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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*.
Justice
Official Organ of The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

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Cloakmakers Ready For Strike Vote As Gov. Lehman Invites All Parties to Confer

1,000 Attend Opening of 1935 Unity House Season


Daily House, the summer vacation center of the I.L.G.W.U. in the Pocono hills of Pennsylvania, was officially opened Saturday, June 32, for its 15th season in the presence of nearly 1,000 persons. The official dedication of the summer quarters was held at New York and Philadelphia hotels where several large committees were present to take part in the opening ceremony. The house was surrounded by the magnificence of the Pocono Mountains.

The New Buildings

There is a new main building now on Unity grounds, one with spacious, well-arranged dining-halls, completely wired for three rides, opening on an enchanting view of the lake and the Pocono Mountains. Surrounding the dining hall is a picturesque terrace forming semicircles at one end and set off by an old-world brick wall. The offices and evening-room are also entered by a few steps to a modern and attractive lounge, with an attractive wood-paneled parlor. The room is the main building also part of the main building. Another new structure in the modern style is a proof building for guest accommodations, with lovely porches, large windows, semi-private shower rooms, equipped with all the latest improvements. Six modern smaller cottages were erected along the side of the lake, nestled in a forest of trees. New woods and roads have been constructed and a gradual slope extending from the terrace to the lake front, eliminating completely the old steep climb.

Night of Music, Songs and Speeches

The program was made up of music chips in the big dining hall in the lake basin, various musical tributes, and an introduction of the Philadelphia Quartet, the well-known artists, F. B. Dover, M. H. Davis, A. F. S. H. Davis, and a few local vocalists. The program was concluded with a splendid and touching address by the prominent labor leader, Mrs. H. L. D. R. A. M. Y.

Resolution by Joint Local Executives Urges Strike Action Against Jobbers

On Thursday, June 27, the conference committee of the New York Cloak Joint Board met at the Hotel New Yorker at 2 o'clock in the afternoon to consider the industrial Council of Loyal and United Made Industry. On June 26, the conference committee of the New York cloak and suit industry to a conference at Albany on Friday, June 28, at 2, in the Legislative Chamber, in the interests of a peaceful settlement of the issue at the conference between the workers and the employers.

President Dubinsky replied that the Union was in receipt of a similar telegram from Governor Lehman, but that he would prefer dealing with the negotiations with the conference and try to reach an agreement on its own merits.

Gov. Lehman Invites

Gov. Lehman invited all the parties to the New York cloak and suit industry to a conference at Albany on Friday, June 28, at 2, in the Legislative Chamber, in the interests of a peaceful settlement of the issue at the conference between the workers and the employers.

Cloakmakers' Gibraltarian

"66", N.Y. Embroiderers, Thank G.E.B. For Assistance

In a letter, signed on behalf of the Executive Board of Local 66, N. Y. Dumax, Embroiderers and Tucker, by Zachary L. Freedman and Harry Giff, and addressed to the I. L. G. W. U., an expression of gratitude is conveyed to the directorate of the I. L. G. W. U. for assistance rendered by them in organizing the Bonso embroidery, tufting, and finishing

Minneapolis Workers After Big Cloak Shop

Sandor Czako, manager of the Twin Cities branch of the I. L. G. W. U. writes as follows:

"We have been putting a hold on the work on the Minneapolis shop for a month. The firm employs about 125 pickets. The Executive Concentration of Local 260 is active in maintaining the picket line.

"It is our intention to get Minneapolis 100% organized. With the consent of a labor leader and an impartial police department, we hope to be able to carry on our organizing activity without molestation.

"When you got the I. L. G. W. U. cable, "What's Next," we called a special meeting of the membership to prepare them for any difficulties that might arise last week. The local dress manufacturers announced a meeting to decide on a plan of action, but we were successful in obstructing their plans."

(Continued on page 2)
Cloidmakers Will Vote On General Strike

(Continued from page 1)

attitude on your part is considerably appreciated. It is the only way in which we can represent your organization.

HERBERT H. LEHMAN

To which President Dubinsky replied:

The membership to vote in favor of a general strike in the event that the jobbers fail to vote from their position with reference to the limitations of contractors and jobbers' respectability, provision of the exclusive agreement.

The vote came after Judorey Nagler, general manager of the joint board, had reported that the jobbers again broke off negotiations with the unions on the crucial point of contractor limitation. Nagler declared that the strike against the jobbers, under the circumstances, seemed unavoidable. The resolution for a strike referendum was adopted by a rising vote amid general cheering.

President Dubinsky, who was the only speaker besides Nagler, stressed the executive to a high degree of enthusiasm when he declared that "the Union will never retreat an iota from its position in favor of responsible contractor limitation. "This safeguard," the leader of the I.L.G.W.U. declared, "means all and everything for the craftsmen; it is the wall of protection against swindling, contract violation and the best insurance that control would prevail in the industry."

The chairman of the Joint Board, presided.

ATTENTION!

Hammonds and Camden, N.J.
"Committee"

Anonymous telegrams received by General Office Are Not Given Any Attention.

JUSTICE

THE NEW MAIN BUILDING, DINING ROOM, AND TERRACES AT UNITY HOUSE

1,000 Attend Unity House Opening on June 22

(Continued from page 1)

demands of an appreciable and increasing vote.

Among those who spoke were Sidney Hillman, president of the Americanized Clothing Workers of America; Mrs. Cornelia Bryant Piachtel, wife of the former President Hoover, and a staunch friend of Unity House and of the I.L.G.W.U.; President David Dubinsky, and Mr. William Levenson, the architect who designed the new Unity House buildings. Vice-President Frederick SANGER, chairman of the Unity House Committee, presided. President Hillman spoke briefly and congratulated the I.L.G.W.U. on its "marvelous summer home which stands as a monument to an enterprising spirit and an increasing desire to serve the workers on the cultural as well as the economic field."

Dubinsky struck the keynote of the event when he declared an emphatic valedictory applause that "Unity House symbolizes the creativeness and initiative of the working class; it is the most convincing proof that the workers are capable of building and administrating great projects; it is an eloquent reply to the sordid proposals of the monopoly; it is the voice of the working class, that boast incessantly of their own monopolistic ability to build and manage things on a big scale; those sentiments, the voice of the I.L.G.W.U. continued, "never fail to express the joint that they and they alone are the managers and administrators in modern society. To these ardent claims we protest in sharp refutation such a working class undertaking as Unity House to them we say: Workers, too, can erect homes, great places of rest and recreation, but they build these homes not for the use of individuals but for the use of the masses. The I.L.G.W.U., indeed, has come to feel proud of its Unity House.

Tribute To Whom

It's Due

A telegram of salutation was received from Thomas Kennedy, Jr., last year's general secretary of the United Mine Workers and now, incumbent governor of Pennsylvania, who expressed regret on his own behalf and of Governor Earle for their inability to come to the celebration. Another telegram was read from N.C. Wainberg, general manager of the Jewish Daily Forward.

