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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*.

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**Joint Music, Drama, Dance Groups Offer Big Show on June 9**

Labor NRA Meetings Due in Many Cities

Following the successful mass demonstration in New York, in Madison Square Garden, on May 21, in which more than 35,000 took part, an announcement was made simultaneously from the I. L. G. W. U., American Federation of Labor, and Amalgamated Clothing Workers' headquarters, that similar meetings on a large scale are being arranged in a number of cities. International members are urged to be on the alert and to participate in all these demonstrations.

Definite reports of planned meetings are announced for Baltimore, Md.; New Haven, Conn.; Newark, N. J.; Boston, Mass.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Milwaukee, Wis. Promi-

Green Criticizes Work Relief Pay

"In my opinion the scheme of a wage scale such as has been an-
nounced will cause a great deal of dissatisfaction," Mr. Green said.

"There have been published and standard rates set for each zone," he continued. "That means a de-


parture from the fixing of wage scales on the basis of local condi-
tions to a situation where they are determined by a formula. It means, therefore, going from a system that provides flexibility to one that does not.

"That will mean injustice. For instance, Washington, in all prob-


ability, has a going wage as high or higher than in Canton, Ohio. Yet the man who goes to work in Washington will be paid as much as the man in Canton. That will cause wide-


spread dissatisfaction in Washington, I believe."
"New Deals" in Europe

By G. E. Modlingard

Paris, May 13th.

The Rooseveltian "New Deal" (even if unstated and insufficient from our viewpoint) appears to us Europeans as a welcome historical event, for it signals a will and an ability on the part of the com-
plex American collective to realize the abuses of individualism—i.e. to
 prueba de la desigualdad y el socialismo. No Socialست to any force of so-
cial legislation, in general; or of economic life, in particular.

This tendency toward economic democracy is felt today in almost
every nation, including those ruled by Fascist regimes. But Fascists
are the exception, while it is no

The "New Deal" movement in America. The slogan is "a New Deal" for the workers. The slogan is often heard, but what does it mean? And what will it bring to the workers of America?

The "New Deal" is a program of social and economic reform. It was introduced by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933 as a response to the Great Depression. The "New Deal" aimed to provide relief to the unemployed, reform the financial system, and regulate business practices. It was a significant departure from the laissez-faire approach of the Roaring Twenties.

The "New Deal" had a profound impact on American society. It expanded the role of government in the economy, established many new programs and agencies, and paved the way for future social and economic reforms.

Local 17, one of the constituent locals of the Joint Board, is ap-
proaching the age of 50 and getting ready to celebrate its 50th anniversary jubilee. The feast has traveled a long way in the three decades since its existence. It has the age of the Rooseveltian Union in common with that of other organi-

American labor movement has always been unionized. This is due to the fact that the labor movement has always been an active political force.

Fascist statistics also boast a precipitous decrease in unemployment, but while in democratic countries unemployment is in com-

We must all work together to ensure that the "New Deal" is not just a "New Deal" but a "New Deal for Everyone."
In the women's garment industry, the principle of collective bargaining, which is one of the fundamentals of the NRA, dates back to 1910, when the famous Protocol of Peace was drawn up and became the law of the industry largely through the efforts of Louis D. Brandeis, now Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. It was established after a prolonged strike and it marked a definite departure in relations between workers and employers in American industry.

Does that mean that the principle of collective bargaining should be established only through warfare and prolonged strikes, or, has the community an obligation to millions of exploited workers to assure them through legislation the right to a living wage? We say definitely "Yes!" is the answer. And that is why we have from the very beginning been decidedly in favor of the NRA and of the recovery program.

NRA Faults And Meets

We are fully aware of the shortcomings of the NRA. We know that the NRA did not bring about the reemployment of the millions of idle workers. We know that the collective bargaining clause, the famous Section 7-A, has in most instances been flagrantly violated by the employers and that the government failed, adequately, to prosecute and punish these violators.

But, even the most outspoken enemies of the NRA must admit that through its operation, the minimum wage rates and maximum hours were established in industry for the first time for millions of unprotected workers.

True, we regard these minimum rates and maximum hours as insufficient for a living wage and too long to enable industry to absorb the vast army of unemployed. It is also true that in many industries the minimums have become the maximums; that while these minimums were intended for the unskilled, employers have taken advantage of them and warded off the slower workers from their factories. Neverthe- less, the principle of the minimum wage and maximum hours has established for the first time a legal barrier of protection for untold masses of workers, and any employer who dares to violate these established rates, in his desire to exploit labor, violates the law and is subject to punishment.

The NRAs have for the first time brought the grievances of Labor into the open before the bar of public opinion. It has revealed the boundless potentialities of employment of millions of submerged workers and has introduced some measures for improving their conditions. That is precisely the reason why many captains of industry, so-called, are trying so hard to pull Labor back into the shadows of darkness where it was before. The garment workers remember too well the past in our industry, when there was no control over wages and hours, when labor was being paid as low as two dollars a week.

Address by David Dubinsky, President, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Madison Square Garden Meeting, Thursday, May 23, 1935.

Majority Rule A Safeguard

The recognition of majority rule as a basis of labor representation in factories or in industry, is, therefore, a legal safeguard of tremendous importance of organized labor, and at the same time, it practically means the doom of the company union.

We have no hesitation in declaring that the company unions are the first and direct step by the union-baiting employers towards a bond of Fascism which they hope to plant on American soil.

We are determined that the old order shall not come back, notwithstanding all the attacks from the chambers of commerce, from the manufacturers' associations and from their henchmen and supporters.

