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

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

Brief Note Reports Union Scoring Throrous Victory —Cock Pact Stands

A wire from Brother I. Lazar, manager of the Los Angeles Joint Board, has come up to prove, incidentally, that the general stoppage in the dress industry, begun under the leadership of the board on June 6, has already resulted in 46 out of the 66 dress firms in the Los Angeles market settling union agreements. The membership of Los Angeles is elected with a board of careful selection. Little doubt exists that the rest of the industry will be brought up in short time.

The individual cloak firms which have failed to conform to the collective contract, signed three weeks ago between the Cloakers’ Union of Los Angeles and the three cloak employers’ associations, are being attended to now. Manager B. R. Wiseman, through a wire registration of all shops and their employees. More drastic action will be taken at once should the recalcitrant employers insist on continuing their anti-union tactics.

Chicago I.L.G.W.U. Officers Killed in Auto Accident

Myer Borestein, chairman of the Chicago Joint Board of the I.L.G.W.U., and Nathan Wilmensky, business agent of the Dress Division of the same organization, met an untimely death in an automobile accident early Saturday morning, June 8, near La Grange, Ill. Borestein and Wilmensky left Chicago, after midnight on Sunday for New York, vacation-bound. Apparently, Borestein, who was at the wheel, fell asleep and his car careened from the highway. He hit a telegraph pole, smashed it and then struck a tree. Both men were instantly killed.

Vice-President Bielski, when notified of the tragedy by the Associated Press, left immediately for the scene of the accident to identify the bodies. The Ziegler Board of Chicago made arrangements at a special meeting held on Monday morning, June 9, for a public funeral. Both Borestein and Wilmensky were veterans in the I.L.G.W.U.

The funeral, which was attended by thousands of Chicago members of the I.L.G.W.U., took place Tuesday, June 11, from the headquarters of the Joint Board. President Dubinsky sent a message of profound condolences in the name of the I.L.G.W.U.

Both were married and have three and two children, respectively.

Kansas City City Cotton Dress Bosses Raise Week to 40 Hours

A meeting of 400 dress workers, on Friday evening, June 7, in Kansas City, Mo., exploded vituperatively remarks by L. O. W. U. Midwestern Representative Merle Steinberg, as he scored the action of several local cotton dress manufacturers who had ordered an increase of work-hours from 29 to 40 and stopped paying the former code minimum of $13 per week.

Kansas City is a non-union garment stronghold, where the I.L.G.W.U. has been battling for the past three years to eliminate exploitation in the shops and to bring about uniform and humane working conditions. In the crowd that came to the meeting that Friday night, not less than 150 were non-union people and many of them declared readiness to join the organization with alacrity.

Local 122 Settles Skirmish With Princess Company By Arbitration

The first without causal of an attempt of an employer in the women’s garment trades to cut prices or lengthen workhours, subsequent to the Supreme Court decision on the NRA, took place in Atlanta, Ga., when the Princess Manufacturing Co., makers of dresses, offered on May 29 a reduction of 20% on prices paid to all workers employed in their plant.

The reply of the workers was a strike, and so effectively did they strike that within twenty-four hours the firm was forced to accept a proposal for arbitration. The arbitrating board consisted of two dress employers, two union members, namely, Mary Rogers, shop steward, and Mrs. Josie Smith, and Henry J. Gillman agreed upon as umpire. The board voted that the firm concedes to pay the same rate of $1.80 per day for the cotton batiste division, and provided that the agreement cease and desist and that the arbitrator would undertake to arrive at a fair rate of pay.

While the strike lasted, public opinion in Atlanta was lined up favorably in behalf of the workers whose right, in behalf of NRA standards, was upheld as a demesne measure to halt abatement of work conditions in that city.

THE OLD PIRATE IS AT IT AGAIN!

As Blue Eagle Is Carried Off To Final Rest
By Harry Greenberg, V.P.
Manager, Local 91

On June 9, a meeting of major import for Local 91 was held in Webster Hall, New York, in which the local was one of the monthly sectional meetings of the children's dressmakers' organization. What gave the meeting its importance, however, was the fact that it was the first sectional meeting of Local 91 since the Supreme Court N.R.A. decision and that President Harry Dubskey appeared before the meeting to state, in unmitigated terms, what the position of the I.O.G.W. was in the present moment of crisis.

The reaction of the membership to the presidential address was entirely a healthy one. The meeting hall was packed to “standing room only.” About 1,500 workers were present, having traveled through an annoying rain storm to hear Dubskey, and the weather was the Supreme Court decision and was due to disappear.

For several weeks the Union has been in a state of anti-productive depression due to the expiration of the agreement on October 1. The membership has been repeatedly called upon to hold itself in readiness to take a strike to obtain better demands. The speech: "One Week's Variation with Pay!" has been carried to the heart of the membership.

This meeting, where President Dubskey spoke, was a test of the morale of the members under the present membership.

Dubskey Sounds Clarion

The historic call of President Dubskey's forceful and unequivocal address, "The International is firmly established on the soil of the United States and is based on the ground to the arithmetic of the employer, workers was applauded over and over again, and the understanding and the fullness of its challenge to the employers, producers and manufacturers was not lost on those who know where we stand. Their hope is that the workers in the industry will support and sustain this call of their leaders. The decisive force in this battle will be the resolve of the workers themselves.

The address called to the membership as a call to action; and they answered. They answered with history, with hot blood and happy confidence. To those who understand Italian, a young man named Arturo Giovanii of the Lincoln branch of the I.O.G.W. "The tone in his speech had an electrifying effect upon those present. And if there were any to whom neither English nor Italian was familiar, they also cheered, for the spirit of confidence, of readiness to strike at all times, was universally felt—a thoroughly understood.

Greenberg Pledges Support for locals 791

Speaking on behalf of the entire local, the manager declared that the members would rally their support and back to the challenge of the I.O.G.W. Indeed, he said, the meeting was evidence of the thorough concurrence in the interest of the 791.

2 More Locals In Out-Of-Work District Council

At the last meeting of the District Council of the Out-Of-Work Department, which took place on the evening of May 24th, in the Council Room of the F. L. O. W. building, Vice-President Harry Winder, manager of the Department, a member of Locals 16, 148, 151, 151, Bays募集资金, K. J., and Local 148, of Fairunsch, K. J., was added to the membership of the District Council. Harry Friedman and Roman Cordellini were seated as respective delegates to these two locals by unanimous consent.

Local 160 controls two shops, the Madison, manufacturers of shirts, and the Superior Print Cut Co. Brother Jack Nienhuis was elected to office in charge of the local.

Local 161 controls three white goods and one seating apparatus section. Norris Nacham in the organizer in charge.

Other delegates to the District Council, seated at the May 24 meeting were: Bero Longabucco, of Local 160, M. Vernon, president of Local 144, N. Zabriskie, of Local 144, Newark, and A. Glouster, of Local 146, Union City, New Jersey.

To facilitate the entrance of the 791 employees into the Union, the special initiation fee of $5.00 was waived.

On Monday, June 3, a meeting of about 200 shoe workers, membership unknown, was held in the local union hall. The meeting was called by the local union officials in an effort to find out whether or not the employer would agree to the 791 employees in this department.

The meeting was strongly attended. There were no less than one hundred members present. The meeting was conducted in an organized effort, however, the committee in charge was present.

The meeting was attended by President Dubskey, and members of the committee engaged for the task.

A relief fund to aid workers members over financial hardship has been raised by Local 91. The basic fund was raised from a special issue of the local's own publication, "Our Aim."

The fund has since been increased by the contribution of one hour's work by new members, by the voluntary contributions of the local union, part of the members of the 791 were also present to the local and to the executive board.

Hundreds of new members have received the call of membership and have undertaken to meet the challenge of the great national organization.

By Bernard Shanes

General Organizer, I.O.G.W.

The contract with the Montreal clock manufacturers expires on July 1, next. During this year, several problems have developed in the industry, and the parties have concern in the old pact which need adjustment in the forthcoming contract.

One of these problems is the equalization of work conditions and wages in the local market and in the provinces.

A great deal has already been accomplished along this line in the local shops. There are still a number of shops, however, which need some adjustment. The situation is critical in the suburbs of the city where the workers and poverty of the employees are French Canadian. These factories are making a very cheap line of clocks. They are making the work so poorly, however, that they are becoming a nuisance to the standards prevailing in the union shops.

We are now conducting a campaign to organize these factories and we have been partially successful in many of them. The present number of organized factories in this field, however, is of course very small, and some way, had therefore, to be found to stem the wave of cheap-grade competition emanating from these factories. As a result of the efforts of the government of Quebec recently passed legislation that makes it impossible to manufacture under union contracts. According to this law, if the contract is signed in between a union and manufacturer who represent a preponderant majority of the trade, the manufacturer is obliged to make a cash payment of $5.00 for each hour's time of such a contract becomes effective. The law is severe and are made wholly without any payment in the industry, whether union or nonunion, can be enforced, only union employers and representatives of the Union. In this way, it is hoped to be able to assist the enforcement of the contract.