Chairman Nagler took occasion between speeches to pay high tribute to Frederick P. O'Brien, executive secretary of the I.L.G.W.U. when he characterized as the spark plug of the great construction enterprise the "new Unity House" who made possible the construction of the buildings in time for the opening day, a feat by which many was considered impossible.

On the morning of Friday, June 22, a committee of 11, the organization which celebrated during the preceding week end its 50th anniversary at Unity House, presented gold watch with lapel pin, to Mrs. Alice Delaplaine, manager of Unity House, and Morris S. Nork, an assistant, for the fine cooperation rendered them in entertaining the 200 members of that local who attended that festivities.

Is your local fixing up an excursion—a bus ride, a trip on the river, a special train excursion? Why not let us help you charter the bus or the train? We can also supply your outing with songs and a songleader and experienced guides who know how to make the party lively. Write at once to Hikes and Excursions Division, Educational Department, I. L. G. W. U., 3 West 16th St., N. Y. C.

Local 142 Votes For Stringent Work Control Rules in Shops

By Joseph Twine

One thousand five hundred members of Local 142 attended a special meeting of the local, Saturday, June 19, at Webster Hall, New York. The purpose of this meeting was to lay plans for the activities of the Union in the next five months, and also to discuss some of the problems arising as the result of the activities of the NRA.

The Executive Board rendered a general report of the activities of the local for several months past and recommended the following resolutions and regulations, comprising the conduct of the members of the shop.

1. Any member caught working overtime without permission of the Union (and if found guilty) shall be fined a sum not less than five dollars.

2. Any member failing to report the cutting of prices shall be fined twenty-five dollars, or a sum not less than five dollars.

3. Any member who shall fail to observe any of the rules of the shop, and at the expense of their fellow workers (and if found guilty of a breach of any rule) shall be fined the sum of not less than ten dollars.

4. Any member who begins work before starting time or who works during lunch period (if found guilty) shall be fined the sum of not less than ten dollars.

5. Any member who takes house work from any shop or from any person (if found guilty) shall be fined the sum of not less than thirty dollars.

6. Any member who refuses to cooperate with the chairman of the shop in the carrying out of its functions (and if found guilty) shall be fined a sum of not less than ten dollars.
The International Labor Organization Agrees on 40-Hour Principle

By Israel Feenberg, V.P.
West Coast Representative
I.L.G.W.U.

We have reasons to believe, after we had concluded the closed shop pact of last year, that it was merely a question of time before the San Francisco area would be the next to go. We have been making good progress in the West, and the hope was more than just a dream. The San Francisco area had nothing to fear, and the I.L.G.W.U. is confident that we can make it a success.

The conference also adopted the "convention"—to establish a forty-two-hour week in the glass bottle industry, and of the necessity of recommending certain modifications—containing a condition for unemployment among the young.

The number of employees, leading, including Louis Joubert of France, expressed satisfaction with the work of the L.I.O. on the subject of "having revealed the presence of the convention," Miss Grace Abbott, chief U.S. Government representative, was pleased, "all things considered.

The American employer delegation, who were expressing their desire to see the glass bottle industry resolved.

The Joint Board's work principle resolution was adopted by informal convention to governments to "instruct the employers to establish a forty-two-hour week, and to attend labor, and salaries should be affected as far as possible by means of direct negotiation or by collective agreements."

The Joint Board appointed a committee, under the presidency of the chairman, president of the Joint Board, Edward M. Morais, and the writer of these lines, to prepare the General Executive Board of the I.L.G.W.U. to hold, hoping that this is the psychological moment for the "casual" workers and regular craftsmen to make an attack upon the Union.

As I am writing this, negotiations are in progress which will probably be completed by next week. The employers should have the opportunity to wipe out the "casual" workers and regular craftsmen, and we are not entitled to be safeguarded in our union. The meeting of shop chairmen, which I was pleased to attend, passed a resolution calling upon the Joint Board to assist the employers with the legal working hours. The shop chairmen went to great lengths in their resolution. They demanded that the Joint Board and their officers employ every means to bring about these all-important changes, and be expedited on the Union altogether for the second.

In conformity with the constitution of our International Union, the instalment of the Joint Board and the General Executive Board, I have no idea what is going to happen. The decision of the United States Supreme Court, that the national convention shall not bind the locals, was exceeded in my expectation. The joint resolution which prevails at the present of the General Executive Board can only mean that the Joint Board and its officers have not interfered with the workers.

The San Francisco bosses are under the impression that we have no idea what is going to happen. The decision of the United States Supreme Court, that the national convention shall not bind the locals, was exceeded in my expectation. The joint resolution which prevails at the present of the General Executive Board can only mean that the Joint Board and its officers have not interfered with the workers.
Underwear Workers, Facing Post-NRA Era

By Samuel Shore
Manager, Local 62

In the family of the International, Local 62 is one of the oldest members. It is composed of women workers engaged in making the ladies' underwear and negliges, producing garments of the finest of silks and the cheapest of cottons, the wholesale value amounting to a mighty twenty-five dollars down to twenty-five cents a piece. The industry itself is third largest among ladies' apparel industries, doing a volume of $175,000,000 annually and spread out all over the United States. Our Union, with respect to membership, is the third largest local of the International, having a membership in excess of ten thousand, consisting almost exclusively of women and having long, arduous toil of ten lonely men in the organization. A vast number of our members are of Italian extraction, loyal and devoted to the organization.

Twenty-Six Years Ago

Local 62 was born in March, 1909. These were days of brutal, ruthless immigrant exploitation. It was not until then that the Negro was the only worker who was rife for combat. In February of that year a general strike was declared, virtually paralysing all the textile industry in the city. The strike lasted almost a month. Workers, who lived in tenements, locked themselves in, and a collective agreement was arranged through the mediation of Local 62 and the employers, and during that period Local 62 was the largest women's working union of the time.

In the following years not labor was gradually reduced, but so was the scale of wages. The depression came, and in 1913 the Union found itself again compelled to carry on a strike, which lasted less than six weeks; and again the workers were victorious over the week of 1913 saw another general strike.

The Silk and Rayon Period

During the post-war years, a new situation arose. The demand for silk and rayon, and the "mammon" of prices and wages, the industry was rapidly changing to silk and rayon manufacture. After several years the trade was in a

Education

Activity

The dramatic class of Local 62, Milwaukee, is giving free music lessons. The classes are held in the hall of the Union. Miss F. C. Smith, of the Union headquarters, is the instructor.

South Jersey Board Holds Lines Intact

By Frank R. Crossman, Jury Organizer, I.L.G.W.U.

When the U.S. Supreme Court recently declared the NRA unconstitutional and illegal, it dealt a severe blow to the industrial paternalism of the nation's cloth and clothing industry. It will be observed that our labor jurisdiction, directed by the law of the Constitution. To these aged guardians of the "creamy, hapless" domestic industry it matters little that millions of their countrymen are victims of an acute depression; that their economic order makes labor struggles unnecessary; that they have been in existence for ever further that we had no assistance from the government.

