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Justice (Vol. 17, Iss. 14)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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.

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New York Cloak Makers Hail Big Union Victory

Two-Year Contract Renewed; Joint Board and 1,300 Shop Chairman Raitify Pacts: All Wage Scales, Hours, Contractor Limitation Retained

and suit industry met in the Executive Chamber at Atlantic, at the direct invitation of Governor Lehman, for the purpose of working out a pact which would save the industry. After a meeting which lasted three hours, at which President Raitifer and Vice President Nagler present the union's side, the Governor forwarded on July 1 a communication to all the associations and the unions which he recommended renewal of the agreement with (Continued on page 2)

Minneapolis Cloak Trade Now Fully Under Union Terms

Local Market Won After 3-Day Strike

A telegram from Hander GmbH, I.G.W.U. representative in Twin Cities, Minn., informs the General Office as follows:

"Three cloakships on strike for union recognition and union work conditions since July 8, the Minneapolis, La Mode and the Paramount firms, settled yesterday, which completes organization of cloak trade in Twin Cities. Agreement provides, code minimum wages."

International Wins Closed Cloak Shop In San Francisco

L.G.W.U. Library Dedicated by Feinberg and Kegg at Los Angeles Sanatorium Grounds

From San Francisco, on July 3, Vice-President Israel Feinberg, I.G.W.U. representative on the Western Coast, writes to New York general office as follows:

"Reached an agreement for two years with cloak manufacturers' association. Splendid victory achieved, including closed union shop, besides raising everything we had under the old agreement. The increase in wages which we demanded will be arbitrated."

On Monday, July 8, a mass-meeting of all San Francisco cloakmakers enfranchised the agreement with enthusiasm. The negotiations with the employers were conducted by Vice-President Feinberg and a committee of the San Francisco Joint (Continued on page 3)

A PAIR OF CLOAK RUNNERS COME "HOME"

Montreal Cloak Pact Renewed for 2 Years; 40-Hour Week Won

Wage Schedules Guaranteed—Contract To Be Registered Under Armond Law.

A telegram from Bernard Shane, I.G.W.U. Montreal organizer, reports that a meeting was held at press room time, information the General Office of a contract concluded on July 11 between the Montreal Cloak and Suit Joint Council and the Montreal Cloak Manufacturers' Association for two years.

"A complete schedule of guaranteed earnings per hour is included, from an average of one dollar per hour to operators and pressers down to thirty dollars a week to tailors, with an immediate increase to all tailors of $1 to $2.50. The week hours will remain at 44, new to be cut to 40 from January 1, 1935. The contract is to be registered under the Armond act which will be signed on the specified hours and wages. A meeting of all those who were present to ratify the agreement was held the same day."

Union Bat Scores Vital Runs As 1935 New York Cloak Contest Ends
CLOAK COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT SIGNED IN NEW YORK

DAVID DURinsky
Chief Negotiator of New York Cloak Agreements.

ISIDORE NAGLER
L.S.W.U. Attorney Who Took Prominent Part in Drafting Agreement.

EMIL SCHLESINGER
Attorney Who Took Prominent Part in Drafting Agreement.

JOINT BOARD AND CHAIRMAN RAYTY

A special meeting of the Joint Board, on Monday, July 8, at the Astor House, 7th Street, New York, ratified and endorsed an outline of settlement and changing the terms of the existing contract after President Dubinsky and General Manager Nagler had placed the contract conditions before the delegates.

On Tuesday afternoon, July 9, 1935, the Joint Board met in the hotel and, after a discussion of the conditions of the proposed new settlement, the Board unanimously voted to accept the terms of the new settlement and the effectiveness of the new settlement was thereby declared.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 12, 1935.

HERBERT LEHMAN
Governor of New York.

TO: All Members of the Cfarmer Association.

From: Herbert Lehman, Governor of New York.

Subject: Cloak and Suit Shop-Makers.

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to inform you that the Association of Garment Workers, Inc., and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, have reached an agreement on the settlement of the dispute between the two organizations.