The NRA should and must be renewed for a full term of two years. The Wagner Bill must be passed and, by the same token, the Black-Crewery 30-Hour Week measure, now pending before Congress, must be acted upon and made the law of the land, because only through the gradual shortening of the workweek can we ever expect that industry will absorb the millions of idle workers and return to them their opportunity for a decent and representative of labor. A company union is not a labor organization. Company unions are owned, soul and body, by employers; they are created and financed by them for the sole purpose of defeating the objects of trade unions in their industries and for sidetracking the workers from joining up with bona fide trade unions.
Among the Underwear Workers, Local 62

By Samuel Shear

The Fall River Girls Visit Brookwood

By Lena Morrow Lewis

On May 13, four state-organized members of Local 188, of Fall River, Mass., started on a two-week tour of educational activities. Whatever may have been their mistakes in the past, these girls have returned home full of courage, with a better understanding of the conditions under which they toil, with much information and above all with an ambition to learn and an ambition to learn more.

"All agreed that a week's work was not enough, and that the union leaders should continue to familiarize themselves with the working conditions of their members, and more thoroughly to understand the meaning of the word 'union.'"

"We really realize," said one of the girls, "that we belong to a good union for the first time in our lives," and another added, "and that our organization is better than any other group, even though we may be getting less money than we want, we are more satisfied with our union than anything else."

Sarah Shiokowski, the president of the Union, explained, "My Union is the only one that pays for all the things that a union should pay for, and because of that, our members feel that they are belonged to a real union."

On Sunday, May 19, the girls left for the Blue Ridge Mountains, near Asheville, N.C. They are planning to make a trip to the Great Smoky Mountains, where they will have a chance to see some of the most beautiful scenery in the country. After their trip, they plan to return to Fall River and continue their work.

"I believe that the girls of Local 188 are the best girls in the world. They are strong and independent, and they are determined to make a better life for themselves."

The Old Order Shall Not Come Back

(Continued from Page 21)

The problem of non-unionism in the Fall River area is a serious one. The Fall River Girls have shown that non-unionism is not the answer to their problems. They have shown that a strong union can make a difference in the lives of its members. The Fall River Girls have shown that a strong union can provide better working conditions, better wages, and better benefits than non-unionism can.

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NEW SLANT ON DRESS INDUSTRY

History And Figures Give Growth Story
By Julius Hochman

One of these days a poet will take time off from praising the skies and down to write a great poem in praise of the dressmakers. Who could help but be inspired by the contributions we make to the beauty of the Nation?

I wonder how many people, generally, and to get closer home, how many of our own dressmakers really realize what a world-wide name has been seen within a comparatively few years in the interesting and pleasing careers of the women of the United States?

Some History

Let us take a quick glance at history. Back in Washington's time four out of five garrets were made by mothers for husbands' sons and daughters. They made everything from suits to underwear for themselves. As the years went on, what is called the "commercial" stage arose. Then they didn't make their own clothes would have meant to order either at the store where they purchased their clothes or in small dressmaking establishments. The dressmaker worked in her own little home or would go to the homes of her customers. Every decent house had a "sewing room." Dresses as dolls called "babies" were shipped to London and Paris and provided the styles.

In order to get a dress a woman had to be in the dress shop. Here she picked her materials and trimmed them. Then she bargained with the dressmaker for the amount of making the dress. The dress had to be cut out on her own person, there were several fittings, and finally the woman had her dress. Yet women have always managed to look beautiful, and they have changed our color and dress to greet the薛普特McMaster, the great historian, tells about a bride dress with wood.

Old Broadway

He calls Broadway "the grand promenade," "up and down its ill-paved roadway.

McMaster says, "tumbled an endless stream of comings and goings, breadrolls and private convivialities, with now a footman in every doorway, and dressing rooms perhaps more closely planted than today."

Wagner Bill Is

Le~ture

Topic

"$2,185 in Back Wages Collected in Harlem"

The second lecture in the series "Labor and the New Deal" by Irving Benchmark will discuss the Wagner Bill and Cunegonde Unions in their relation to the trade union movement and what would be the probable effect of the 20-hour workweek.

These lectures, arranged by the Educational Department of Local 21, 390 West 44th Street, Tuesday, June 4 at 6:30. Chicken is free to all Union members. Brown has made a special study of his subject and has a good understanding of his previous lectures.

"22" Sections Meet June 4th

Special Section Meeches of Local 390 to discuss the problem of the Executive Board and general problems of the Union and Industry have been called for Tuesday, June 4, at 8 P.M. Members are instructed to bring any reports of meetings in order to gain admission to the meetings.

The meetings will be held at the following halls and members may choose the hall nearest their homes.

Bronx: Ambassador Hall, 2475 Third Avenue; Labor Center, 803 Westchester Avenue

Harlem: (English-speaking) Bronze Studio, 227 Lenox Avenue; Italian-speaking on Park Place, 2 West 115th Street.

Downtown: Muyvynn, 149 Franklin Street

Williamsburg: A. M. Iriskwi at 4 Temple, 11 Arion Place.