Contract Registration Demanded

The Montreal General Council there-fore decided that when placing new shops under registration in the near future, we shall demand the registration of our organization only.

We are on the move and we are well prepared to take the lead in this drive. For the benefit of all the workers, we are on the move.

New Organizer in Charge

For a time we were left without an organizer. But the moment a new organizer stepped over the threshold of the local, the work of the other began to take shape. He is now on the job, and although we have no complete list of the members, we have been given a report of the number of new members who have joined us. It is a most encouraging report.

We feel that the organization of the Montreal clock factories is in a very healthy condition and that we are moving ahead at a steady pace.
"Justice"

New Officers in New Home

By a Staff Reporter

"... In the beginning, the Court and Braemore Workers' Union, Local 22, has moved into its
new quarters at 36 Fifth Ave-
new, New York, which were "house
warming," and which were unveiled in con-
nection with the installation of the
newly elected directorate of the

Local 22, in less than two
years, has reached the status of a
Brother Abraham Snyder, local
manager, who is assisted by bass
and tenor, and with the membership of twenty-five hundred
members with one of the finest choral groups in the business world.

The Dunboyke Officials at Installation Ceremony

Proceeded by mass singing of union songs, the installation cere-
mony was opened with speeches in
the chair. President David Dun-
boyke was the only speaker. He
said, among other things: "To think
that we have now hundreds of thousands of workers protected by
labour agreements and by the
strength of our trade union move-
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The Problem of Outside Factories

The Supreme Court of the United States has never been too friendly to unions. On one occasion the Court ruled adversely in the matter of the Railways Pension Act, and said that it could not be forced by Congress to set up a pension system for its employees.

Nevertheless, the announcement of the NRA by the Supreme Court may be said to have rendered the workers of the country a service in the sense of opening their eyes. Even the most backward agency cannot now fail to see that he cannot depend on the government for any other assistance.

Now that the NRA has been definitely abolished, the wage cuts and increased hours have become a reality, it is possible to look for a larger and more general boycott of their goods.

The NRA was primarily beneficial to the unorganized and unprotected industries and the coal fields. These were the first to feel the effects of the depression. The codes helped to reduce the hours and shorten the hours of the individual worker, and to set up minimum wages. Now, though, it cannot be disputed that in most cases the minimums required to be set up have become the maximum, nevertheless this minimum enabled the worker to live, and to realize that his income was going to be, and enabled him to a certain degree to maintain the prosperity of the preceding years.

In organized industries, the situation with respect to minimums and hours was different. Although it is generally conceded that the working conditions were far below union minimums, nevertheless, it is a fact that the minimums were not enforced, and that the agreements superseded those of the code. It was not enforced by the States, and its enforcement is left to the discretion of the NRA constitutes a serious menace for the individual worker. In this respect it is one of the centers about which the out-of-town factories in that part of the country.

We have already had ample evidence in the newspapers that the Supreme Court's decision has tended to break down the standards set up by the NRA despite the assurance of employers and employees associations to the contrary. Such action on the part of the different manufacturers, even though after New York employers the opportunity is raise to the standards of our town competition, and they in turn will try to use this issue as an excuse to increase their work and reduce or raise their production and reduce or raise their production.

Among the Underwear Workers, Local 62

By Samuel Shore
Manager, Local 62

I.L.G.W.U. Auditing Staff, Bus. G-Group

By Simon L. Hamburger
General Auditor, I.L.G.W.U.

With the I.L.G.W.U. Victory Song sung as a challenge to that notorious sweatshopkeeper, Forest City Manufacturing Company, the members of Boston Dressmaker Local 122, their friends and relatives, witnessed one of the most inspiring moments in the history of St. Louis trade unionism. The event took place on the evening of May 17.

The installation signalized the official appearance of a new organization that the workers have formed in the Garment District here in St. Louis. The new group, consisting of 46 girls and their maids, costumed in a dazzling white and gold, saluted the color of the International.

Miss Alice Wilson, who has been promised to attend the strike against the Forest City Manufacturing Company, was installed as the new president of Local 122.

This gaudy but impressive start only foretold the 停止

Work Expands

With the "New Deal" period which began in 1933, and brought about a rapid increase in membership in the New York locals and the chartering of new locals throughout the country, it became necessary to enlarge the auditing staff. It was impossible at that time for the writer personally to install our system of keeping books and records in newly chartered locals at a distance from New York, and we therefo..., a list of instructions which were forwarded to the new locals. We had hoped that some day we would be able to visit these new locals, and to guide them toward the right road, or our instructions had been properly carried out. In the meantime, statistical and data were collected and distributed and other records which each local was requested to keep and service as our only guides.

Growth and Development

The Finance Department of the General Office was also confronted with new problems, and, as it under the supervision of the Auditing Department, we had to give this matter special attention. The results of these investigations are, besides, always being made available to the locals in conferences of the provision of the constitution.

The writer has just returned from a Western trip, during which he reviewed the records of the following-town boards and locals were audited:

Chicago Joint Board; Cleveland Joint Board; St. Louis Joint Board; Kansas City Joint Board; Local 41; Local 26.

A telegram of congratulations from EMMA Phillips, of St. Louis, who has been doing splendid work in organizing in Dallas, was read.

Cincinnati; Local 76, Toledo, Ohio; Local 76, Pittsburgh; Local 62, Allentown, Pa.; Local 26, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Local 20, Lancaster, Pa.; Local 115, Cincinnati, Ohio; Local 76, Buffalo, N.Y.; Local 187, Racine, Wis.; Local 20, Milwaukee, Wis.; Local 20, Detroit, Mich.; Local 20, Minneapolis, Minn.

Branch Formed in Chicago

Some of these locals do not have offices, and instead of meeting in rooms, they are therefore obliged to use their meeting rooms or homes for these meetings. In some cases, the halls of the building would have to be used for these meetings—halls that in the old days were the hotbed of the union movement.

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Thousands Pour Out For June 8 Parade

Songs, Slogans
Enliven Parade

Special songs and slogans written for the June 8 parade and demonstration proved very popular. The newspapers reported many of them as words expected that they will be used again and again in Union activity.

Some of those that attracted the most attention are given:

(To the tune of "Three Blind Mice")

Nine old men—nine old men
How they say—how they say
The Constitution does not permit
Shorter hours and more pay with it
The bosses were right whatever they did
With blind men.

Nine old men—nine old men
How they raises—how they raises
They took away the N.R.A.
But the Dressmakers' Union Is here to stay
Let the bosses try to do what they may
With the nine old men.

(To the tune of "It Ain't Gonna Rain No More")

There isn't an NRA no more
No NRA no more
But the Union's just as strong today
As it was ever before.

When we strike
We win
What we win
We keep.

Thirty-five hours a week;
We will soon work less.
But never more than 35.
The Supreme Court abolished the 35.
It can never abolish our Union.

The Supreme Court ruled that Congress
Cannot regulate on hours and wages
But we can.

Dressmakers
Union struck in 1933 for a 35-hour week
You got it
Return it

You know this is true:
Less hours—more pay
More hours—less pay
Less hours—less dressmakers out of jobs.

Supreme Court can notify an Act
of Congress
Nothing to say about our agreement.

The Dressmakers were the lords of the garment district for hours after this demonstration got under way Saturday morning, June 8. All the papers broadcast the determination of the Dressmakers to force the hour and every provision of the Collective Agreement. From Ms. Bribren, the highest paid editor in the world, carried a description of the parade in his nationally syndicated columns. Leaders in the front rank are Julius Hochman, General Manager of the Dress Makers Board; Phillip Karp, Secretary-Treasurer; Charles S. Zimmerman, Manager of Local 72; Luigi Antonini, First Vice-President of the International and Manager of Local 89.

"Big 89" Displays Its Strength in Series of District Rallies

Summoned by their local manager, First Vice-President Luigi Antonini, who, first, broadcast from Philadelphia the call to arms of the General Executive Board and then, as his weekly radio message, urged all the members to participate in the demonstrations arranged by the Union, the Italian dressmakers of Local 89, rallied in the last two weeks, in a series of enthusiastic and crowded district meetings.

The meetings in The Bronx, Williamsburg and Forest Park districts have already taken place, with an average attendance of more than two thousand per meeting. Antonini was the main speaker at every meeting, the principal topic of his addresses having been the new situation created by the passing of the NRA.

Other district meetings will take place next week in East New York, on Tuesday, June 18, at 3 P.M., in the Labor Lyceum on Hackman street, and in Harlem, Wednesday, June 19, at 3 P.M., in the Harlem Terrace.

The largest meeting has been arranged for Thursday, June 13, at the Hippodrome Theatre, Sixth Avenue and 42d Street, for all Local 89 members working in Manhattan shops. President Dahlman will speak in English at this great rally, while Brother Antonini will promulgate in Italian the line of action laid down by the Union for the present hour.