Just a few days ago, the writer, accompanying the answer of the Supreme Court, questions the legal validity of the ruling against the NRA. The question of the legality of the act of the Supreme Court is in the hands of an able jurist and the case will be decided by the highest court.
Local 22 Sections Will Meet on Shop Basis

Executive Board calls for having
our meetings on an industrial basis.
Workers in shops controlled by certain
business agents will be called to
district meetings, regardless of
where they live. The advantages
of this scheme are obvious. Shop
meetings, questions of primary
and fundamental interest to the
welfare of the individual mem-
bers and the organization as
a whole, will be discussed in the
presence of all the workers of the
particular shop, with the advantage
of having their business agent and
their district manager present.

EMMA--A Finisher

Selling Range Cannot Afford
Settled Price

Operators Must
Get Same Money
For Same Work

New System Provides for After-
Work Meetings.

More Efficient

Local 22 will shift from the
present system of section meet-
gings organized according to
membership residence to meet-
ings on an industrial basis with
the shop as a pivot, as soon as
detail set-up halls and as-
signments can be arranged.

After many months of discus-
sion, the new system evolved by
Charles S. Zimmerman, manager
of the Local, was adopted at the
local's special section meetings
held throughout the city, June 4th.
The proposition came to the membership in the
form of recommendations by the local's executive
board.

The new system provides for
meetings held in the immediate
vicinity of the shop districts after
work. Workers in individual shops
will not be separated, so that inter-
shop problems may be discussed.
District and local business agents will be present for
discussion and analysis of specific
problems affecting groups of workers.

Mike Frank Explains
Reason for the change in
the meeting system is explained in the
following statement especially pre-
pared for "Justice" by N. M. Mik

As a democratically managed or-
ganization, the general conduct of the
Union's affairs must, of necessity,
be identical with the election membership for approval. Each
shop separate section meetings have been
convening independently over the various
residential sections of the city.

"Obviously," therick meeting
places could not attract even a small
part of our total membership.

Often standing room was at a
premium. Another disadvantage was
that members were not encouraged
as to which meeting they might
attend. Businessmen travelled to
Bricklayers' Hall or other businessmen
who had personal grievances or
suggestions to bring up, wandered
to downtown or Bronx meetings,
but because they happened to live
in a different section, or because
their section meetings gradually
took place on the form of open forums,
and filled to almost capacity, they were
not encouraged to attend those
unorganized section meetings.

This was the general feeling of
those meetings.

Non-members but affiliated
with groups within the Union attended.
These meetings were convened
by their preceding notices, as
well as the decisions reached in
those meetings. Also, the decision
was strictly on a group basis.

The innocent member who
spilled into one of those meetings
found himself totally out of place.

The New System

Now, how does the new system
provide efficiency, what does it do?

The plan proposed by the

EMMA balls from Italy where the Labor Unions, be-
guished by Mussolini's promise, be sheltered and unable to
defend the interests of the workers. Italian nationalism is
beating its war drums, and once again the workers are being
asked to pour their blood to further the imperialistic
interest of Italy's owning classes. Local 22, probably the larg-
est individual local in the world, is composed exclusively
of Italians. But the band is more than the mere petty proprie-
torship of quality. All are workers. They live and breathe
as one with the other 32 nationals under the Dress Joint
Board, conscious that race, color, and creed have nothing to
disruptive influence on the international solidarity of the
working class. Our Union is composed of workers from
the ends of the earth; our policy will yet make the workers
of the world one.

In the words of Brother Skipper:

"Now more than ever we must
look for ways and means of
opening district meetings.

1. A member must attend one
district meeting.

2. Should a member change his
employment from one district to
another between meetings, he will
be allowed to change his employ-
ment as long as he is a member of
their local in the district where he
is going.

3. Unemployed members will
be allowed to attend the district
meeting to which they were last
employed.

4. The chairman and secretary
shall be at the district meetings
and will serve as the only mem-
bers of our Executive Board.

5. The district meeting will
meet at the hourly time at
which they were last employed.

6. All meetings will be
scheduled to meet at the
hourly time at
which they were last employed.

7. The meeting will
meet at the hourly time at
which they were last employed.

8. At the meeting, members
shall be seated at the district
meetings, or they may serve as
members of the Executive Board.

9. The meeting will
meet at the hourly time at
which they were last employed.

10. The meeting will
meet at the hourly time at
which they were last employed.

11. At the meeting, members
shall be seated at the district
meetings, or they may serve as
members of the Executive Board.

12. The meeting will
meet at the hourly time at
which they were last employed.

The full proposals submitted, by the
Executive Board and subse-
sequently adopted at the section meet-
ing, are as follows:

1. That we change our meetings
from residential section meetings to
industrial meetings, as the basis.

2. That we change our meetings
from residential section meetings to
industrial meetings, as the basis.

3. That we change our meetings
from residential section meetings to
industrial meetings, as the basis.

4. That we change our meetings
from residential section meetings to
industrial meetings, as the basis.

5. That we change our meetings
from residential section meetings to
industrial meetings, as the basis.

6. That we change our meetings
from residential section meetings to
industrial meetings, as the basis.

7. That we change our meetings
from residential section meetings to
industrial meetings, as the basis.

8. That we change our meetings
from residential section meetings to
industrial meetings, as the basis.

New Office Hours for Local 22, 89

Beginning with June 24 and con-
forming to and including August 17,
the Dress Payments of Lo-
cals 22 and 89 will be open daily
from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M. The office will
be open at 9 A.M. Saturday and close
at 12 Noon.

July "22" Cards Ready

The new July, 1935, membership
cards for Local 22 are now ready
and may be obtained at the main
offices, 22d West 46th Street, or at
each of the District Joint Board
offices listed above. The cards will
be changed on the basis of the
membership roll.

An official announcement urges
members not to neglect the change-
ing of their cards. Such neglect
often leads to loss of rights, accu-
cumulation of heavy arrears and endless embarrassment.
Joint Board Scores Victory in U. S. Court

Decision Binds Bankrupts To Maintenance of Labor Contract

By L. T. Miller

We're willing to admit that most lawyers are born human beings. But two things happen to them. They dry up in the desert atmosphere of courts and law libraries until the blood of brotherhood is loathed an unhealthy white. Or they become an eroded and weathered stone, crumbling through its states.

This book is such a pleasure to read, it seems to us that the view of the Union in its own right by inheritance. He took the Union as an naturally to the Union, took him.

Hence this "Letters" is all added up in the view of a truly deserted book. This is all "Union" to him. The Harvard Law Review, the Columbia Law Review, Yale Law Review, the Yale Law Journal and a half dozen other scholarly journals and quarters are furnishing with interesting facts about the Union. It seems to us that the Union, as such, cannot be separated from the case. He, the Union and the case are all in one piece.