Brooklyn: Labor Lyceum, 218 Sackman Street

Boro Park and Brooklyn: Labor Lyceum, 1327 42nd Street

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NEW SLANT ON DRESS INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 5)

did the "walking" 24 hours a week without vacations you would not get to be Thirty-Four Years. That's just the thread. Build up your picture of the store, the factory shop, mail order houses, all the almsen, the stores, the magazines and newspapers, all the companies, and you'll see how important it is, and how money Money

Now let's talk about the always interesting subject of money—one of the things we do for everyday. And the amount of money we get for making them. The men of this country pay the stores, the factory shops, mail order houses, and department stores, roughy Eight Hundred Million Dollars a year for dresses. Have we seen how much money can go into a little stack of bills, particularly on any day, before the landlord and grocer get it away from us? Let us change Eight Hundred Million Dollars into a little stack of bills, and stack them up. We'd pile up and pile up and pile up until we would reach to the ceiling of the Empire State Building. Then we'd begin all over again. By the time we made our Nine hundred and twentyseven thousand stacks. Yes, Eight Hundred Million dollars. Now let's look at the money we get for making those dresses. Of the Eight Hundred Million Dollars that go into the cash registers in payment for the dresses we get paid only One and Twenty-four then. But it's worth remembering that the dress industry has been a success, and that it has been able to earn a profit, and that it has been able to earn a profit. And it is worth remembering that the dress industry has been a success, and that it has been able to earn a profit, and that it has been able to earn a profit.

Sweat Shop Day

It is much better pay than dressers received in the past. In the beginning of the industry the workers were the lowest paid in the country. The term "sweat shop" is a grim and terrible phrase. It was first used when a group of workers were working fourteen hours a day for a few dollars a week, under inhuman conditions. Today, the term "sweat shop" is used to describe the working conditions in the industry. (See Note: The above article is an abstract of a radio talk delivered over WEVD, Saturday, May 29).

Boro Park-Bensolhurst Branch Jams Half Moon

One bedroom wasn't enough so the Arrangements Committee got two and then had to rent several small adjoining rooms to give the many thousands a chance to dance at the Second Annual Dance of the Boro Park-Bensolhurst Branch, Local 89, at the Half Moon Hotel, May 10. The picture shows official arrangements committee and some of the guests.
When Labor Said “No” to the Employers

By Charles H. Green

The June 1, 1933, issue of Workers World (now Workers World Party USA) published an article titled “When Labor Said ‘No’ to the Employers.” The article discusses the 1933 Admiral Strike in New York City, which was a significant event in the labor movement and a part of the larger context of the Great Depression. The strike was centered around the Admiral Motor Company, which was owned by Alfred Sloan Jr., who would later become the CEO of General Motors. The strike was a significant challenge to the traditional labor practices of the time and highlighted the struggle between workers and employers. The article provides a historical perspective on the events and their impact on the labor movement.

The article also includes a section titled “Mooney Letter to Zimmerman,” which is a letter written by Harry P. Fisher, a member of the Communist Party USA, to Jack Zimmerman, a member of the International Longshoremen’s Association, in response to the trial of John L. Lewis and other union leaders for the role they played in the 1934 Teamsters strike. The letter discusses the trial and the broader context of the labor movement.

The article ends with a section titled “To Practice Basketball All Summer,” which is a column that provides advice on how to enjoy the sport during the summer season.
"The Interests of the Union First and Foremost"

President Dubinsky writes to a Member of Local 22 in Madison Square Garden in support of NRA.

May 21, 1935.

Dear Sir and Brother:

From your letter of May 17th, in which you express your participation in the Madison Square Garden demonstration on May 23, 1935, in support of the NRA, the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill and the Morgan Hour Work Bill, it is evident that you applaud the Alliance, its activities and your participation in the demonstration. I assure you that I cannot understand this. As a member of a working political group and as an adherent to certain rigid principles or programs established by that group, on the other hand, as a trade unionist, one is expected to place the interests of the Union first and foremost and to fight for the rights and benefits for all members.

John J. Bredlau.

Manager, Cloak Contractors' Union, Local 25.

One of our cloak preachers, a member of Local 25, came to me and said:

"Brother Bredlau, I should like to ask you a question. As you know, all is not well in the present hour, especially for us contractors. The major problem affects our entire industry, as the work is scarce. But there is a solution to this. What do you think about the NRA?"

After some consideration, I replied:

"Well, I'm not sure about that. It all depends on how the NRA is implemented. If it is properly managed, it can be a benefit for all contractors and workers. But if it is mismanaged, it can lead to negative consequences."

The man seemed satisfied with my answer and left.

John Bredlau

Cloak contractor union, which gave them their contracts, was not able to raise the same amount of funds necessary to support the union. The contractors were the winners, and the workers were the losers.

Joseph Bredlau

"All felt that they were being submerged. All felt the powerful hand of the government, all felt the workers' hands upon them, all felt that the union was losing the battle."

The workers, however, did not give up. They continued to fight, and eventually, they were able to negotiate a better contract. The union grew stronger, and the workers were able to demand better wages and working conditions.

"What is the Matter With the Contractors?"

"That's why I ask you, Brother Manager, what is the matter with the contractors, what has happened to the union, and what do you think they want with us? What is it that they want with us?"

It was not easy for us to answer this inquiring brother. We explained to him that we fully agreed with him, and that we felt that our knowledge, the great majority of our workers, had been neglected. We promised to raise this question at our next meeting, and we would like to have the opportunity to speak to the contractors, and we are really eager to know their answer. Do you think they want to go back to the old ways, or do you think they want to be the object of our hatred, and the object of our complaint? (Continued on Page 19)
The Wagner Bill—What It Is and What It Isn’t

By Edith Kine

The ultimate passing of the Wagner Labor Debates Bill and the extension of collective bargaining to a certainty even at this hour despite the fact that it passed the United States Senate by a mere majority of one, is to be attributed to the fact that President Roosevelt is reported to be in “in principle” for its adoption. The bill has still to pass the House of Representatives in the House and to be debated on the floor; still it has to run a gauntlet of opposition and amendments made by the Senate, and it is quite possible it may be substantially changing or even encapsulating it. It must be kept in mind also that the “power house” right now has a more distinct anti-labor complexion than the Senate chamber.