Shop Holds "Back Pay Party"

There are birthday parties, wedding parties, farewell parties, welcome home parties—in fact there are parties for every conceivable type of human activity. But it remained for our Union to create a new kind of party—the "back pay party." Though there have been occasions for many parties of this kind, the picture shows the first in history. It was held two weeks ago by the workers of a shop who received a total of $800 when the Union successfully prosecuted the employer for failing to pay minimums. Each worker received $51.41 and all chipped in for candy and other refreshments. The manager of the department, Brother F. Oliver, and the Business Agent, Brother S. Fowler, are shown surrounded by the workers. No picture was taken to show how the boss felt when he saw the workers celebrating. A total of $5000 was collected from the jobber in question and divided up among the workers at various shops.

Storm Garment Section: Press "Hours" Issue

Singing, cheering and shouting slogans, a vast army of dressmakers marched through the garment district Saturday morning, June 8, under hundreds of banners recording unyielding resistance to any violation of the 35-hour week.

By the time the endless ranks had zigzagged through all the garment streets between 7th and 8th Avenues and 40th and 33rd Streets, everybody with ears to hear and eyes to see knew that the Supreme Court decision scuttling the NRA meant nothing to the Union Collective Agreement.

The high point of the parade was reached when thousands of marchers refused to disband and massed at the scene of a 35-hour strike at 208 West 40th Street. Here a picket line was hastily assembled from some chairs and the crowds were stirred to cheer by Julius Hochman, general manager, and Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of Local 22.

Brother Hochman took the opportunity to hammer home the Union message that the 35-hour week was the heart of the Agreement, that only the solidarity of the membership could preserve it as the solidarity of the membership had won it in the general strike.

"One look at this vast crowd is enough to let our employers know that the Union will allow no monopoly business," Brother Hochman said. "We think that many thousands of workers got up no matter in the morning and attended a public demonstration to show their loyalty to the Union. I know that the vital spirit is ready to build a stone wall that our employers will find irresistible. All too often people think of unions in terms of their leaders. But we dressmakers know that it is the membership. You won the Collective Agreement in the general strike. You will preserve it. And in the time not far distant when we go to the polls, you will vote for us. So we will ask for more and we will win more. Long live the Dressmakers' Union."
JUSTICE

DRESSMAKERS DISPLAY POWER

Serve Notice
On Employers
To Keep Hands,
Off Agreement

Thousands Jam Meetings
And Respond To Call
For "Hours" Parade

In a startling display of
strength that showed the Union
was ready to meet any condi-
tions, the Dressmakers have served
notice on employers and pub-
lcized not the slightest dem-
stration from the hours, wages or
other standards of the Collective
Agreement would be permitted
despite the decision that may
have arisen following the Supreme
Court NRA decision.

Climaxing the program dur-
ing which every worker was to
be the position of the Union
from the top of leaders at sec-
tion meetings in New York
and out of town, was a mighty pa-
rade and demonstration through-
out the entire district Saturday,
June 8, personally arranged by
Julius Hochman, General Man-
ager of the Joint Board.

Coincident with the mass move-
ment to accomplish every dress-
maker with the fact that the abol-
ishment of the NRA meant nothing to
the Collective Agreement from the
creation of machinery that will
so expand the Union Defendants
Committee that shops will be patrolled
ev'ery night and every Saturday
can be made to violate hours
impossible.

The Union position as outlined
by Brother Hochman is being
broadcast to thousands of
members under the title "Supreme Court Joint
Board" as the basis for Dressmak-
er Hunts.

TO ALL DRESSMAKERS;

Without entering into any dis-
ussion of the ultimate effect of the Su-
preme Court decision, we

pleads to all the workers in the

state that the new agreement does
not affect our standards and condi-
tions and that agreement is

AGREEMENT

Our Agreement

Peceded Code

The 25-hour week, guaranteed
minimum price and other

were only by us in the general

agree to the new agreement as

in no way does it impair our

standards and conditions.

are the agreements of the

of the NRA decision

will be wiped out.

The special meeting of

Local 22 was held on June 4 in four

groups (Brockway, two meetings—one in English and a

in Spanish), Down town,

in \ Williamsburg, Brownsville,

Park and Bensonhurst. They were

very well attended.

The Local 89 meeting, one of

which was personally addressed

Brother Antonio, got under way

June 3 at Ambassador Hall in

the Bronx. The Williamsburg

meeting was held June 6; the Italian

chairman's meeting was held June 7.

Brook Park followed on June 12.

The Needle (Central) District

Annual the Hippodrome to the

top meeting last Thursday.

hour.

New York will meet June 18 at

the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. The-

will hear Brother Antonio's

meetings. June 16, at the Harma

Terrace.

Local 16 meet at Astor Hall, June

Local 69 will meet at the Delta,

Monday, June 15

REPORT ANY

Dressmakers, at this time more than ever, is your duty not to

permit any violation of any kind in

your shop. Any omission to act

with the effect of the Joint Board,

your complaint will be lost and

the day and the Union will take the

necessary steps to help you in the

enforcement of all the provisions of

THE UNION

In the power of the industry out of

what ever conditions by the power

of our organization in the

general strike of 1933, and we will

maintain these conditions through the

same state and of the Union.

COUNTY BOARD DRESS &
WAISTMAKERS' UNION,
JULIUS HOCHMAN,
General Manager.
(Detailed accounts of the activities
are described in other columns.)

Union Always
Hold Correct
NRA Policy

Hochman Analyzes NRA Decision
For Shop Chairmen

After analyzing the Supreme

Court's NRA decision this week, one of

long time that "true employees' rights

right above human rights," Julius

Hochman, general manager of the

Joint Board, told a cheering meet-

of 2,500 shop chairmen at the

Manhattan Opera House that

any organized effort on the part of

employers to attack the rights

agreement be met by a general

"strike." To show that the

Union had placed faith only in the

power of organization and had

proceeded, the Williamsburg

Code was written, Brother Hochman quoted from a

series of pamphlets written before the

strike in 1933 and from the

book "How to Organize Labor." He

said that legislation was

shaping up in such a way that the

only organization of a political

nature was likely to be

probable. He showed how the

Fourteenth Amendment, as

applied to the rights of the

Negroes that had been tilted into a

halo of protection for Big

Business under the "due process" clause.

He concluded the story of the

Sherman Antitrust Laws,

safeguard the rights of the

employees, and secondly, in

monopoly, but used as a weapon against

the Labor Dept. Act, passed to protect the

trade unions from the

Sherman Law, had

protection of the

workers against the

Law, only to see them founded in

the Supreme Court.

Extended seating applied
when he said:

"This action of the Supreme

Court was good for one home

fact that we are living under a

dictatorship of the courts and

the conditions that prevailed in

the workers and farmers of the

country, and by what is

great mass of the people

bring about the social

unions.

A stone-wall attitude of old

enemies against "new unions on the

the opposition workers for
greater gains in the next

strike were outlined by the

the NRA. The leaders of

every single worker in the

country."
System in Force for Hours Control

New System in Force for Hours Control

Eye of Union* Expands; Shops Enroll Members

Union Defenders Committee Will Now Be Able to Have
Full Check

Expansion of the building committees by the addition of at least one member from each shop per week will now provide the machinery for 100 per cent enforcement of the 35-hour week.

The new system as worked out by Julius Hochman, general manager, and Max Bluestein, manager of the organization and UDC department, gives a flexible method of checking each shop every night and every Sat- urday and Sunday without having Union members burled as each dressmaker will act only once a season.

As effectively worked out the Organizational Department will ask each shop chairman to designate a member to the chairman of the building committee in which shop is located. If for any reason the member is not available, it will be reported to the Union and action taken.

Punishment for members found violating the hours provision of the agreement will be heavily increased.

The new system aims to attack the problem at its roots, where it is planted and is designed to prevent violations before they occur. The present "driving squad" system can not control the situation on complaint alone, as violations have been reported. While there is no reason why the central factory in cutting down the number of violations to a minimum, it was felt that nothing other than 100 per cent enforcement should be the ideal of the Union during a slack season, the enforcement of which may have arisen of itself.

Brother Bluestein pointed out that acting on the building committees when assigned by the shop chairman was not in any sense voluntary work—it is the compulsory duty of every dressmaker.

The plan was presented to the widely attended shop committee meetings, described in another column, and unanimously adopted in the form of the following resolution.

WHEREAS, in our industry, as in others, the vying of the NRA is in danger of becoming the signal for a concerted offensive of the employers to increase hours, slash wages and lower other standards generally, with the obvious purpose of breaking the workers and bringing back the old sweat shop conditions and labor laws of the pre-war and the other conditions guaranteed in our agreement were won by the坚决 resistance to the demands of the great general strike months before there was any NRA dress law at all and are material to the public, the state by the vigilance and power of the Union and the any reliance on the NRA, and

WHEREAS, the only way in which the demands of the unions to increase hours, lower wages, and raise the rate of sweating of the offensive of the bosses is through check and constant watchful-ness,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT

RESOLVED, That we, shop chairman, declare that the strengthening and extension of the building committee is a matter of vital importance at the present time in order to enable the Union to maintain and defeat the attacks of the employers, and

THAT we call upon every shop as an obligatory duty to provide at least one member's week for the building committee so that the machinery of Union control may reach every single shop in the trade, and

Corporation lawyers, retired leather manufacturers, a corporation lawyer, a manufacturer, a publisher and a manufacturer and an extended list of executives. It is what the real estate agents call a "$50,000 a year town.