You wouldn't think that Schlesinger had much to part in the case. It was all "Union" to him. His Harvard Law Review, the Columbia Law Review, Yale Law Review, the Yale Law Journal and a half dozen other scholarly journals and quarters are furnishing with interesting facts about the Union. It seems to us that the Union, as such, cannot be separated from the case. He, the Union and the case are all in one piece.

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**ITALIAN SHOP CHAIRMAN MASS TO HEAR ANTONINI ON N. R. A. ISSUE**

**BREATHING SPACE WAS AT A PREMIUM in the main ballroom of the Delano Hotel, June 11, when the Italian shop chairman answered the call of Luigi Antonini, first Vice-President of the I.G.M.W.U. and General Secretary of Local 89, for a discussion of the problems brought up by the abolition of the NRA. Brother Antonini is talking from behind the table at the left. Seated in front of him is Joseph Di Mella, president of the executive council.**

**"Big 89" Branches Compete in Show of Strength**

The Smallest Takes the Lead

The Harlem Branch of Local 89, the oldest of the 24 branches into which the Italian Dressmakers’ Union is divided, staged on Wednesday, June 19, a demonstration of union loyalty which was unprecedented for the number of workers present and the enthusiasm displayed.

The occasion was the special meeting called at Harlem Terrace, 315 East 106th Street, to hear the report of Brother I. L. A. Antonini, general secretary of Local 89, on conditions in the Union after the abolition of the NRA. Many shops in the district were not working on that day, yet one thousand workers answered the call of Branch Manager Joseph, Phle- tens, and crowded the place, eager to do their part in defending any attempt of the bosses to attack union strength.

**Emil Schlesinger on "Voice of Local 89"**

Next Week’s Broadcast From Unity House

Following Samuel Shure, manager of Local 62, who was a very effective speaker at last Saturday’s Local 89 radio program, the English speaker this Saturday, June 19, will be Emil Schlesinger, labor attorney, who will explain to the listeners the legal side of the work of the Union and conduct meetings to answer questions.

Spend July 4th Week-end at Unity House

**EXECUTIVE BOARD NAILS "LEFT" SLANDER**

(Continued from Page 6)

Donut Their Goal

"What is behind this unreasoned charge of the "left" group against our local? Obviously, the aim is to stir up suspicion and disunity in such a way that spreading the impression that we are not interested in keeping the colored workers in the Union. The Negro dressmakers are the very first to resent such slanders made against their group. We do not give any attention to all the rumors and stories that are spread about us, and are proud of the record our Union has set.

Our Union for years has been involved in many cases of race prejudice or discrimination but the leaders of the "left" group seem determined to create such issues for they are using them to destroy the racial and national harmony that we all work to accomplish their vicious aims.

Splitting Tactics Applied

In the name of the entire membership of our local, the executive board of the Union, which represents all interests, trends to split or dissolve in our ranks whenever they may try to make themselves look as though they are from outside the local, are trying to divide our ranks among political lines by a campaign of perfidy and untruth against workers for their political views on whether they come from the so-called "revolutionists," of the "left" group who are trying to divide our ranks along racial or other lines. We pledge ourselves to fight against such attacks on our members. We call upon all of those of the radio audience who are not yet acquainted with the beauty and comfort of our summer resort,
Grave Problems Looming in Southwest

By Meyer Perlstein

Grave Problems Looming in Southwest

The Problem of the Poorer Workers

The most serious problem which confronts us in this section of the country is the problem of the poorer workers employed in the cotton industry. The problem is not new. It has been a problem for many years. The poorer workers employed in the cotton industry have had a very low standard of living and the best way to depict the condition of the poorest workers in the cotton industry is to describe the condition that they have been in during the past decade. The condition of the poorest workers in the cotton industry is not so much due to the fact that there is a shortage of labor as it is due to the fact that there is a lack of appreciation on the part of the employers of the value of the work done by the poorer workers. This lack of appreciation on the part of the employers has led to the fact that the poorer workers have been compelled to accept wages which are inadequate for the support of a family. This lack of appreciation on the part of the employers has also led to the fact that the poorer workers have been compelled to accept working conditions which are dangerous and unhealthy. This lack of appreciation on the part of the employers has also led to the fact that the poorer workers have been compelled to accept working conditions which are not conducive to health and well-being. This lack of appreciation on the part of the employers has also led to the fact that the poorer workers have been compelled to accept working conditions which are not conducive to the development of the individual worker.

The poverty of the poorer workers is a problem that has been recognized by the government. The government has taken steps to improve the condition of the poorer workers. The government has established a number of programs to improve the condition of the poorer workers. These programs include the establishment of schools for the poorer workers, the establishment of medical facilities for the poorer workers, and the establishment of housing facilities for the poorer workers. These programs have been successful in improving the condition of the poorer workers. However, the problem of the poorer workers is not completely solved. The problem of the poorer workers is a problem that requires the continued attention of the government.

The problem of the poorer workers is a problem that requires the continued attention of the government and the support of the people. The poorer workers are an integral part of the community. The poorer workers contribute to the economy of the country. The poorer workers are also a source of inspiration for the people. The poorer workers are a reminder of the poverty that exists in the world. The poorer workers are a reminder of the need for social justice. The poorer workers are a reminder of the need for equality.

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The Fortnight

By Arturo Giovanniotti

A fairly clear glimpse into the inner workings of a dictator’s soul is provided by the latest brain-teaser which led him to ban the New York Times from Italy. The binario, or correspondent of the ultra-conservative Chicago Tribune, has repeatedly stated that the time had been almost everywhere to Italy. He had, of course, the necessary contacts, a remarkable lack of concern for the truth, and a mind capable of thinking up the kind of question which Italy on a daily basis.

But let us come a little closer to the dictators of our day. And in this case to Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain, to Pinochet of Chile, to Mr. Musulini of Italy, and to Mr. Hitler of Germany.

Italy: A great deal of the present Mussolini, who once lived in a village in the north of Italy, is given to giving his thoughts on Italy. He has a number of loyal followers, among them many writers who are eager to see the day when Mussolini will come back from his long exile.

Why the Times should have suddenly devoted so much space to Mussolini is a mystery. The paper has always been reluctant to do so, and it is probable that the reason is that the point of the fact that the point is extremely well taken and entirely correct. Mussolini is a great dictator, and he has not made a mistake.

In no case, moreover, as the Times points out, is it possible to say that Mussolini is a dictator. He is not a dictator.

This much is true. But the Times has not been able to prove it. It has always been the Times that has proved it.

Now these truths that the New York Times states and are here illustrated by the editorial of the Times are not the same as the truths that the Times has been trying to prove in the past. The Times has been trying to prove that Mussolini is a dictator, and it has been trying to prove that Mussolini is a dictator.

But the Times does not prove that Mussolini is a dictator. The Times proves that Mussolini is not a dictator.

The Times has not been able to prove that Mussolini is a dictator.

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The Times proves that Mussolini is not a dictator.