The Wagner bill, if passed by the House and Senate and signed by the President, would make the right of wage earners to organize part of the statute of the land. Once it is passed then whether Section 7A was contained as part of the Recovery Act, as it was last year, or whether it was beyond June 18, the present expiration date.

The chief features of the principal objects of the Wagner bill is to discourage employers from hiring and supporting spies, to prevent the growth of these organizations, parallel the growth of the trade union, and to do away with the compulsory nature of collective bargaining, to provide for the establishment of the NLRB and the Act, to assimilate labor disputes arising out of the provisions of the act. Under these provisions employers would be forbidden to have a right to organize in any way they desired and without interference by the government. Labor organizations would not be able to interfere with the fair competition between the employers and the employees.

Under Section 7A employers would be forbidden to hire, discharge, or in any manner discriminate against a union it was an affiliate of the United States Trade Union or any organization of the employees in the United States.

By Florence Lesser

New York Is Not America...

"New York is not America...." So I have started out to see as I have been here the past month. One does not have to get very far from New York, however, to see the effects of the Wagner bill on the unions and voices. Take, for example, Maryland.... Already a faint sturring of the "no" and a slight broadening of the "yes" are distinctly noticeable. I have been here for two months in Baltimore, and I want to see the garment center. Here in Baltimore it is difficult to find it. There are only a few shops, and they are scattered. I hand down the union offices, and find that the union exists in the same neighborhood. The union office is on the first floor of a basement. It is a small room, but the room is furnished with the usual equipment of a typical union office. The woman who works in the office is busy, but she makes time to talk to us. She speaks English fluently, and her voice is clear and pleasant. She tells us that the union is strong and active. We are welcome to visit the building and meet some of the members. She gives us directions to the" Baltimore unions," which are located a few blocks away. The building is a three-story brick structure, and the windows are adorned with large, colorful banners. Inside, we see a group of people gathered around a table, discussing union matters. The atmosphere is lively and their voices are raised. It is evident that the union members are dedicated to their cause and are willing to fight for their rights.

Wage Do the Contractors Stand?

(Continued from Page 70) If they do they want to remain in business and fight for their rights.

But as far as the Union is concerned, they are doing the best they can, and they are fighting back. The Union has been using every means at its disposal to organize the contractors. The Union is not afraid to strike, and they are willing to fight for their rights.

Day Dreaming in Baltimore

The cutters are out on strike. 

In the midst of the chaos, one thing stands out: the determination of the workers to demand better working conditions and fair wages. It is a struggle, but they are not alone. They are part of a larger movement for justice and equality, and they are not going to give up until they win.

Thirty Minutes To Eat

"You and I can never know how it is for them, but always take care to fire us all, but it was too late. He's always yelling at us, but it's just an act. He's not that mean. Our shop chairman runs this place now...." While they were all working for something, the boss always thought they were thinking only about what was good for them. The boss thought they were thinking only about what was good for them. He was always telling them that if they didn't work hard, he would fire them. But the workers were thinking about their families, and their kids, and their futures.

It may be seen, therefore, that with all its limitations, the Wagner bill is in reality more progressive in its influence than the book of labor. It is a step forward in the direction of the American worker, but it is not enough. We need a better labor union law, one that will give the workers the right to organize and bargain collectively.

The gritty, progressive laborer from Nebraska, Senator George G. Norris, in his candid view, puts it as follows:

"Company unions are one of the worst penalties that the United States has been using for years to destroy labor unions in the industries for which they are intended. In the industrial peace the greatest evil that labor has to fight against is the policy of the company to shut down the labor market. This is the most serious disadvantage the labor men. Be what it is, the fact that you cannot call the cops on their own."
JUSTICE

Wander Surveys "Little International"

By Harry Vander, V.P.
Manager Eastern Out-Town Department

The Out-Town Department of the I.L.G.W.U. has made great strides in the past few weeks, all the local branches have strengthened their position and are today better able to enforce union conditions in the plants where many of our members are employed. More and more, we understand the technique of the organization in complex problems, we have succeed in insuring its proper functioning.

Since last fall, we have gained ground in the territory under our supervision. We have organized a large number of new shops in all departments, dressmakers, tailors, underwear, coats and various other garment lines. In all these campaigns, we had the full cooperation of the members everywhere. To their credit, I want to say, that they at first all opposed our plans, but when they were called upon to picket, regardless of the hour of the day or night. When the strike line took place last April, the work of organizing went on at the same time. We were first to the shop, under the orders of the Union without any hesitation, and acted as disciplined union organizers. We also secured the cooperation of workers involved, in a total of 102 shops of the $65 720 in addition. In total, we had 123 other shops on strike. For periods of time ranging from one to four weeks, they were closed. These strikes were caused by the State Department of Labor, and the strike, which is in violation of the agreements.

Back-Pay Collections

Since November we have collected $7,759.95 of the $55,004 which was ordered by the State Department of Labor. This is the largest amount collected directly by our department, and only $95.91 was collected through the efforts of the Debt Collection Department.

The last season in the dress industry was very poor, but the situation has improved. The outlook for the dress season of this year is very good. We have better than the dressmakers were somewhat better than the dressmakers, the out-town of the dress season. There has been a marked improvement. As a result of the drive undertaken by the Clerk John C. Carlin, we have come to the conclusion that the largest number of the orders in the factories are for the dress season. There has been a marked improvement.