The chief industry of the young women in town who can think above tennis, pool and raising tea, is social work. They have one of the finest public schools in the country and the Sarah Lawrence College.

Sarah Lawrence College is "pro- gramming." Instead of devoting all their attention to domestic science, how to wash servants around the house or to speak French through the meal, the staff (then known is there are such things as bread, but the teachers are all men, clothes and men who must struggle bitterly to get them.

A class in "Social Psychology" or be taken as a "Social Psychology" of the state, and to be included, there was no one of the Union first vice-president. The subject was "The Importance of a Worker in the Gar- ments Industry and as a United Member." And by the help that they had received from the sisters of the house that had no class in the house thing or two about the clothes they were wearing and how they were to be made. Conditions before and after the general strikes were those in the mind of the Union briefly portrayed. The romantic aspects of the pike line seemed to appeal to the young as work and probably explains the strike, but there are no more fertile spots for the purpose of the Society.

Union dressmakers on "Local 89 Voice"

Greenberg on "Local 89 Voice"

The most popular speaker in English on "Local 89 Voice" was Mr. Greenberg, who spoke in English on the same subject or "Local 89 Voice" this Saturday, June 15, with TUNED IN FROM 10 TO 11:30 AM.

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME, STATION WEVO, 1300 KS.

(Continued From Page 41)
A Week With the GEB in Philadelphia


By M.D.D.

The executive body of the I. L. G. W. U.—is general board—met again in quarterly session.

This time it was in Philadelphia, during the last week in May.—a turbulent, humid week of it, despite the fact that calendrically it was supposed to have been cool. Descriptions of the memory of this writer it was perhaps the most productive and rapid-working executive of the I. L. G. W. U. of that of was due to the fact that for the first time, the rule of presenting written, instead of oral, reports was being strictly observed. We are a time-saver.

When the meeting began, on Monday morning, May 27, every¬body was in a good humor.

Not an inkling of what was to come was there, and the I. L. G. W. U. of one day might have been suspected.

Sharp wrangling was re¬ ported to have taken place at the last quarterly meeting, in May¬ ror last January, President Dubinsky reported, among other things, that the I. L. G. W. U. had not been recognized by the I. L. G. W. U. in the cotton garment and miscellaneous trades, namely: Aronson, Por¬ tland, Fort Wayne, Chicago, New York, New London, New Haven, Bridgeport, New Bedford, Taun¬ sent, Kent, O., St. Louis, Collinsville, Ill., Dallas, Chicago, Ill., Boston, St. Louis, Warrington, Mass., and Puerto Rico. This strike activity has been going on, he de¬clared, since the convention as¬ tained by the Union under the vari¬ ous N.R.A. codes.

To the Members of The International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union

Sisters and Brothers: A grave situation has arisen in the national life of America. Quirks and shadings in American politics, through the promulga¬ tion of the N.R.A. has produced the entire N.R.A. structure and has endangered the labor gains achieved under it over a period of two years.

The Supreme Court of the United States, with a unanim¬ ity of two to one, has declared the N.R.A. null and void, and has struck down the entire N.R.A. structure. The decision of the Supreme Court in nullifying the N.R.A., we admit, is a defeat for the American working people. Whatever our criticisms of American political structures, we have always contended that the N.R.A. regulations if enforced and if it attempted to be enforced, can only assist the unionization and organization of the American working class. We have always contended that the N.R.A. is the definite step toward the realization of our goal, the establishment of a workers’ state, for which labor has been fighting so hard.

The N.R.A. has stood for a new era in American political eco¬ nomy. It has been a step toward the realization of our goal of establish¬ ing a workers’ state. But the N.R.A. has not been able to achieve this goal because of the intervention of the Supreme Court.

The decision of the Supreme Court in nullifying the N.R.A., we have combated with just and conciliation by every one of the workers, by every child of labor and by every re¬ sitional group, while it has deeply shocked the workers and the trade unions, it has given to the workers and to their organizations a new hope and a new determination.

The N.R.A. is a temporary measure, it is a step toward the realization of our goal, which is the establishment of a workers’ state. It is a step toward the realization of our goal, which is the establishment of a workers’ state. It is a step toward the realization of our goal, which is the establishment of a workers’ state.

Sisters and Brothers: Together with all other labor organizations in America, we are facing today a new emergency situation growing out of this frightful setback. It is difficult to say what the immediate developments will be. One thing is certain. The employers today are organized better than ever before. Within the last few days, they have taken advantage of the N.R.A. regulations to force the workers into a new round of shop stewards. They have taken advantage of the N.R.A. regulations to force the workers into a new round of shop stewards. They have taken advantage of the N.R.A. regulations to force the workers into a new round of shop stewards.

The Supreme Court, which has power over human interests, to the extent of setting aside the law, is a step toward the realization of our goal, which is the establishment of a workers’ state. It is a step toward the realization of our goal, which is the establishment of a workers’ state. It is a step toward the realization of our goal, which is the establishment of a workers’ state.

We are convinced that the N.R.A. is the definite step toward the realization of our goal, which is the establishment of a workers’ state. We are convinced that the N.R.A. is the definite step toward the realization of our goal, which is the establishment of a workers’ state. We are convinced that the N.R.A. is the definite step toward the realization of our goal, which is the establishment of a workers’ state.

The N.R.A. is a temporary measure, it is a step toward the realization of our goal, which is the establishment of a workers’ state. It is a step toward the realization of our goal, which is the establishment of a workers’ state. It is a step toward the realization of our goal, which is the establishment of a workers’ state.

To the employers in the cloak industry of New York, where we are on the eve of the expiration of agreements and where some no¬ players are attempting to wrest from the workers fundamental sal¬ ary-advantages designated by the N.R.A. regulations. Every attempt to reverse the old system of chaos and confusion will fail. The organized workers in the cloak industry of New York are determined to maintain their rights and to continue fighting for additional improvements.

The General Executive Board has issued a call to all our organizations and to all our members to stand united in defense of our rights and to meet with strikes every attempt that will be made either by individual employers or by groups of employers, to weaken the power of the organized workers.

Furthermore, the General Executive Board has decided to in¬ augurate additional campaigns throughout the country and to reinforce our organization in the cities to be able to bring back our already established system of laws and regulations.

We plead to you that we shall leave nothing undone at the present hour to maintain our established work standards in every market. Our Union is in a position to present to the workers before the N.R.A. and today, with our added strength, with our markets completely organized and our financial resources, are in a posi¬ tion to protect the interests of our members wherever an attack upon us is made.

And to the unorganized workers engaged in industry, we wish to say the following:

You stayed away from labor organization, you had no use for the union because you were relying on the government only to furnish you a shorter work-week and better wages. By this time, however, you have learned that the government cannot protect your interests as workers is a labor union. We call upon you, therefore, to join the ranks of your fellow workers in one mighty union and in this union fight for the rights that are due you.

Despite the distressful situation caused by the decision of the Supreme Court, let us take courage from the fact that we have a strong organization behind us. Let us take heart and face this situation as a fortress that no enemy can destroy. Whether the N.R.A. will be brought back in a modified form or not, or whether any similar law will be passed in its place, the workers will meet with all their might the return of the sweatshop and the misery and degradation that go with it. Notwithstanding all the threats of the employers and all the attempts of the government and of their henchmen and supporters, we are determined that the old order shall not stand.

Long live the united power of the organized workers!

To forward for a better day and a happier life!

Long live the labor movement!

Long live the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union!

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

DAVID DUBINSKY,
President.
Union "Line" Reveals Confidence

(Continued from Page 1)

The last and fourth day of the strike is an important one, for the union has voted largely to action upon the demands of the workers, and recommendations brought forward by the union leaders. This G. B. R. approved an agreement entered into by President Donald of the Silkworkers' Union of Cleveland with the United Press-Brothers' Union of Cleveland, in which the workers are given a higher wage for working at a separate local in view of the increased demand for silk products. The agreement is to run for three years, and the workers have given their consent to continue it another year.

A request from Local 28 of New York to improve conditions in the silk garment industry was referred to President Donald for favorable action.

About two weeks ago the workers submitted a request from delegation of knits, goods workers from New York and Philadelphia, the organizers of the workers in the industry, a meeting which President Donald was glad to receive. President Donald, together with his associates, stated that there was an absence of work out of town from the New York metropolitan area, and that the situation could not be improved. Men's and boys' needlework industry, he said, was doing well, and the unemployment situation there.

President Donald admitted that the labor situation in knit goods is more serious than in any other industry in the country, and he stated that he was aware of the situation. He said that the workers in the silk garment industry are better off than those in other industries, and that wages there are practically the same as in the other industries.