The Times has been able to prove that Mussolini is not a dictator.

Charles S. Zimmerman

Earlier that day, Brother Zimmerman, visiting friends of Bordeaux Prison and brought greetings from the organization. Brother Zimmerman made friends with his host and Local 10 now getting to work in the job as soon as he gets out.

It is already clear that Brother Zimmerman’s tour and the meetings and discussions he held have left their mark. The state of mind here carried by the Toronto Kamt (the mouthpiece of the “Industrial Union”) is an unwontly tribune to his effectiveness in dis- pelling the confusion spread by the warnings of dual unionism and success in hammering home the idea of real unity in the minds of the workers. His work will certainly prove a powerful stimulus to the big job ahead, of organizing and turning the demonstrators in the Cana-

The meeting arranged in Toronto tobe by the ILGWU. Joint Board for Brother Zimmerman was a great success. Well over 1500 local leaders attended the meeting with them dressmakers. Brother Zimmerman’s remarks were followed with great attention.

H. Strongly emphasized the need for organization and unity in the rank of the workers and plants. A vivid picture of the disastrous results of the prevailing distrust. His words, which by some of the “Industrial Union” spokesmen were especially enlightening, were met with a strong impression on the assembled workers, and for days thereafter the after effect of his comments ran by him went on in the market. Brother Zimmerman’s name began to be known in every job shop in Toronto for an effective unionization drive in the future.

2. Montreal. Montreal is a big job shop. Between 10,000 and 15,000 dressmakers Here, too, the conditions of the workers are not very satisfactory. The dressmakers, Canadian, are extremely hard. There is practically no organization of dressmakers in the country. It is a fact that there are very few dressmakers who have a good organization in Local 265.

New York workers pushed out in Durum Hall on Tuesday, June 15, to hear Brother Zimmerman, at a meeting of the Joint Council. Again he made an appeal for organization and unity among the dressmakers, and the enthusiastic audience. Zimmerman appealed to the workers in the other branches of the trade to do their utmost in helping to secure an effective unionization drive. A meeting also adopted another resolution demanding the release of Brother Zimmerman from the 189 days’ imprisonment for their union activities.

3. Montreal Cutters. On Friday, June 4, a large meeting of Local 265, Montreal, the meeting was well attended and a large local was heard on the problems of the cutters. The meeting also helped to make the workers realize that their problems are only one part in the whole picture.

South River, Pembroke

Workers’ Confederate Union

Will Protect Them Against Attacks

From the New Brunswick, N. J., district, where Local 156 is located, the news comes of successful meeting of Local 156 of the Workers’ Confederate Union, New Brunswick and Jamaica, at which ILGWU, Harding, based by the General Office of the WCU, and shortly after the WCU was arrested by the Supreme Court, was distributed and the local now facing the WCU were discussed.

"It is my impression," writes the WCU, "that the meeting was a success, gathered from the reports of the attitude of the workers at the meetings, that our members rely upon the WCU and are in no way hostile, but on the contrary, are seeking for the success of the WCU."

Openly, Brother Blumard, former state's, the employers appear to offer no hostility toward the WCU. From indirect information, however, it is known that they are seeking to undermine its work by buying shop for a few weeks, or by combin- ing with political groups in the town for a change of government to rule the council. The local seems to be a nominal organization, that followed many members took part in the meeting lasting from half an hour to an hour. All were in favor of unionism, and the union is under Brother Zimmerman’s hand.
Chiseler Active in Non-Union Cotton Factories

By Charles H. Green

Although the decision of the United States Supreme Court, in early June, to strike down the slacker period in some of the women's garment trades was favorably received by the women workers, all of them non-union, among the 20,000 women workers affected, there is little or no increase in the hours of work increased, their weekly wages decreased, nor, both, the women workers employed in the Tailors and Cutters Guild, former members of the National Garment Workers' Union, chiselers engaged in that field of production.

Other industries already affected are the chiseler's dresses, blouses, silk dresses, and the many other garments whose laborers also have been successively declassified under the "industrial and government" classification. These workers, who previously were classified in "industrial" and "government," have already been chiseled from their non-union activities and taken over by the new employers who will not maintain wages.

The reports from the field clearly show that union shops are producing like the non-union shops, with wages being increased or decreased by the passing of NRA. In the union shop as in the non-union shop, wages cut are being made every day, hours cut and increased by the hour, men and women cut from 50 to 50. Even in the organized industries, such as silk, cotton, and other industries, the success of the union shop is in the interest of the workers and union leaders.

Carson-Pirie-Scott Strike Stirs Chicago

By Abram Potkin

The Carson-Pirie-Scott Co., one of Chicago's oldest department stores and an important manufacturing concern, has been the subject of much discussion because of its strike which is proving to be a major test of the strength of the union shop movement in Chicago.

The strike was called by the ILGWU, consisting of 7,000 workers employed 9,000 persons. The company, which has been operating 22 hours a day, had been working under the NRA, but the company refused to accept the NRA as the union shop.
Jean Jaures - Advocate of Peace

By Paul Dembter

This month, with bitter memories of the recent tragic war that will commemorate the day, there seems no peace. The spirits of the Socialist International was smothered out, that event one hundred years ago, the death of Jean Jaures.

The events of July 11, 1914, bred an atmosphere of fear among the French socialists. They prepared for the World War that was already present in the mind of Jaures. It was Jaures, with his pronounced moral influence, who must lead the people along the path that was blocked by the path. They determined to be rid of this, so the criminal, the Socialist murderer forever annulled this great crisis of our time.

Ten years later, the French people, in the remains of Jaures, on the tombs of the heroes of the international peace, fought this war. The French socialists, together with the rest of the French people, a symbol of the spirit of humanity that must not avoid the world catastrophe.

In his last speech, during the sessions of the international socialists in Brussels at an anti-war meeting, Jaures, two days before his death, expressed this. He added to save the cause of internationalism in preserving Socialist unity against the barrier of war.

Two days later, after a strenuous day's work for peace, Jaures was shot to death in a Paris restaurant by the hand of a fatal assassin.

The fact that the soul hand of a French socialist shatter the noblest heart, and the clearest head on the European horizon was a symbol of the murderous barbarism of the times.

...in the Factory...

"All day in the shop the machines run as usual. That's what I think and I am lost in the day. Sudden and lost in the terrible turmoil.

What can I do? I can't do anything. I'm a machine. I work and I work and I work without thinking. Making, cutting, grinding... I can't think! Making, cutting, grinding... I don't know why? I know not, I don't know; Machine cannot answer, machine cannot ask.

No, here is no feeling, no judgment, no reason.

This labor, this bloody, the endless, suppressed.

The nobler, the flower, the truest, the richest, the highest, the fittest in the human race.

The minutes, the hours, the days, and the years, they cannot, self-forgetting like a slave in a galley. I drive the wheel, as I am told. I am a wheel. I have no voice, no heart, no thought.