The agreement provides for the establishment of a new labor union, the International Garment Workers' Union, and the merger of the two existing unions.

I believe that this agreement will be mutually beneficial to both parties and I urge all members of the Association to support it.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Lehman, Governor of New York.

Call To All Shop Chairmen
In The Cloak and Suit Shops
Every Market in the Country

You are hereby instructed to observe without fail that every garment produced in your shop has been declared by the CONSUMERS' PROTECTION LABEL of the NATIONAL-CLOTH and SUIT RECOVERY ASSOCIATION.

BEAS IN MIND—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is a part of the National Cost and Suit Recovery Board. The Label is a Guarantee that the garments which carry it are manufactured under controlled labor standards.

CONSUMERS' PROTECTION LABEL

BE ON GUARD—EVERY GARMENT MUST CARRY A LABEL!
L. A. Cloak Pact First Closed Shop in 20 Years

By L. Lubely
Manager L. A. Joint Board

A 'Union Shop' is defined as a shop producing garments in this industry and where employers agree not to employ anyone in good standing of Locals 65, 84, 94, and 97 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. Lubely.

When this sentence was read before a crowd of garment workers who stopped work from mid-day on May 24 to rally to the office, many of them burst into cheers and shouted so loudly that it drowned the address. The address was made by Thomas F. Pugh, chairman of the Commerce and its subsidiary labor-barterers who have always procured Los Angeles open shop city.

After several weeks of painstaking work, Lubely and the other members of the Joint Board have at length reached agreement with the garment manufacturers in the previous agreement, a closed union shop, an agreement which must be met by each manufacturer as a mandate to the shop, or more operating three or more machinists, working for the employer, and several other paragraphs.

On the Warpath

Four out of 56 members of the Association of Manufacturers, who belong to the agreement, are in agreement with the new shop regulations as to the necessary changes in their present shop agreements made in the previous agreements, a closed union shop. The agreement is in effect on June 1. The manufacturers plan to reorganize the shop on the basis of closed shop, which has been the rule in the industry since the early days of the war.

The agreement includes the following points:

1. All employees must be members of the Joint Board.
2. All employees must be members of the local union.
3. All employees must be members of the national union.
4. All employees must be members of the international union.
5. All employees must be members of the international union.

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Dress Makers Marching On

Close behind the machinists, the dress makers are planning to completely unionize their industry. The dress makers' union, a comparatively new local, has, nevertheless, made its mark in the industry beginning in 1923. Surviving the test of the broken promise which followed a somewhat bitter strike of 1926, Local 90 is making definite upward strides which are highly promising.

The dress strike of 1923 left in its wake a number of distressing problems. The greatest of these was that the strike was called in September, when the season of buying was just beginning. The manufacturers 94, and 97 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers: Our union is national, and we are united in our efforts to achieve our goal of making the United States a better place to live in. In the shops, in the homes, and on the streets, we are working together to make our world a better place to live in.

Doubinsky Felicitates Editor Cahan on 75th Birthday

President Doubinsky said on July 6 the following message of congratulation to Abraham Cahan, 75 years editor-in-chief of the Jewish Daily Forward, leading socialist newspaper in the Union States:

Abraham Cahan, 155 East Broadway, New York City.

In the issue of your weekly, in which anniversary, I extend to you in behalf of myself, my associates and the membership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union our warmest and heartfelt congratulations and felicitations. We recall with a deep sense of satisfaction the long record of achievement in helping to establish the ideals of the Jewish Workers, 'The Forward,' which has been a guiding light, a beacon of hope, and a source of strength and encouragement to the thousands of workers who have been fortunate enough to be able to seek its guidance in their struggle for a better life.

We wish you and your associates the best wishes of success and happiness in your work, which is an important contribution to the cause of human freedom, and to the cause of socialism.

Doubinsky Felicitates

Doubinsky, President.

Riding at Anchor

By Mr. Modestus

We talk of Progress:

As though there were some goal,
Our path a measured route toward a terminal station.
A long view of history shows no constant climb or direction—
Rather appear the records of great cycles of continuous motion—
Involving smaller cycles of change and rise and fall.