The Board voted to raise $10,000 toward the $15,000 Memorial Fund in honor of Myron Hildebrandt, late committeeman for the Local 190 of the Silkworkers' Union of Cleveland. The committee is to be headed by President Donald, Attorney Hahn, Holmberg, Groenendael, Zigler and Executive Secretary Waterson.

President G. B. R. decided to accept the memorial resolution, to be submitted to the state legislature to look after and direct all legislative work of interest to the I. L. G. W. in Cleveland, and to order the Board to keep the General Office in mind.

The Local 190 of the Silkworkers' Union voted on the resolution, and the next meeting is scheduled for May 3, 1935.

President G. B. R. decided to accept the memorial resolution.
Militant Decisions
Mark G. E. B. Meet

(Continued from Page 8)
posed this scheme, and this policy was approved by the G. E. B. Enforcing this policy was the main purpose of Local 13 for organizing assistance in centers outside of New York.

The creation of a department for the Micmac Indians, including the establishment of a temporary purpose of extending organization in those fields, was voted by the G. E. B. at a hearing of the National Worker's Compensation Bureau in New York.

The plan of the American Federation of Labor was also approved by the G. E. B.

The Board also acted favorably on the request of Montreal, where dress cutters are rapidly arising under the banner of the International, and approved President Dubinsky to help in a campaign. The Board acted similarly on the recommendations of the General Office.

The request of the Wholesale Club to reconsider the policy of allowing the wholesaler to approve the conditions of the shop over the rule of the Board of 1916, which was deferred until the next meeting of the Board on December 27, was also referred to the Committee on Local Relations.

Other important decisions are:

The G. E. B. voted to bring to a full settlement the remaining conditions in the contract with the operators of New York, and Local 17, Canada, to sign the contract with control, by both locals, of some shops by adopting the following决议:

"Committees of three are to be made to carry out the internal and external activities of the campaign. Each committee will be composed of one local, the Chicago Convention as soon as the contract with the Chicago Convention is completed."

The Committee is empowered, in the interim, to make such arrangements in the field that will tend to eliminate the dual control of shops that produce adulterated articles.

A committee of three (G. E. B. members, Joseph Brainard, Lewis Abramson, and Local 17, Canada) will be appointed to act as final arbitrators in the event the committees of both locals are unable to decide the controversy.

G. E. B. decided the jurisdictional question involving the contravention of coke dusters in the kerosene dusters in the New York Dress Joint Board, Local 19, Dress and Waist Makers’ Union, and Local 11, the Children’s Dress Makers’ Union. In this case the G. E. B. decided that President Dubinsky and his associates in numerous instances where it should be found impossible to decide the cases of the shop owners and the shop employees, to reach an understanding.

On the dress and cloak interlacing question, the Board named a committee composed nearly half a day of the Board’s time, a decision was adopted in the following statement:

"Dress and cloak interlacing question, a decision was adopted in the following statement:

1. At the expiration of the present agreement, shop owners and employees in this jurisdiction to the Union is to descend a grievance and adjust the same, the effect that cloth and suit goods are manufacture without regard to the prevailing standards in the respective jurisdiction.

2. Dress shops that work exclusively on contracts and who are not known to the jurisdiction of the Board.

3. The Dress Joint Board is pledged in the event of a strike in the cloth or suit goods department to work on cloth contracts and cloaks and to work in accordance with the effectiveness of the shop agreements.

Puerto Rico Labor Pleads for Temple

Aid to U. S. Labor to Aid in Constructing National Labor Home on Island

The Executive Council of the Free Federation of Labor of Puerto Rico, forwarded, under the signature of W. B. Lopez, vice- president, a letter to President Dubinsky, appealing for financial aid in its campaign for funds to build a Labor Temple which would be the home of organized labor on the island.

Among other things, the communication says:

"The Labor Temple of Puerto Rico will be an everlasting monument to the memory and glory of our beloved leaders, Samuel Gompers, who fought so courageously for the rights and freedom of our people.

"The site for the building is a lot of 10 acres, purchased from the Government of Puerto Rico, and is situated in a beautiful situation. It is located on the Main Street across Menia River Park in Puer-

to Rico, and is near the hospital, 35 minutes’ ride from the famous section of San Juan, the Capital City.

"$60,000 is estimated to be the cost of the building and its equip-

ment. Lack of employment and poor financial conditions of the in-

dividual labor unions made this action very hard for us to cover alone the full cost of the building. Therefore we are appealing to our breth-

ers and comrades of the mainland, and to the friends and sympa-

thizers of the Organized Labor Move-

ment in the island and abroad, to help us in this campaign.

"It was also voted that the Genc-

eral Executive Board of the N.F.L. G. U. be invited to contribute at the expense of the G. E. B. to the "Casa de Safta" for Tuberculosis Pa-

ients," an institution located near the capital of the Philippines, and supported by Polish workers’ organizations.

VII.

In addition to transacting Union business, the G. E. B. took action on the General Executive Board in Philadelphia, and the G. E. B. approved the several functions which stir up a lot of interest in the Philadelphia organi-

zation.

First, there was a mass meeting of 1,500 workers at the Broadhead Hotel. After the meeting, on Sunday, May 28, which was addressed by President Dubinsky, President Autinoni and Bailey, with Vice-President Eliax Reberin of Philadelphia presiding. In a stirring speech, President Dubinsky declared at the meeting: "I serve notice on the Philadelphia employers in our industry that they dare not increase hours or touch our wages. The day of bargaining over the national question, whatever to the cotton gar-

tment, we are on the vices of the industries, we shall make additional de-

Summer Season Ends
In Milwaukee Shops

By Salvatore Ninno, V.P.

Work on Sunday in Milwaukee was not as light as it has been during the past few weeks. The weather was not so hot, and the people found other activities to occupy their time. The shops were open for only a few hours and it was the same for the other shops in the city.

The season for summer clothing came to a close as the weather cooled down. The range of work in the shops was still very wide, but the work was not as heavy as it had been in the past few weeks.

Workers Share Benefits of Labor-Saving Device

Garfield & Ritter of Paterson, N. J., Agree to $2000 Weekly Increase

A new labor-saving automatic grater, which has been developed by a company in Paterson, N. J., has made it possible to produce more goods with- out any increase in labor. The company, the Garfield & Ritter Company, manufacturers of the grater, decided to give a bonus to its workers, who are employed in the grater department. The company decided to give each worker a $2000 weekly increase, which is more than the usual increase in labor. The workers are very pleased with this increase, and they are satisfied with the company's policy.

"Nothing of this increase would have been possible if the workers had not been members of the Union," said Mr. Garfield, the President of the company. "We have always been willing to give our workers a fair share of the profits, and we are glad to see that they have benefited from this increase."
Union ‘Call To Arms’ Rouses Eastern ‘Out-of-Town’ Locals

By S. Romuald of ‘Justice’ Staff

The demise of the NRA may have created a panickey feeling among such workers as have er-
ersciously thought that since Under the NRA, they were assured of their minimum wages and maxi-

mum work hours, they had no need of “bothering” with a 

union; but it surely failed to change such an idea.

NRA ‘babies,’ the Eastern “out-
of-town” dress locals, which—

having by this time grown to 

full growth and now knowing 

their first opportunity fully to 

realize, just on account of this 

NRA collapse, the vital nec-

essity of their Union.

The workers’ wages, hours of service, and labor 

education have created in the 

needs of this group, the new 

workers—who only two years ago were 

working seven-hour days for wages, 

and now, as the day-to-day 

conditions are realized only by those who have 

been among them in the last few 

years—

As soon as the call to mobilize 

was given by the Ward-

ever Executive Board from Phila-

delphia, the cut-out-town locals 

sent out recruiting parties to 

strengthen their strength. On instructions from 

President Harry Waddell, 

local executives of the Town 

Department, all the local 

managers at once got busy in 

sending out and recruiting new 

members to keep the strength of 

the organization.

Dubisky and Antoni 

speech at Mount Vernon

The first of these meetings took 

place in Mount Vernon, N. Y., on 

Wednesday, June 17, at the 

Westchester Women’s Club, 301 Crazy 

Avenue, right after work. 

At this meeting, under the presi-

dence of John 143, more than 

1,500 workers filled the auditorium, 

with hundreds of others crowded 

outside of it.

President Dubisky delivered a 

forceful speech, dealing with 

the needs of the workers and 

the hopes it has raised in the 

hearts of many workers. He 

spoke about the consequences 

of this decision may bring about, but not we—shut 

the door, waving in the air the 

point of view that the N. J. W. U. speaks—just 

out about the necessity of this action, which those who dream of 

again bringing our industry down to the 

desirable conditions under 

the former system.

Brother Antoni followed in It-

alian (as the majority of these 

present are Italian-speaking). He 

made a detailed analysis of the 

social consequences of the 

NRA Evasions Commission. We 

were entering a period of forceful economic strug-

gle, he said, and all workers should 

be regarded as a display of our 

strength. Just as nations are 

so often fighting their military 

force to win or to fear, workers 

need to be concerned with 

defense.