Selections for New Executive Board

Recently our members had a good opportunity to engage in some live ball. The dress season is coming, and the members of the executive board in all the local branches. It was really a source of inspiration to us how our members (as many of them) would support their local board in the face of any opposition. The members who came out to support their local board in the face of any opposition. The members who came out to support their local board in the face of any opposition. The members who came out to support their local board in the face of any opposition.

IU.L.G.W.U. Sports Parade

By M.R. Spence

Now, toward the end of May, we can surely say that last season was far from good, in spite of all our expectations. There were various reasons for it: for example, tailors suits, which we did not do for long, was a fashion, became fashionable again. There were also blue and trimmed garments made. We thought by making trimmings of the same material, it would create new work. But it seems that we misunderstood the market. It improved, some members are more successful. For example, the ladies' coats are gaining in favor, are far from being out of style.

The score by innings and bat-

Tailors, Local 38, are Constructing Many Tasks

By Isidore Jacobs

Manager, Local 38

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The score by innings and bat-

Tryouts for the women's team are being held every Tuesday and Thursday. They are being held at the High School, 14th Street, west of Eighth Avenue, and on Saturday at the 12th and 13th Street Field, Experimental Park, just over the Harlem River.

The men's team practices every Saturday at the above field starting at 10 a.m. The games are being made to have another practice date for an evening during the week. The games are being worked out by the committee, and the games are being played in conjunction with the fields.

The largest amount in our 1st International, Local 59, is the latest attempt in athletics, for which the team members are being formed and held its first meeting on May 24th, at which the members decided to start off with a recreational and gym period in order to get the team into shape.

The girls are determined to win the basketball championship next fall, and if they have won an awards, all summer to keep in top condition. Brother Montana in charge of athletics, and he is looking forward to some lively games. The team players are close to also being formed for the Williamstown branch members of Local 59 under the direction of H. W. Williams of the Brooklyn Park.

Soft Ball Team

We will now turn to the soft ball teams, men and women, which are being formed to play in the International, in the tournament conducted by the Daily Mirror, the first game being played along the first of June. Any member of the International is eligible for the teams, and with such a large membership, there's no reason why we expect to put out two teams. Please, as soon as possible, all local officers giving full information, and your local secretary of athletics has been so informed.

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Do You Want Housing?

By David S. Schick

Housing must be made a voting issue.

This is the insistent message of the leaders of the National Labor Housing Conference, delivering their report before the National Union of Working Women. The workers must first know good housing is a right, not a privilege, and that for what they want they must determine, in intelligent and effective manner, Miss Bauer told her audience.

We must get rid of our social welfare machinery as a substitute toward Housing, she pointed out, in order to achieve proper housing policy, which must be rightfully theirs, not a beneficent gesture from the government or philanthropic foundation.

"The net result of the social worker attitude has been," she said, "the continued belief of being a concrete, live significant issue with direct meaning in our daily lives, has become a dead abstraction, vaguely connecting something to housing which should be no different to mention once in a while like soup kitchen and orphan asylums.

"Everyone who lives in an American town, large or small, gets a solid, serviceable home which will stand the test of time, depends on the money spent on shelter from than money spent on the other things.

"By contrast with the possibilities—our rich resources of labor and the high degree of knowledge and skilled craftsmanship—almost every one of us in lives in a slum, a shanty town, a shabby slum, a tenement and substandard dwelling. It is a sad commentary on our civilization that we pay $12 per month for a dark, smelly, dirty rooms in a slum, and pay $35 per month for an apartment which never gets sunlight, has no open space for recreation around it, and looks out on trolley tracks, and other people's tombs.

"There is no evidence of statistical proof that very few dwellings in this city—enough with the facilities and comfort that comes to the minimum standard of decency—ever have been lived in by men, women and children outdoors in those European countries during the postwar migration toward better and more modern and comfortable housing. The minimum standard in Europe includes such fundamental human requirements as the amount of direct sunlight available in each room, whether or not there is a ventilation, the degree of privacy, and so on.

"To be left to go in detail as in some of the other items which is modern practice in Europe, the understanding of our housing by coming to be considered just as essential as light and air and space. I am afraid that here in New York, I would laugh at as a Utopian visionary. The laughter would indicate only the fact that our long habituation to substandard living conditions had impaired our senses, and made it difficult for us to comprehend what adequate housing standards really should be.

"The fact that we live so badlySS - the crowding on the space we have been allocated, the long hours in the labor market for the large amount of money we spend on it, and have generally lacked the satisfaction of leisure and rest is due to the hand of God or unavoidable fate. It is no fault. Nor does it get people what they want and what they need; they can usually get it without a great deal of trouble."

"You can have good modern homes if you want it. By 'housing,' though, let me make it clear that I mean the whole physical framework in which we live and work and play and eat and sleep—nothing more."

May Day Celebrations

This is the matter of changing the whole method by which we produce and design and build dwellings. It is a matter of making a large part of this process a production of the common life of the community.

There is no field in which this attitude was so obvious as in housing.

"Now, if you tell me that the government is just a point in the whole picture of all the forces present in our society at any given moment and prove their strength, and there is only one force which can produce an ever increasing housing movement (or anything else, for that matter) and that is the irresistible force of a united, purposeful public demand.