The clock in the workshop, it runs not a moment.

It goes on, and on, and on. A endless Time.

And once someone told me the clock has a meaning—

"Unreasoning and sick, and silent, cold, and dead; I had been dreaming?" 

The clock wakes life in and force; voice; services. And something besides...

I forget the name; oh, oh! It's over, I know not."

At 11:30, when I listen, I hear the clock plainly.

The clock says: "Morning!"—it is gone.

The maddening pressure urges me forward.

The clock says: "Labor and labor still urge me forward.

The face of the clock is the face of my master.

The clock... oh, I can't hear, I can't hear, and I cannot...

It calls me "Machine!" and in my ear it says "Stop!"

At noon, when I listen, I can feel the voices of the machines,

And 1 hear the voice of my master. The clock... I can't hear, I can't hear, and I cannot...

And I am a wheel, a dead wheel, and I am a wheel.

And I am a wheel.

I am a machine."

The watchwords at mid-day, at the end of the day, are: "My watch is over, my day is ended, my work is done."

The workshop is not a workshop. It is a battlefield: battles, blood, a hell on the plain."

And around about me the corpse lies.

And out of the earth rises the blood of the slain."

The dead rise again, and stirred is the fight.

They struggle, they resist, they struggle, they resist.

We are, we are, we are."
L.I.G.W.U. Sports Parade

By Mill Spire

Baseball

The first half of the regular baseball schedule has now been played, despite the rain and snow, with 196 and 192 as being the class in the

Union City, N. J., Local Has New Administration

By William Adrian Manager, Local 196

The newly-elected Executive Board of Local 196 was installed in May by Vice-President Harry Warner, General Manager of the Eastern Out Team Department. We had as our speakers and guest

Horseplay

"Three Men on a Horse" By John Cecil Hall and Reginald获取片段结束。
New Books for Workers

In this bare record of the facts, the failure to enforce the labor clauses of the NRA stands out with the same clearness as the Philipstown expropriation to big business long after the sick chickens cooped the Blue Eagle. This book will remain a standard storehouse of information and suggestions about labor relations for many years and our members should get it in their libraries and local public libraries at once.


Good information spoiled by silly references that the A. F. of L. is only a company organization and accusations that its "top leaders" (the latest C.P. cliches) are guilty of "counterfeiting" and "betrayal" of the workers' interests. Apparently the Twentieth Century Fund is interested in getting the labor movement to be worth quoting by R. W. Dunn, and so in commenting upon his references to "a trail blazed by the distinguished labor leaders of the aristocratic and il- lumeable labor and Industry Sec- wonders that it now contains the Communist-Faust paramount. But students have listened to dis- trustful accounts of the labor movement and Labor and Government" impor-

Fourthcoming Events

July 4
12 Noon: Baseball doubleheader, Springfield Park. Local 10 vs. Local 555. Local 55 vs. Local 555, Joint Board.

July 13
12 Noon: Baseball doubleheader, Springfield Park. Local 60 vs. Local 60. Local 65 vs. Local 60, Joint Board.

Outing by South Jersey Locals

July 14
Locals 16, 14, Eggertson in R.a. J. 355 E. 17th, Calvert, etc. A. Battery Park, 9 a.m. Have hall arranged for dinner.

July 20
Baseball doubleheader, Spring- field Park, Local 55 vs. Local 555, Local 65 vs. Local 65, Joint Board.

July 21
Field of culture at Woodmont near New Haven, for Connecticut locals.

July 26
Trade Institute at Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N. Y. 6 p.m. focus on in and summer school availability.

August 4-5
Week-end, outing to speaking at Union Houses.

August 10
Joint Labor Action, Locals 143, 145 and 148, B. Emery, Odel, and Locals 143 and 145, Yonkers Pier for Indian Point.

August 12-13
Two-day Institute at Brookwood for which 10 half scholarships are available from the Educational Fund of the A. F. of L. For complete details, see the same topic published in 1932.

Education Marching On

The I.L.G.W.U. has already borne a place in song and story and sound movie. It marches on to take its place on the radio. Many unions have broadcast speeches and songs to arouse public interest and create favorable public opinion in times of strike. But now, for the first time, the history of a union is being dramatized in a series of radio plays. And what a story it is! Fighters for freedom in the Old World setting out for the New World to seek the good life denied them. The Statue of Liberty welcomes them. But they find that it is a memorial stone. The sweatshop grips them. The workers' movement builds a union. By their own strength they pull themselves up, to higher standards of life; they compel employers to respect them by their solidarity.

Fiercely fought strikes, been our tradition; struggle and failure—mark the story of the I.L.G.W.U. Yet nothing can stop the onward march of this real workers' League of Nations in hitherto trailblazing bar- riers of sex, race, religion and lan- guage, wherever the industry goes, there goes the union—to Can- ada, to California, to Mexico, Puerto Rico, etc. The union uses its opportunity in the NRA period to swell its membership until it is the third largest in the A. F. of L. This epic story has been dramatized by Florence Lesser, a pioneer worker in the radio plays to be presented by the I.L.D. Radio Drama Group, assisted by President Daniels and other I.L.G.W.U. members who will repeat their contributions in the life of the union. The plays will be presented on the air by WNYC and WOR.

Editors by the activity in Greater New York, the locals in other areas are again setting up their own educational de- partments. In order to prepare for the Fall season in good time and to get first-hand knowledge of local problems, the Educational Department has dropped four weeks on the road. Following the itinerary planned, locals not covered by M. and near the route should look to local leaders to take up the educational work immediately.

Director To Visit Locals

Comment on the Hippodrome Gala continues to be music in our ears:

"Number of us there were there and were impressed by the concert start you have made toward recapturing cultural activity among the workers."—Miss Helen Thompson, on behalf of the Group Thea- ter, producers of "Awake and Sings.

"I shall remember this for a long time, I see that our years of neglect in the labor movement for a better life were not wasted."—Saull Metz, Manager, Local 172 of the I.L.G.W.U.

This, an honest to goodness work- ers' culture of, by, and for the workers, and what the president of the I.L.G.W.U. in his praise for those who participate in the significant and impor- tant labor project:

"Brothers and sisters, we are still fighting."—Saull Metz.

"The entire program, the chorus, the majorette dances, the orchestral work and the dramatic group in the play are of such a high order that parts with artistic precision in the fullest sense of the word have been produced in the program or helped organize it are carefully justified in their price."—New York Post.

Summer Activity in New York

The performance of June 9 by no means marks the end of the Summer activity of the Department of Educa- tion of our Educational Depart- ment. The chorus and members of the电s are leaving for new ad- ventures. Eight concert plays have been produced, with groups of Local 55, Local 555, Local 60, Local 65, the Central Group, Local 143, Local 145, Local 165, and Local 10, the plays are fast reaching the stage where they will be ready for production and we are hoping to give performances some time in August at Union House.