The first meeting took place in 

Purcellia, where Frank Liberti, 

manager of Local 17, addressed 

the audience both in English and 

in Italian.

Former Strauss River, where 

Manager Simon Hamudeta called a 

mass-meeting on Wednesday, June 

5, with workers overworking the 

assemblage, addressed by Samuel Lieber, 

vice-president of the Clothing 

Department of the New York 

Cooperative Board. In Hudson, 

and two meetings of the 

branch of the same Joint 

Board, in Polish.

The罢工ers and workers 

and the dressmakers of Byenne, N. Y., met 

on Monday, June 15, at the work-

ers’ circle’s Harlem Lycinum, with 

Henry Jager as guest speaker, 

while the Dressmakers’ Union 

was delivered by Henry Jager.

Turning out in unprecedented numbers, the Plainfield, N. J., 

dressmakers, on June 10 

meetings of the Board of 

Clamsen, who, after a featureless 

suiably prepared, opened and closed the meeting with 

appointments of union solidarity. 

Brother S. Romuald spoke in Ital-

ian on the question of the 

and the 

and the dressmakers in Byenne, N. Y., met 

in the auditors at the Belknap 

and the Dressmakers’ Union 

with appropriate remarks. Too 

much—up to press time. But in 

and many other “out-of-town” 

of dressmakers, cobblers, 

and other ministers were pre-

and there is no, no matter how small 

to be done by the 

Brotherhood.

Local 148, Hudson and Bergen Counties, N. J., Installs Executive Board; Vice-President Harry Wadler and William Allman, manager of Local, in Left Center; Catherine King, Chair-

nany families joined co-operative, sales volume jumped from $7,600, 

in 1913 to $33,100,000 in 1918

more than 40% of the wholesalers 

are represented by co-operative.

In 1930 a cooperative wholesaling 

of the United States was 

of co-operatives without profit.

five years later the co-operatives 

shared its 100% or 80% when 

for use by breaking the Euro-

In 1916 a cooperative wholesaling 

of the United States was 

of co-operatives without profit.

of Ohio, and a leader in the 

of the cooperative movement in this

in the historical development 

of co-operative banking and 

of the co-operative movement in this

of Ohio, and a leader in the 

of the cooperative movement in this

the point where 200 

with 2,000 directors control 

more than 3% of the indus-

trial business of the country.

The Sweden, with a greater 

area of land, has co-operatives 

and the whole country.

Lama” Beats Light Combine

The most dramatic battle has 

been with the electric light bulb monopoly of the American 

General Electric, which, until 

co-operatives entered the field, stands alone in the 

25-watt lamp. The co-operatives 

of Sweden are no more than 

the electric-light company, 

private price public prices at 

and began marketing directly to 

customers. They have been 

for 10 hours more than the 

privately produced bulb, for 22c., 

to 30c. In Finland, Norway, 

Denmark have purchased 

in the name of the co-operative 

first international co-operative 

The co-operative movement 

maintaining 340 retail shops 

the sale of clothing, provisions 

and other commodities. By 

an organization that 

the co-operative movement 

and is continually increasing 

independent cooperative.

Today’s Leader

“Almost 15% of the population 

of Stockholm lives in co-operative 

houses. Electrically, produced by 

copper, iron, and other raw materials 

distributed through local consumers’ 

houses; the result was an out-

of the depression, according 

to the economic system of the 

of Nations. Its industrial level is 

higher than in any other country, 

of unemployed has fallen to 1% of 

the working population; the town 

since 1920 has been running 

the depression. The country has 

104,100,000 was appropriated 

and half of that amount is 

inflation. In lasting these facts as an indi-

The co-operative movement, in 

the past has always overthrown 

the economic factors—government 

overthrow the government terminal 

inability to stabilize labor and 

Sweden’s recovery possible.”

Justice

Workers’ Cooperation—The Swedish Way

Gifts To Local 25 Chairladies

In recognition of the splendid 

work accomplished by their 

chairladies and as appreciation 

of their loyalty and devotion, the 

workers of the following local 

and Moose have presented gifts 

to their chairladies:

Rosendale Sportwear, 2 Liberty 

Avenue, Brooklyn, to Chairlady 

Minnie Monteforte—a beautiful 

fashions.

Pashman Bros., 2044-46th St., 

Local 19, CWA, in New York. 

The New York Joint Board of 

the Ambitious Clothing Work-

ers of America has contributed 

$2500 to the Anti-Pacco fund 

is being raised by the Chest 

of American Workers at Euro-

pe. Dr. Harry Lee Frank, ex-

local, Island CWA, in New York, 

announced on June 8.

Executive Secretary Frank 

claimed that the action of the 

New York C. W. A. will stimulate 

contributions from other labor 

unions to the campaign. The 

International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ 

already has raised considerably 

more than $2,000 toward this 

fund.

Local 148, Hudson and Bergen Counties, N. J., Installs Executive Board; Vice-President Harry Wadler and William Allman, manager of Local, in Left Center; Catherine King, Chair-

lady of Executive Board, Front Row, 4th from Left.
**JUSTICE REVOLT**
By Jessie Carter

As well advise the certainty of the law as fade before conclusions of the sage

Old man who laments to the truth

Mindful of years and retrospection of age

Or beg the creed believers lay aside

Their special rights to special heavens hereafter

Saving their song for when they shall have died

As advocate frivolity in laughter

Describing pyramids that gleam at night

To bring to mind how futile glory that will

Cause others heed the shadow of the time

But summon my belief to endless battle

by a score of 20 to 22 in a hearty hitting struggle.

On June 2, they met the strongest outfit in their league and bowed to the Standard Package Club by a score of 13 to 7. They are going to meet this team in a return game today, and Bob Lowenstein is quite confident that his club will be able to turn the tables on them.

MILWAUKEE — On Milwaukee way, the Milwaukee Journal is lavish in its praises of the soft ball team representing Local 139. They played two games, scoring a surprise victory over the “Bucks” on May 20 by a score of 16 to 11. On June 2, they lost to Dayle’s Service Station in a close 4 to 9 game for their first loss of the season. However, they are still in the running for the championship, and if they continue to improve they bid fair to come out on top.

Hippodrome Rally

In as grand and glorious a setting as anyone could care to have, the athletic teams of several local lodges paraded before an enormous audience at the Hippodrome on Sunday, June 2, under the auspices of the Education Department’s great festival and educational program.

It was one of the highlights of the day in demonstration of more skillful athletic ability, as a result of the cooperation of local lodges in the promotion of educational activities. The parade was watched by thousands of spectators.

The final smoke screen of a great conspiracy to throw more light on the problem of labor and industry, but it is still a mystery as to how the sand bagger is to write the history of the working man. The solution of this problem lies in the hands of the working man himself, and it is only through the organized efforts of the working man that the solution can be found.

The Play’s the Thing "Accent on Youth" By Samuel Raphaelson

The Play’s the Thing "Accent on Youth" is a portrait of the American scene during the present time. It is a study of the character of the young man and woman in the present day society.

"Tobacco Road" By Jack Kirkland

"Tobacco Road" is a drama of the present day. It is a story of a man who is forced to make a living by selling tobacco. The play is a study of the character of the young man and woman in the present day society.

"Waiting For Lefty" By The Group Theatre

While the Group Theatre production of "Waiting for Lefty" continues to attract large audiences, the production of the Odessa coal play is taking place all over the country. The production is a result of the efforts of the players of both the American and Odessa lodges. The play is a study of the character of the young man and woman in the present day society.

"The Youth of Today" By Samuel Raphaelson

"The Youth of Today" is a study of the character of the young man and woman in the present day society. It is a study of the character of the young man and woman in the present day society.
New Books for Workers

The Editor, Justice, 1 West 15th Street, New York City.

Dear Sir,

Permit me, through the columns of "Justice," to express my deep appreciation of the time, thoughtfulness and helpful training I received during the recent Institute held under the auspices of the Educational Department of the I. W. W. at Unity House from May 25 to May 29.

Words truly cannot describe the natural beauty of the chiseled spot upon which Unity House is anatomically raising its head. I only wish every member of the International could take advantage of the opportunity which Unity House offers to get a deeper and better impression of the significance of our Union in the life of garment workers. I wish also that each member from every shop could have attended that Institute and there get an enlightening glimpse of the historical background and the future of the trade union movement, in general, and of our International, in particular. It is my opinion that if every member of the International could visit Unity House, they would return to their shop and shop union with a keener sense of realization of what a union may mean to a man.

I also want to thank the teachers who lectured to us in the Institute for the patience and care they displayed. Their talks were not only enlightening and hard, but also interesting and inspiring. I shall always feel greatly indebted to them for so generously contrib-

Sister-Gittens Thanks

I. L. G. W. U. For Unity Institute

Instituting at Unity

Tractors leveling out the roads and thoroughfares, and raising dust clouds on the parched earth. Painters, painters, carpenters, rushing to make Unity House ready for the scheduled date of opening. Yet the classes of our Training-for-Trade Unions-Service went on happily with 65 students anxious to use every precious moment of that day. Saturday was provided by their locals and the Educational Department. While hundreds of thousands of I. L. G. W. U. members will see Unity in its full glory this Summer, our institute members can always feel they were in at the making of our Union's enlarged and renovated Summer home.