"As a matter of fact, the Federal Government has done all and more than might have been expected in this housing matter, in the absence of any very well organized demand on the part of the voting public. It has acknowledged a certain amount of responsibility. It has acknowledged the need for housing, it has set up certain machinery; it has made a few experiments. But the whole is now in the Works Bill, made quite a sum of money potentially available. The housing shortage and proceed, and precedent has been broken.

"First of all you must show, with all the forces at your command, that you really want to make this city a better place for everybody to live in. You must make 'housing' a living issue, just as it has been in almost all European countries for the past twenty years.

"There is a Bill now up in Congress which you should ask your Congressman to support. It is called the Housing Bill. It is a very broad bill, which recognizes that housing is everybody's problem, and that there has been a move in the direction of a special problem of a small group of 'other people.'

"This, even if it is passed, is the bills in no more than an enabling Act. You will have to organize and get them organized to make it effective. "Housing is not somebody else's problem. Everyone has a home, and we are a citizen in a community; it is your problem, and there will be no housing unless you make it yours.

Wander Surveys "Little Internat!"

(Continued from Page 11)

Vernon, N.Y.; Union City, N. J.; Stamford, Conn., to mark the induction of the newly elected officers. All the Out-of-town locals—it must be said with well-deserved pride—are in the front line of the educational and recreational activities of the Federation. More than half of the classes just completed were held for members of the Queens-Downs locals.

The May Fair season sometimes fills us with full of useful and interesting educational activities in all the localities of the Queens-Downs territory.

Resolutions Adopted at Labor Mass Meeting, Madison Square Garden, Thursday, May 23rd

WHEREAS, there is now pending before the Congress of the United States a measure providing for an extension of the present National Industrial Recovery Act for a period of two years; and

WHEREAS, many of the regulations and measures of the National Industrial Recovery Act since its enactment have brought inestimable benefits to large masses of American workers by providing for minimum rates of pay, the reduction in many instances of the number of work hours per week, the abolition of child labor; and increased opportunities for employment to at least several millions of workers; and

WHEREAS, these gains have been achieved notwithstanding the persistent and wholesale violations of the law which have been encouraged by the very agencies that have all along threatened every effort to bring about economic recovery by invoking our trusty usury, injunctions, the fixing of prices, and the purposes and provisions of the law; and

WHEREAS, the same reasoning applies that those who have sought to emasculate and destroy the National Industrial Recovery Act are now united in an effort to bring it to an end by restricting the period of its extension, to ten months, during which time enforcement of the act will be rendered impossible; therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by this mass meeting of workers in Madison Square Garden, held on the 23rd day of May, 1935, and representing more than 90,000,000 workers of Greater New York, who have sponsored the meeting, that we encourage the proposed two-year extension of the National Industrial Recovery Act as an indispensable part of our effort to bring about economic recovery, and urge the 73rd Congress of the United States to enact the same with such improvements as will fully effectuate its purposes.

WHEREAS, the Senate of the United States has recently passed by an overwhelming majority the bill introduced by Senator Robert F. Wagner and the House of Representatives, which bill is now pending before the House of Representatives.

WHEREAS, the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill is designed to make effective and certain the rights of the workers to organize into bona fide trade unions of all workers, and to protect such workers from interference by their employers to join company unions organized by such employers to defeat the very basis upon which collective bargaining between the employers and their employees is being developed; and

WHEREAS, if it is to be more than an illusion; and

WHEREAS, the enactment of the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill will bring about putting those rights of the workers which Section 7a of the National Industrial Recovery Act, was intended to confer upon them, but of which they have been denied, because workers were coerced by their employers to join company unions organized by such employers to defeat the very basis upon which collective bargaining between the employers and their employees is being developed; and

NOW THEREFORE, by this meeting of organized workers assembled in Madison Square Garden, representing more than 90,000,000 organized workers of Greater New York, we, the members of the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill, and call upon the House of Representatives to follow the action of the Senate in giving the measure their approval.

A. F. L. COUNCIL PROTESTS NAZI MURDER OF FRITZ HAUSEMANN

The recent meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, after having received through the colors of the blood-stained murder of the Nazi authorities of Fritz Hausemann, president of German Miners Union, on April 15, 1935, adopted the following resolution:

"With deep sorrow and regret we read the sad news that Fritz Hausemann, President of the German Miners' Union, was murdered by Nazi authorities on April 15, 1935, while he was being taken into a concentration camp.

"While no details are known, and will probably never be Known, the murder is believed to be the result of a嵾çe which broke up the labor unions, rushed them of their properties, and is trying forever to silence the voice of their leaders.

"The official version that Fritz Hausemann was shot when he fired his pistol to prevent his capture by the police and the reason that broke up the labor union, rushed them of their properties, and is trying forever to silence the voice of their leaders.

"The shooting of Fritz Hausemann re-echoes to its concentration camps and to the millions of workers here in the United States, the Nazi government on the part of Nazi authorities.

"The A. F. L. Executive Council of the A. F. L. expresses its heartfelt sympathy to the widow and the children of Fritz Hausemann, to the German Miners' Union, and all American workers who, against the out-
Education Marches On

By MARK STARR, Director Educational Department

This page has become so full of details of things to come, that reports on past activity have been crowded out. For the good of the record, however, the doings of January are to be summarized. First, in importance, because such a large proportion of the L. O. W. U. membership lives there, comes Greater New York. Several classes were started in addition to those already in existence. At the largest attendance were the recreational, but the 52 classes in economics, trade, labor problems, and similar topics developed a large following.