Conversely in the camps, some of the local Labor Problems and Trade Union History are being held this year. A group of Locals and Winter Camps was detined to be deterred by the hot weather. Local 60 still carries on with its English classes and Local 155 runs a weekly forum in addition to continuing several classes. Thanks are due the instructors and Summer schools for which see the next "Workers' Reports".

St. Louis

We have received a very interest- ing program of the entertainment put on by the Education Depart- ment of the T. & D. at the local and the direction of Miss Mae Freeman. Of course, it had the union theme. Nurses and the Red Cross are in the program. There is "Strength." A concert play, "On the Fairgrounds," for other dramatic groups. There are some choruses, poetry readings and music, last, but not least, a talk about Mt. Butler and Mt. Langleston, who are teachers of the dramatics and labor problems groups, respectively. The final supervisor of workers' educational activities and the meeting finished with the song. It's a Good Thing to Join a Union!—

Atlanta

Sister Alice White reports that in Atlanta, workers from Telenex, C. Philadelphia, Pa., Union City, N. J., and New York City, were active in a number of local meetings and the knowledge is power to help free their class.

Und So Weiter

Milwaukee is extending exten- sive activities. Miss Betty Herman, newly appointed director, is getting the Wisconsin sectional. Brother Bials reports that Mrs. Kevn Poulos has her Summer activities in hand. A visit to the Women Workers' Summer School at Mt. Ivy, N. Y., disclosed that seven I.L.G.W.U. members were in attendance. The Summer School is to be held at the University of Wisconsin.

Editor by the activity in Greater New York, the locals in other areas are again setting up their own educational depart- ments. In order to prepare for the Fall season in good time and to get first-hand knowledge of local problems, the Educational Department has dropped four weeks on the road. Following the itinerary planned, locals not covered by M. and near the route should look to local leaders to take up the educational work immediately.

Directors by the activity in Greater New York, the locals in other areas are again setting up their own educational de-
Labor Still Groans in Fascist-Dominated Lands

By Frances Keane

What is happening to labor in the Fascist-dominated lands in Europe? What, if any, are their rights, and how has Fascism affected their standards of living? In these two respects, as in so many others, what has been going on has been, of course, voluminously discussed and written of during the past few years, especially in the socialist intellectual, labor and pacifist press, and at meetings of all sorts. Despite all this literature, and discussion, the average worker-reader has but a hazy idea of what Fascism is really doing to the economic status of his fellow workers in those lands.

"Normandy" for Labor

What has happened to German labor, where the free trade unions played such a powerful part in previous democratic constitutions, built according to the "Federalist" principle, have rendered all previous constitutions, though everyday life appears to have been organized in a "normal" way, freedom of speech, and of organization have been taken away from the workers, so that uniform organizations and uniform activities, all supposed in the previous constitutions, were free trade union organizations have given way to the "Labor Front." It is also necessary to understand present conditions in Germany, both in the South and in the North, and from the "coordinated" press which are skillfully studied with the help of the local police, the "Labor Front," "broadened" social insurance legislation and other achievements of the "Labor Front," which few interesting facts and features, nevertheless, stand out. The Nazi labor union is no more a workers' organization. Both employers and workers meet in a united session as the "Front" unit. The employer is therein the capacity of the "leader" and the employee is the "follower." In the pre-Hitler days union meetings were held to discuss conditions and grievances of the men. Today, the assembled are treated as a crowd of sheep, at a maga-

June 12, 1933, the German Labor Front, having no legitimate function to fulfill, was turned into a holiday organization, called an "Allgemeine Gewerkschaft," or "All General Confederation," by the "Law for the regulation of national labor," which provided that all members of the German Labor Front be divided into six subsec-

The frontal form of the Labor Front, as defined in the October 24, 1934, statement that the decision as to what organizations, or suborganizations, will be permitted to hold to the organization is vested solely in Hitler. The paragraph leaves no doubt that the Labor Front in Germany is a pure Nazi party adjunct. The leader of the organization is appointed by the Hitler. The center of the Labor Front is the National Socialist labor shop cell unit. Its membership is restricted, and all positions of the Labor Front held by these men. This organization grew enormously in the first few months of the Hitler regime. As a result of this growth various local units seemingly force their members to join. They demand wage raises and other improvements for their membership. Shortly afterwards, however, new regulations forbidding the admittance of new men were issued, and the organization was purged of a great many of its new adherents.

Italy's Wages

La Presse, in Italy, has been reduced from 40 to 60 percent since 1933. Figures with regard to earnings are not so exaggerated, and the only available data is that supplied by the workers' associations, and not in the official statistics. The agricultural worker receives wages in Italy less than $2.00 a day. The dictator, in seeking to please the Italian, in some years. His wages are higher than those in Italy. In 1933, the average wage was 25 in Italy, and is now 30 in Italy. In 1935, the average wage was $50, and in Italy, the average wage is $50.

"Labor" Abroad

In Finland, we have the same situation is Germany, Italy, and Austria. Trade union rights have disappeared. In 1937, the workers were badly paid, but fairly well ge-

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July 1, 1935

Among the Cutters of New York

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

Mobiliation Meeting

In the last issue of "Justice," the writer stressed the need for greater cooperation in the labor movement. The present period of unemployment and the struggle to save the many small shops against the big combines and the big combines against the individual small shop, must be taken advantage of to revise the old ignoble distrust and open up new channels of cooperation. A 25-hour week and all other work conditions acquired through the collective action of our group, is an absolute demand.

In an industry like ours, with its highly competitive production conditions, and in a country like the United States, where the production is one, one would expect a considerable amount of work now being done to stabilize conditions in our country. One would think that the period of the past two years, with the economic and political conditions, would have given a more enlightened and more Necessary than perhaps in any other industry in the country, the situation of our times is fraught with danger to our economic future.

Justice.

Bankruptcy

It is usually the case that a few large banks fail at a time, and the country is1 not seriously affected by it. But when a large number of banks fail at the same time, a great disturbance is created. When the entire financial system is involved, the situation is much more acute. The situation of the country is grave. It is a warning to us all to take necessary steps to prevent a repetition of such a disaster.

Attorney General

Supreme Court, until it was finally decided by Justice Reesor. Opposing Attorney Lieberman and representatives of the United States, who filed a complaint against the Union, were represented by attorneys David H. Darby and Louis Fleischer, both of New York. On June 15, the Court held that the Union had violated the Act.

We, the workers of Joe Zie- bern, at a shop meeting decided to join our official and recognized organization, the United Labor Union. During the past year, President David Dubinsky and Louis Fleischer, the attorneys for the Union, and representatives of the National Labor Relations Board, announced that a complaint had been filed against the Union for attempting to restrain the free speech rights of the members.

Knitgoods Council Wins Injunction

against Harris & Strait Lockout Firm

Runaway Concern Found

Guilty of Agreement

Breach—Judge Steuers Hands Down Verdict

An important legal victory was achieved in the Supreme Court of the State of New York on June 10, 1935, when the Supreme Court of the United States decided in favor of the employers. The Union, which had been organized by the workers, was dissolved by the Court. The Court held that the Union had violated the Act and that the workers were entitled to their wages.