We put the names of the members into the record so that the participants themselves can be questioned by their fellow members about their experiences.

Tractors of Oliver, Tractors of Case, Tractors of the International... We are really teaching our members to appreciate the work of the men who build their houses and the American Labor Movement!

The Educational Department of the International. I do not know who the operator of the Oliver Tractor, our members wanted to have as their speaker at a recent Institute so that their fellow members, who never heard the story of its invention, could hear it. In this method of learn-while-you-play, the Philadelphia area, the Western Pennsylvania, the Wintified Gittens, Executive Board Member, Local 26.

Forthcoming Events

JUNE 15
11 A.M. Baseball double-header. Local 156 vs. Local 601 Local 162 vs. Local 142. Springfield Park.

JUNE 16
8:30 A.M. Hike. Leader: Jack Barsh. Register with games songs sheets and sunshine. take I, R. T. Seventh Ave., Subway and Douglass St. Gateway meeting place.

JUNE 22
12 Noon. Baseball double-header. Local 142 vs. Local 162 Local 162 vs. Local 156. Local 40; at Springfield Park.

JUNE 23
11 A.M. Hike. Dyckman St. Gateway.

JUNE 29

By MARK STARR, Director Educational Department

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Balloons. David Altman, Joseph Weitz, Richard L. Atwater, Helen Schaefer, Jenny Bissell, Milton Barlow, Horace Garcia, John Maier, William Zora, Jennie Silverman, Anna Green, Sylvia Saunders, Anna Tillman, Local 16, Leon Brezler; Local 146, Tony Bolognese, Helen Seiber, Philadelphia, John Wolter, Goldberg, Ben Smith, Clara Weizen, Jiri Morin, Mary Beckman; Local 35, Henry Wilson, Wintified; Local 146, Nancy Pelliccioni, Jillian Neumies; Local 146, Missie Trask, Helen Silvy, Local 35, Anna Bartol, Shirley Surpang; Local 73, Rose Podolnick, John Valti, Josephine Palfrader; Local 167, Missie Wilt, Local 466, Rose Seals; Local 29, Rose Maguire, Local 466, Lena Wattenberg, Local 35, Teresa Cassett; Local 62, Does Rich, Shirley Barkam.

Before the students disappeared they by resolution expressed their thanks: (1) to the management and owners of the hotels for the comfort of their persons and the physical comfort of their persons; (2) to the hotels and the American Labor Movement; (3) to the Educational Department of the International and the officers of the Oliver Tractor, our members wanted to have as their speaker at a recent Institute so that their fellow members, who never heard the story of its invention, could hear it. In this method of learn-while-you-play, the Philadelphia area, the Western Pennsylvania, the Wintified Gittens, Executive Board Member, Local 26.

"Too Old"—Nightmare Begins At Forty

June 15, 1935

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What Will Happen To The Garment Label?

By Edith Xina

Since the voiding of the NRA by the Supreme Court, the question of "what will happen to the label" has been in the minds of consumers and trade union groups. It seemed, at the time of the decision, that the label with the other provisions of the NRA would fall into obscurity. But the growing protests and the increasing consciousness of the consumer to the rights of the employee to work in the United States was enough to replace the NRA insignia which had resulted in some action to insure its continuance.

The suggestion that men's and women's apparel was one of the most important manifestations of the NRA. It was the symbol that showed that the garment was made under sanitary conditions, and by workers who were at least at reason- able scales and fair work hours. The label marked a means of control for both industry and labor. Employers who did not observe fair treatment of employees would lose their wages or employed children, lest the right to use the label and the label itself be withheld by the frequently by-passing of these garments.

Union Fears a Decline

With the NRA exalted only in an emergency measure, and with its slogan disregarded and industry is now allowed to run its affairs with no guarantee or control. Many ready reports indicate that many manufacturers have heightened their labors and that there is a strong concerted action by both consumers and workers for wages and the same, the attempt to bring back the sweatshops to all its old implications may break out all along the garment front.

Although the women's apparel industry is concerned, the Union has been first to take action. Women on leave from work have been notified by the Cloak Joint Board to protest the low wages and have code labels attached to their garments. The Union is threatening to strike if they do not get more than the same. It holds that the women's organization regards the label as one of the most powerful tools of control of work conditions and weapons over adopted in this industry.

"Consumers Label-Conscious," says Myfar

According to Isidor Nagler, general manager of New York Cloak Joint Board, the Union insists on the maintenance of the label as a bridge of labor standards, and to continue its use in an effort to prevent the decline of the labels. The workers are proceeding to the theory that the industry must work on the same lines, and to the consumer as well, decent wages are the key to the failure to work with it. Consumers throughout the country have become label-conscious, and will insist that retailers cooperate, even to the extent of boycott, if necessary.

A majority of the garments associated with the labels are to continue observations of code requirements voluntarily. The National Garment and Silk Code Authority is not only pledged to maintain hours and working conditions, but also the use of a label to identify merchandise made under recovery standards. The Clothing Manufacturers' Association has also promised that their members continue complying with the principal provisions of the Clothing Code and has agreed to use a new label in place of the old with the agreements to a stabilised market.

"Health and the Workers"

By Pauline M. Newman

This was the topic we discussed with the members of the I. L. G. U., and it was pointed out that there is no longer a trade union. Our Garment Workers, the oldest of the United Garment Workers. This label is probably the most successful of all, as it is the Garment Workers control the men's work clothes industry almost exclusively.

The J. L. G. W. U., however, from its earliest days, strove to build up its organization on trade union lines, and has always tried to be a trade union and acquired one as early as 1920. The promotion of the label on the women's garments, however, made no headway. Additionally, there would be a demand on the part of some leaders for label promotion as a means of strengthening organizational positions, but that soon died.

The "Protest," 1924-25

In the early Twenties, after the rapid spread of the labor contract system of production began to democratize the coat and suit business and to weaken union control of labor standards, the idea of a label, but a label to be sponsored by industry as a badge of certain standards, began to spread. The idea of a label was to be used as a check upon unscrupulous sub-standard producers, and increased by a few weeks the New York Garment Union and the American Federation of Roosevelt, when a half dozen women's organizations, labor and industry, rose up and made a national accounts of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments throughout the metro-politan area to stop the use of the New York and Connecticut towns, got together at a meeting at Nurses' Settlement Club, and the health committee of the-coal, and launched a movement for a "white label" for women's apparel which would distinguish it from swatche or sub-standard made garments.

The launch of the NRA and the code during the Summer of 1933, brought the idea of the adoption of a label that would stand against substandard clothing. The Union found that it would be in the interest of the consumer, the retailer, and the manufacturer to have the quality of the garment recognized and placed value upon. It was estimated at that time that 95% of all garments produced in the United States bore some sort of an NRA label.

Health Center News

By Pauline M. Newman

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Among the Cutters of New York

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

Cutter's Strike

The two years of hard-fought campaigns by the I.G.L.W.U. in every state, have produced results that few other labor or-
ganizations in the country may equal. From an organization of 40,000 members in 1933, the participation of the
NRA made drastic strides and has grown to its present size, having taken into its fold the entire movement of workers employed in the ladies' garment industry.

By this time, we believe, almost every person, public or private, could no longer deny the power and the potential of this great organization. The NRA has not frightened any business, worker or governmental agency, without the creation of a strong trade union.

And now that the NRA is an
nalised through the decision of the Supreme Court, it is also a great loss to this country. The preservation of these gains looms up as a vital concern to the whole nation and a deep system of the ladies' garment industry for the livelihood of its members.

Workers Must Become Organized

This question must be answered by the trade union movement, and it is a question of time. The answer must be greater support and loyalty (in more than kind words) to the union by the rank and file, and a greater interest in their work. The workers must mobilize their gains and stand together, for we have come too far to go back to the old days. The trend today is a continuous one, and we must fight against it.

Dress Patternmakers

Rally at Big Meeting

By Morris Schwarzwald
Manager, Local 31

Things are humming around the offices of the newly chartered Dress Patternmakers' Union, Local 31. The membership drive conducted by the dress patternmakers has been very successful as they have doubled their membership in the last four months since they became affiliated with the I.G.L.W.U.

In line with plans of organization, meetings are being held on Thursday evening, at 7:45, and the membership drive continues. The patternmakers are working hard to extend their influence in the garment industry of the City of New York.

Among the speakers who addressed the meeting were Mr. Morris Thomas, who brought the message urging workers of hand and brain to unite.

The skeptical prophecy, expressed by some, that the workers without the support of the unions, cannot stand against the thousands of their unionists, is groundless. On the contrary, in the view of the ability of the NRA, whether it be em-
ployee or employer, we should be able to organize our workers with greater vigor for the struggle ahead. Of this, we are confident.