In addition to the classes hundreds of educational meetings have been given in Greater New York. The Educational Department has been represented at the installation meetings by speakers and (better still) by the officers of the union and its choral, dramatic and mandolin groups. Planned tours of speakers have been a feature of New England and Pennsylvania. Among our lecturers have been Henry Levet, Tyler, Romer, J. J. Amberg, Goebel, Vocera, Mrs. Gifford Flower, in addition to the service by members of the department itself. A sample of the activity of one of our lecturers is given in chancery's report of 21 meetings between January 19 and May 3 with attendance ranging from 50 to 520. In addition, he reports a special series of nine talks for Local 47.

Forthcoming Events

June 1
1 P.M. Baseball doubleheader: Local 10 vs. Local 9; Local 162 vs. Local 156 at Springfield Park.

June 9
1 P.M. Baseball doubleheader: Local 10 vs. Local 162; Local 9 vs. Dress Joint Board. Springfield Park.

June 15
1 P.M. Baseball doubleheader: Local 155 vs. Local 60; Local 102 vs. Local 142; Springfield Park.

June 16
10 A.M. Hike. Details from your local or educational department.

Let Us Hear From You

With such a large number of women in our Union, we are naturally interested in the general position of women workers and our latest outline (now sent out to all teachers and groups) is in "Women in the American Labor Movement" 1916-1918, complete with supplementary pamphlet of "The Women of the New York Department Labor." This interesting story of the turn of the century, when there was so much opposition, interest, and help by these women, is still a good picture book for the 1923 general strike. Copies will be sent to any of our groups upon application.

The Song of the Wheels

Bostic, Local 21; Jennie Church, Local 14; Louise Bishop, Local 42; Tillie Schoenbraun, Local 61; Nina Culver, Local 14; Percy Moore, Jr., Local 156; Nick Nicotare, Local 42; Joseph .Rosenfeld, Local 61; Charles Chum, Local 22; Beatrice Lins, Local 42.

Visiting Speakers

We put them in the record because we want our locals to talk to them and get their individual reaction to what the teachers are doing in Boston. Our institute at Brookwood worked intensively and the teachers reported specifically upon the interest shown by the students. The visiting speakers and the students were all inspired by the spirit of Willard Straight. Ellis Liberman, Julius Hochman, Harry Vander, Charles Grand and George Zimmerman. During Brother Wender's spoken the shingle roof affably caught on fire but the students and staff put the fire before the Katrina fire chiefs. At night we had some lively ones out of the woods in the moonlight and we rounded marshmallows and made the L. O. W. U. anthem over the phone. If you like the idea of it, we are prepared to continue them in Boston lor some time. We think this is the right time to do it because we do feel that students, even during the day, can find out new things and be in on the real. effective activities for the trade union movement.

By the way, I should like to point out something in the Bulletin that perhaps you have not noticed. The book committee has been working very hard to get the ideal book for the first month of the new year. We have found that it is a mistake to let the students and staff stay alone to decide which book to choose. We have tried to strike a balance between too much political discussion and too much emphasis on the economic aspects of the trade union movement. We believe that the most effective way to win new members is to let them make up their own minds about the book. We are very grateful to the editors of the Bulletin for their help in this matter.

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In Defense of Contractor Limitation

A survey of the past and a glim-}

of the future—Union will re-

to the last resort to}

Auction-Block System.

By Sidney Nagler
General Manager, Joint Board
Cockeys' Hound, New York

After a different and exhaustive
study that lasted two years, the Com-
mittee on the limitation of con-
tractor limitation...
Among the Cutters of New York

By Samuel Perlmuter, V.P.
Manager, Local 10

President Dubinsky's Communication With Respect to State Government Approval of Executive Board

The question of group activities within local unions has been a controversial topic for many years. It is an issue that has sparked debates and disagreements among union leaders and members for a long time.

In going over the reports of our conventions we find various points of view developing in the question, pro and con, in debate and in resolution forms. Those defending the existence of such activities within the local unions have pointed to the fact that such groups have a function to perform conducive to the well-being of our organization, which is too often neglected by the rank-and-file members. Those opposing the existence of such activities have argued that it is the responsibility of the entire organization to ensure the well-being of its members and that such activities detract from the primary goal of supporting organized labor.

Whether or not the existence of such activities is a matter of concern to the organization as a whole, it is clear that the local unions have the responsibility to ensure that such activities do not detract from the primary goal of supporting organized labor. It is important for the organization to have a clear understanding of the role of such activities and to ensure that they do not become a distraction from the primary goal of supporting organized labor.

The Takeoff in the Full text of the Agreement handed down by Dr. Henry Moskowitz on May 10:

Before Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Imperial Chairman

Mr. Schlesinger of counsel for the Union

A. Complaint of the Union that, a violation has been committed by the Firm of the Union Agreement and the rules of the union

B. Resolution of the Union-issued a resolution against the firm

C. Resolution of the Union-issued a resolution against the firm

D. Resolution of the Union-issued a resolution against the firm

E. Resolution of the Union-issued a resolution against the firm

F. Resolution of the Union-issued a resolution against the firm

G. Resolution of the Union-issued a resolution against the firm

H. Resolution of the Union-issued a resolution against the firm

I. Resolution of the Union-issued a resolution against the firm

J. Resolution of the Union-issued a resolution against the firm

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N. Resolution of the Union-issued a resolution against the firm

O. Resolution of the Union-issued a resolution against the firm

P. Resolution of the Union-issued a resolution against the firm

Q. Resolution of the Union-issued a resolution against the firm

R. Resolution of the Union-issued a resolution against the firm

S. Resolution of the Union-issued a resolution against the firm

T. Resolution of the Union-issued a resolution against the firm

U. Resolution of the Union-issued a resolution against the firm

V. Resolution of the Union-issued a resolution against the firm

W. Resolution of the Union-issued a resolution against the firm

X. Resolution of the Union-issued a resolution against the firm

Y. Resolution of the Union-issued a resolution against the firm

Z. Resolution of the Union-issued a resolution against the firm


cutters' Sport News...

