telegram was forwarded in the celebration:

"Congratulations and greetings to the Jewish Daily Forward," on the occasion of the celebration of its thirtieth anniversary. We consider that honor and privilege to be present at the historic moment, and that the East is a landmark for the continuing labor movement in America. In general, the Jewish workers of America owe to the "Forward" the fact that they were united in the ideals and meaning of trade unionism.

And today, when a group of political charlatans is doing its utmost to destroy the spirit of this movement, the "Forward" is the last line of defense that its union was placed in the forefront of the trade union movement in America. In general, the Jewish workers of America owe to the "Forward" that they were united in the ideals and meaning of trade unionism. And today, when a group of political charlatans is doing its utmost to destroy the spirit of this movement, the "Forward" is the last line of defense that its union was placed in the forefront of the trade union movement in America. In general, the Jewish workers of America owe to the "Forward" that they were united in the ideals and meaning of trade unionism.

"Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Local 10, I. L. G. U., David Dubinsky, Manager and Business Manager, Maurice W. Jacobs, President,"

Professor Roger's Appointment Dress Code Institute

Last week an announcement was made by the National Wholesale Women's Wear Association that Professor Lindsay Rogers, one of the members of the Governor Smith's Advisory Committee on the status of the women in the clothing industry and the author of the survey of the industry handled by the Committee, had been selected as director in the clothing and textile industry. His past of "Forward" the clothing industry corresponds to that of Landlady in the baseball and of Hays in the motion picture.

According to reports, Dr. Rogers' duty will be to study and bring about reorganization of the clothing industry. While, according to the announcement, Professor Rogers will have no dealings with labor, he will take his place in the field of labor, for the union has expressed its pleasure with the appointment of a man of the stature of Dr. Rogers as director in the textile industry, not only because of his ability and liberal views, but also because the union has been confirmed that the industry is in need of important reforms. This is all brought out by a statement, credit to "Women's Wear" April 15th, to Maxwell Copeck, President of the National Women's Wholesale Women's Wear Association, which reads:

"This is an age of thinking, of systemizing. Unfortunately, the clothing and textile industry for too long has been hopelessly fast in its internal problems, without ever coming to grips with the necessary and sufficient problem of the textile industry. In the course of this process, the union has been forced to make a study of the life about which we all complain. It stands to reason that someone is needed to direct the course of things, and suggesting remedies, wherever possible, should be the duty of the union.

Justice

Dr. Rogers, upon his appointment, was promised full support by all the elements connected with the industry.

Acknowledgments from Prominent People of "History of Local 10"

Several hundred copies of the "History of Local 10" were mailed out by prominent people in this country and Europe, who are in any way or another connected with or interested in the labor movement. In this week's "Justice" are contained a number of letters received from some of the prominent people upon their receipt of the book. The letters follow:

My dear Mr. Dubinsky,

Thank you for your letter and the book. I assure you that I shall read it with great interest.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) L. H. Hatton, Member, International State Department of Labor.

Mr. Dubinsky,

I am glad to receive a copy of the "History of Local 10" from the "Amalgamated Ladies Garment Workers' Union, Local 10, I. L. G. U.," and I shall read it with great interest. I hope it will be of great value to me in the future I shall do myself the pleasure of a careful reading.

(Signed) BERNARD L. SHANTZ, Justice, Supreme Court of the United States.

Dear Sir,

Many thanks to No. 10 for sending me his book by James Osgood which I shall read with great interest.

With all good wishes for continued success,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. VAN VARRINCK, President, Amalgamated Labor College.

Dear Sir,

Many thanks to No. 10 for sending me his book by James Osgood which I shall read with great interest.

With all good wishes for continued success,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) HENRY W. BRAICHER, President, Amalgamated Labor College.

Dear Sir and Brother,

I have just read your communication, informing me that you are forwarding a copy of the History of Local 10, written by James Osgood, to me. I am sure that this history will be worth while, as it is the sort of history that I shall read with great interest.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ALGERNON LEE, Editor, National School School of Social Science.