Joint Boards and Locals

Calling Mobilization Meetings

In the interest of mobilization, the Supreme Court became known, that the organizations are not bound to meet. This decision, at its session in Phil-
adelphia, proceeded to say, said additional funds be set aside to meet the

Vice-Pres. Bills on Illinois Employment Service Advisory Group

Governor Horner, of Illinois, has appointed W. S. Bills, manager of the Chicago branch of the I.G.L.W.U., member of the labor advisory group in the Illinois State Employment Service, and chairman of the Service to develop an efficient system of public employment offices, free from

.getActive before the Executive Board where he must give account for his actions and his conditions.

David Dahlblin was also auth-

orized by the General Executive Board to communicate with Brother Wm. Green, President of the Ameri-
can Federation of Labor, to call con-
ferences of representatives of labor to take action for safeguarding the interests of the workers.

Two huge shop chairman meet-

ings, one in Manhattan Opera House and the other at Beethoven Hall, have already taken place this week in New York and were addressed by Pres-
ident David Dahlblin, James Mack,
the general manager of the Clinton Joint Board, and by James Hoch,
the general manager of the Dress-
makers Joint Board.

Local 10 Plans

Renewed Campaign

In order to effect a greater control of the conditions throughout the garment industry in and around New York, especially in the cutting departments, a renewed campaign of the preservation of these gains looms up as a vital concern to the whole nation and a deep system of the ladies' garment industry for the livelihood of its members.

A Firm That Stands For "Get Even"

While on this subject, it would be of interest to mention cases where employers are literally inclined to put on additional men so that their regular workers would be forced to work overtime without adequate compensation. In these cases the matter was presented to the union and all wages were raised by 25 cents per week in three days and three days per week. While the balance of the cutters were working for the Workmen's Compensation, it was finally discovered that Cutters Ed. Monell, Joseph Canady and Philip Benkofske, Jr. were employed by the work. Moreover, it was revealed that the makers were being paid by the piece workers so that the latter earned during certain periods much above the scale, up to $10 per week, while these had not been paying the $1.40 and less when they worked a full week.

On the subject of Morris Ablow and Max Goldsbergh, who participated in the investigation, brought this re-
duction. The state law requires that demand a fine for the viola-
tion of the law. They were therefore

Outsiders

Competition

Some of our local leaders did not have to extend themselves so far and are looking outside games. This col-
geny is increasing, Local 10 is planning to engage in three games, one league game and two outside.

The first big test in league com-
petition came in the form of a game against the Columbus Basket Ball, June 27, at Spring Gardens Recreation Park, against none other than the New York Giants. Local 10 will most likely be a battle to re-
cain first place. Anyone who wants to see a thrilling game between two top-notch teams should not fail to be there.

Union had expected that condi-
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cain first place. Anyone who wants to see a thrilling game between two top-notch teams should not fail to be there.
The Old Order Shall Not Come Back!'

The ink had hardly dried up on the ringing message forwarded by the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U., from its meeting place in Philadelphia to the entire membership of the Union, dealing with the extraordinary situation growing out of the legal invalidation of the NRA, as reports began pouring into the General Office of a veritable wave of mass meetings in a number of cities, of demonstrations under way in other places, all imbued with one purpose, with one single aim—to mobilize the full strength of the Union in defense of our established work standards in every market.

Within less than a week, meetings attended by tens of thousands of workers already have been held in a score of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania cities. Similar large-scale gatherings are being spontaneously organized in the Middle and Far West. The annulment of the NRA by the Supreme Court has cast upon the shoulders of the I. L. G. W. U. the full brunt of preserving the work conditions formerly guaranteed by the codes in our industry. This court decision, undoubtedly, will tend to encourage some employers to sabotage union conditions, and to try every manner of the "good old" sweatshop days. The Union is thus faced with the huge task of policing single-handed work conditions in the industry and the Union is determined to prove equal to this task.

As we write these lines, it is still difficult to obtain a composite picture of violations, as yet sporadic, by employers in our industry of the wage minimums and the work-hour maximums since the NRA was destroyed on May 17. Thus far, as the reports already at hand show, these violations have occurred almost exclusively in non-union cotton garment and knit goods shops. It is to be expected, however, that this epidemic of cheating will spread to the union areas as well.

Against all such attempts, the I. L. G. W. U. will present a stonewall of defense. Moreover, the leadership of the International still believes in the old maxim that a good offensive is the best defense. The Union will redouble its efforts, in the cotton garment field and in the other less protected industries, to complete the work begun before the NRA was struck down. Despite adverse court decisions, the invaluable gains which we have won for our members and for all workers in every branch of the women's garment industry will be protected at all cost.

The Cloak Shop
Chairmen Resolve

On a sweltering afternoon for a double purpose—

The New York cloak
chairmen, thirteen hundred strong, met ten days ago at the Hotel Astoria, to

tell the world how they felt concerning the sudden scuttling of the NRA by the Supreme Court, and to tell their own employers to keep hands off their hard-earned work terms in the coat and suit factories.

It was, by a long count, the most harmonious and businesslike gathering of sturdy union spokesmen, every man and woman of them, this writer had ever been privileged to watch at close range. The speeches of President Dubinsky, General Manager Nagler, Vice-Presidents Levy and Breslau, applauded to the echo, sounded solid, constructive keys.

Unity Opens
For 1935

On the 6th of June, Unity House, the model home of the I. L. G. W. U. in the Poconos of Pennsylvania, will open its gates for the fiftieth season.

We feel like, to be frank about it: Our Unity House needs no publicizing for "Justice" readers. Not all of them may have been to Unity House but, we are quite sure, all of them, with the possible exception of the very latest newcomers into the I. L. G. W. U., have heard about the glory of our great vacation resort and its inexhaustible facilities of health-giving joy and restful recreation.

Yet, even veteran Unity guests have a wonderful surprise for the 1935 season. For, in the month of last year's fire, there has arisen on the Unity grounds an even more magnificent place, equipped to accommodate on a bigger and better scale greater crowds and to afford them more diversified fun and activity.

Unity House, there seems to be no doubt about it, will have this year a successful season, probably the most successful in its history. Its greatest success, however, would be, if it should be able to record that this season the overwhelming majority of its visitors were members of the I. L. G. W. U. All signs point in this direction—already last year a majority of the guests were Union members.

Hail the new Unity season! Hail our marvelous Unity House!

The Festival
At The Hippodrome

The spectacle of I. L. G. W. U.-bred and nurtured "musie, drama, dance and sports," on Sunday afternoon, June 9, at the New York Hippodrome, should convince even the habitual scoffers in our midst that the educational and recreational work of the Union has taken an astonishing leap forward in less than a year, since the Chicago convention.

It was difficult, indeed, to suppress a gasp of admiration as this rehearsal de luxe at the Hippodrome began unfolding, group by group—all of them composed of shop workers and representing a typical cross section of the I. L. G. W. U.—the full sweep of our educational and recreational work. It must be further observed that only a few of our art groups were able to make an appearance on that afternoon. There could not have been room for all of them even on that huge platform, and, besides, not all the clubs, some of them but a few thousand strong, could be spared.

The "Recovery
The new agency formed in the Board in the cloak industry—within a week of the Cloak Industry the demise of the NRA—the National Coop and Suit Recovery Board, "to maintain fair trade practices and wage and hour provisions" illustrates more clearly than anything else that the cost and suit trade has become essentially an organized industry and that all legitimate factors within it realize that without self-government, in which labor is fully represented, this industry cannot run on.

According to plans, the governing board of the new agency will have representatives of the consuming public and it is intended, if possible, to get the Departments of Commerce and Labor to take part in it. Among the details of the plan are an adequate enforcement machinery, continuance of statistical work begun under the code authority, the making of a label to identify merchandise made under "recovery standards," and the distribution of voting power on the board approximately along the lines in which the various markets and zones were represented in the code authority.

It is still too early, of course, to predict success or failure for this new outfit, still in process of formation. In general, it may be said that it is modeled on the lines of the old N. Y. Cloak Commission, over which Mr. George W. Agel had successfully presided for several years, except that it is not confined to State lines any longer but takes in every cloak market in the country. It should prove workable and effective as did the code authority, which, to all intents and purposes, it succeeds.

"17" Is Thirty Years Old

It is difficult to conceive that thirty summers and winters already have elapsed since a group of men—mostly young men—got together in 1905, their hearts aflame with idealism and their minds set upon economic freedom, and formed the nucleus of what has since become the Infants' and Children's Coop and Referee Makers' Union, Local 17.

We have other locals in the I. L. G. W. U. which stand as landmarks upon its map, locals with whose names there are associated pages of cloak maker or dreamer maker history. But within the broad confines of our firmament there is probably no brighter luminary than "Local 17."—busy, fighting, ever向前 moving.

At the current moment of our organizational chronicles, as we are looking into a future that holds the possibility of another conflict in the cloak industry, there is no one among us who is not confident that the most sublime and profound meaning of all such conflicts as veterans in the battles of our army.

Local 17, indeed, may look with well-merited pride upon its history of thirty years. Its membership and its leadership should be heartily congratulated upon this advance.