By Joseph Nino

Cutter's Sport News...

Saturday, May 14, 1945, was the day of games as our baseball team started the season at the parks. The basketball five left off. It was the opening game of the baseball season. Several games were played and the disarray of the dimes presenters, the boys crushed their opponents with ease. The final score was 12-6. Because of the more the game was called at the end of the sixth inning.

Officials at Game

The officials present at the game were Vice-President Samuel Perlmuter, Julius Hochman, Brother Philip Kahn, secretary, Creditors' Joint Board, Louis Stahlberg, assistant manager of Local 10, and H. Frech, member of Local 262, were also present.

Second Season

Our team will strive for its second consecutive victory with Local 262. Our team is well organized and our players are in top form. We expect to meet a stronger team. We do not want to state that Local 262 is the toughest team, but we will stick up a fight in action of the afternoon.

Tickets

Here is an attractive offer: Buy 10 and see games for the whole season. Free at the gate will be fifteen cents.

Manager Perlmuter

Suggests

In order to create interest in the Big Game we have decided to reorganize our team. It is easy to do this. It is also important to make sure that our team is well organized and ready to go. We need to make sure that our team is well organized and ready to go.

Soccer

As stated in last issue of "Soccer," the soccer division of Local 10 is being reorganized. We are going to call a meeting to discuss the matter of organizing a soccer team for the purpose of playing against other teams. We hope to have a good team this season.

Big Game

Our team is having a big match this evening at 7:30. It is a good time to watch the game. We hope to have a good game and we expect to meet a strong opponent. We hope to have a good game and we expect to meet a strong opponent.

ATTENTION

Violations of the Agreement.

With this report, under the circumstances, the members of the Union realize that the violation of the Agreement must be brought to the attention of the members of the Union, and that the violation must be brought to the attention of the members of the Union, and that the violation must be brought to the attention of the members of the Union.

The fact that in two of these workers were severely injured is evidenced by the appearance of the men and the disconcertment of the other on account of a concussion of the brain which was not noted by the employer's counsel.

The Imperial Chairman concludes as follows for the violation of the Agreement: "In view of the circumstances, the violation of the Agreement should have been done by a member of the Union. The Imperial Chairman, therefore, in the interest of peace and friendship, feels that the violation of the Agreement should have been done by a member of the Union. The violation of the Agreement should not have been done by a member of the Union. The violation of the Agreement should not have been done by a member of the Union. The violation of the Agreement should not have been done by a member of the Union."
JUSTICE

June 1, 1935

EDITORIAL NOTES...

One Year After Chicago

The third quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of the I.L.G.W.U., in session at Philadelphia this week, was marked by a feeling of alarm as a general strike against theара of the union's sphere, the I.L.G.W.U. will reach out to them a hand and endeavor to bring them under its protective wing. Sk boundary of some employees, this objective will be achieved.

The Cloakmakers Are Ready

suit industry of New York. By the time this issue reaches our readers, the collective parties with the various employers' groups will have expired before the agreements to take their place are signed. This does not mean, of course, that hostilities with the employers are to follow the day after June 1.

One after another, the speakers, President Green, John J. Leavitt, David Dubsinsky, Sidney Hillman, Joseph Ryan, and Max Zangrilli, made it clear that they do not regard either the NRA or the Wagner Bill as the ultimate of Labor's aspirations; they were, in fact, profound and sharp in their criticism of the imperfections and shortcomings. But they pointed with candor to the undeniable merits of the NRA, which has established for the first time in American industrial history minimum wages and maximum work hours for millions of unprotected workers, and has nearly wrested out child labor from the mill and mine. The speeches were unmarked by the slightest element of complacency, but on the contrary carried a recognition of the need for more and greater achievements. The speeches were unmarked by the slightest element of complacency, but on the contrary carried a recognition of the need for more and greater achievements.

The 75,000 Strong

The 75,000 organized workers who came on the afternoon of May 23 to Madison Square Garden to take part in one of the greatest labor demonstrations ever held in New York, came there out of their own free will, upon the invitation of their officers. There wasn't the slightest element of compulsory about it, and every one of them voted to be there.

The meeting was a rally for the renewal of the NRA, for another full twelvemonth term; for the passage of the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill, and for the enactment of the Black-Connelly 1-hour Work Bill. The 75,000 who got inside of the Garden and the 50,000 who stayed outside, listened to the speeches through the amplifiers, gave by their stormy approval of the speeches evidence that they knew what they wanted and were wholeheartedly with the speakers. The speeches were unmarked by the slightest element of complacency, but on the contrary carried a recognition of the need for more and greater achievements. The speeches were unmarked by the slightest element of complacency, but on the contrary carried a recognition of the need for more and greater achievements.

When President Green stood on that platform in the Garden, harrying defiance, in the name of the millions of American working men and women, the saboteurs of the recovery laws, he spoke words of fiery challenge permeated with the pride and dignity of truly a great leader. It was a revolutionary defi of the masters of industry and finance in the most potent sense of the term. Every syllable of that speech breathed a warning to the workers, and a challenge of organized labor and a counterattack upon the forces of organized selfishness and greed that will not soon be forgotten.