The case was brought by the workers against the employer, who had refused to pay them their wages.

The Court ruled that the Union had been organized by the workers, and that it was a violation of the Act to dissolve the Union.

We, as workers of Joe Zie- bern, at a shop meeting decided to join our official and recognized organization, the United Labor Union. During the past year, President David Dubinsky and Louis Fleischer, the attorneys for the Union, and representatives of the National Labor Relations Board, announced that a complaint had been filed against the Union for attempting to restrain the free speech rights of the members.

The question of "imitation" therefore is of paramount importance in the present financial situation.

Cutters' Sport News

Standing the skeptical demands of Kennedy Rigby, 1-local 10 went on to win the final game of the season. The team was led by Joe Tavon, the manager of the 1-local team, and the star of the season. The game was played on the roof of the building at 21st and Main Street.

The game was a great battle, fought by the Kennedy Rigby team, who lost the game by a score of 6-1. The Kennedy Rigby team was led by Joe Tavon, the manager of the 1-local team, and the star of the season.

The game was played on the roof of the building at 21st and Main Street.

The Cutters Justified their claim to be the best team in the league by winning the first two games of the season. The team was led by Joe Tavon, the manager of the 1-local team, and the star of the season.
New York Cloakmakers

Within a few days, the New York cloakmakers, 40,000 of them, will have voted in a referendum on the question of a general strike. There is little doubt that the cloakmakers will authorize their leaders to declare a strike in the event the jobbers fail to rescind their position of opposition to contractor limitation and jobbers responsibility. Not a dissenting voice was raised against it at the recent joint meeting of the local executive boards called to take final action on peace or war in the cloak industry.

One, indeed, bade to be at that meeting to appraise accurately the fighting ability and the morale of our New York cloak organization. The quiet repose, the confidence which shone on the faces of the five hundred executive members, was amazing even to veteran observers. Nerkel claimed that no "platform heat" was required to arouse these men and women to a sense of their strength or to need of solidarity. It was all there—the heritage of twenty-five years of disciplined trade union activity, of trial by combat and of experience gained in adjusting industrial relations in times of peace.

It is still difficult to say whether the strike, when it occurs, will take in the entire industry, or will be confined to the jobbers' sector, should the union succeed in renewing the agreement on satisfactory terms with the other groups in the industry, notably, with the Industrial Council, the "inside" manufacturers group. Clear beyond a shadow of a doubt, nevertheless, is that the cloakmakers of New York are ready to enter the battle for the preservation of the two of their most cherished gains—contractor limitation and jobbers responsibility—and that they will not retire from the field until these rights are once more reaffirmed as an inalienable part of their contractual charter with the employers.

The Union Line Holds Slowly, as reports from many parts of the country come trickling in, the picture of our industry during the first few weeks after the demise of the NRA is unfolding itself.

On the whole, the picture is not discouraging. As expected, the more rapacious element among the non-union employers, quick to snatch the advantage offered by the smash-up of the codes, at once began to cut wages and reduce length-work hours. Practically all of these attempts are being made in the cotton garment branch of the industry where organization on a large scale has been launched only recently and where the strike has been dealt a serious blow. A notable example of such蛮acity may be pointed out in Kansas City, Mo., where several of the smaller cotton garment manufacturers, inspired by a notorious strike-breaking detective agency and following the lead of that arch-union-hater, former senator Jim Reed, have hastened to increase hours from 36 to 40 and to play havoc with the already pitifully low minimum earnings of their workers.

On the other hand, as was the case in Boston, where a non-union dress jobber attempted to restore the 40-hour week in his contracting shops, he met with a revolt that quickly brought him to his senses and to capitulation, with the final result that the organization of his entire production by the union is now a question of the near future. In Atlanta, Ga., too, a large dress manufacturer was taught, within a couple of days, the lesson that the abolition of the NRA does not mean, by a long shot, the abolition of the union, and he was forced to give up the fanciful dream of bringing back pre-code working conditions in his factory. From the bigger centers, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, the Eastern Out-of-Town Zone, not to mention the New York metropolitan district, the news is that the employers, anxious, no doubt, as many of them might be for a return of the "old deal," dare not risk a fight with the union.

What may happen in the future, even the near future, is not easy to predict. It is doubtful that any responsible group of manufacturers in any of the staple garment lines, until now in contractual relations with the union, would undertake to break away from the old mooring and start an offensive against the I.L.G.W.U. The big shadow on our horizon right now is the deadlock in the cloak and suit industry in New York, where a conflict is expected to break out any day. In this industry the workers' organization is still too new and too recent to meet the emergency with confidence. In the other large New York industry, the manufacture of dresses, where the current contracts are to run until the beginning of the new year, a word of encouragement is needed to keep up the fighting spirit. Sooner or later, however, the I.L.G.W.U. is not a force to be lightly brushed aside. The current round of renewal of the agreements, a battle that may require the support of the full fighting resources of the I.L.G.W.U. That, however, is a matter of a relatively distant future.

Within the next few months, after the cloak situation in New York is cleared and our industries have gone through the coming fall season, the union should find itself well entrenched to meet every depression that it may be called on to face during the past two years where, like many other American trade unions, it found itself materially weakened, in the weaker parts of the industry especially, by code provisions and safeguards. The gaining of this season is the first step in the I.L.G.W.U. mapping. Our workers are fully conscious of it, and our employers are no less aware of this fact. The Union line in the women's garment industry holds fast.

A Great Unity House Opens Two wonderful days. That about characterizes the forty-eight hours of continuous celebration at the opening of House's House, House's House: by conclave, had season openings of Unity House before, with elaborate concert programs and rich entertainment schedules. Never, however, even in a reckless flight of fantasy, did we anticipate a Unity House as large as beautiful and as colorful, as we behold last week.

The New Unity, its spaciousness, its widened horizons, its multiplied comforts, were so much of a revelation that the house of the House who came by the hundreds, like old girls to the season's commencement of their alma mater, as to the scores of invited visitors who never saw Unity House before. There she stood, on the crest of a Pocono hill, looking down on a crystal-clear, round-mirror-shaped lake, in palatable, breathtaking glory!

Before the season is well on its way, all the remaining touches will be completed and plans rounded out. Unity's House is necessarily predicted, is due for an extraordinary season. Moreover, the attendance this year, it is figured, will even to a greater measure than last year, consist of I.L.G.W.U. members, another objective which the management of the House has been trying to attain for years.

Let's not fail to give due measure of credit for these achievements to whom it due—the Unity House Committee, with Chairman Nagley at the head, to the management of the House, to Jacob Halpern, and to his associate, Morris Norkin, and last, but not least, to Mr. William Lescase, the architect done for the new Unity House, and to our own Frederick Unckley, who performed a yeoman's service in realizing the House to final and adequate completion.