This continent within 150 years has passed one cycle
Pioneering began at Jamestown and Plymouth Rock
Ending in Oklahoma, Oregon, and Texas.
Letters—those rods on pedestals 200 years ago—
Have leaped to steam—the automobile—and the airplane—
Signals that spoke in smoke-waves—spurred on sun-beams—
Clicked through a wire—now register on universal waves of power.

Hand-power in a hoe—horse-power at a plow—
Steam-power on a railroad—electric current on a wire—
Serve to introduce us to free flying power.

Out toward the sun.

But in coves of East India records dating back 900 millenniums—
 Tell of flying navies in the air over Asia.

Of marvellous cities where now are sunken desert plains—
Of world-wide empires—whose scepters of power are buried
Deep under oceans whose depths we do not know as yet.

Mesopotamian plains are but cemeteries of civilizations gone.
Alexander stood at the peak—between Greece's rise and fall.
A Caesar marked the point in time where rising Rome began to sink.

In 476 A. D. the hordes overthrew Constantinople—
Between that day and 1492—when Columbus saw America first—
Stretched a thousand years of blackness—The Dark Ages.
Libraries were burned—lost—
Nations were torn apart—darkness walked across the lands of Europe.

Plague, pestilence and battle, ignorance, greed and lust—
Were the controlling powers of human destinies.

Then Spanish galleons brought argothes from Peru—
A Galleon saw the movements of the constellations—
Galileo multiplied with his type and press.

Philosophers followed commerce—opened minds of nations—
Secrets of alchemists became chemists' tools.
Swift ships robbed scions of their mysteries.

Long-buried forests then gave back in cold—
Concentrated power they gathered from the sun—
Pouring it in steam—by wheels and dashing levers—
Through hammers, knives, saws, drills, hobbins and hoops—
To hit a race through poverty, war from barbarism—
Into the half-light of an age of mechanizations.

Whither—

Is it only a turning wheel?

It is, December 1429, but mark the high point of a cycle? Is it but just a Profit System—swinging on To mark another cycle?
Or can we here, like Pilgrim Fathers bold—
Mark out and chart, and plan—another age to come? Is it still morning in the Day of Steel?
Or has the moon passed—so that we face a setting sun?
The Cloakmakers' Revolt 25 Years Ago

By David Dubinsky
President, I. L. G. W. U.

Compared with the Old Guard of the pioneer days of the Cloakmakers’ Union, the olders may still be regarded as a “nestling.” Personally, I had no opportunity to take part in the pioneer struggle of 1910. I was not even in America then. However, I was inspired by the spirit of the Labor movement. I took an active part in the Labor movement of Leo, and it is there I learned of the struggle of the sixty thousand New York cloakmakers. To us the revolt of the New York cloakmakers was a source of encouragement, from which we drew inspiration and fresh hope for further struggle and victory.

My first acquaintance with the Cloakmakers’ Union came about, through a letter, which contained an itemization of the strike of the cloakmakers around in the Labor movement throughout the world, and particularly among Jewish cloakmakers. I did not even dream then that I was to become so closely bound up with the famous Cloakmakers’ Union. It was destiny that I was destined to play such a responsible role in the leadership of its future struggles and achievements.

It was an important task which our pioneers performed, an important, but only a partial one. Possibly they were justified in believing that it would be for all time, and that the thorns from the way for the cloakmakers to be able to attain their aims and ideals. This was only natural. It is then with every great ideal and aim. As long as one aspires to a certain goal; it seems; once this is reached, everything will be solved and settled. When the peasants were struggling to emancipate themselves from serfdom, they believed that the realization of their aim would result in their complete emancipation. However, feudalism was followed by capitalism, bringing fresh hardships, new conditions and new struggles became necessary. The attainment of a goal brings with it partial disappointments, and new problems, new difficulties to be met. Our pioneers of 1910 were justified in believing that, with the abolition of the sweatshop system for these days and the liberation of the cloakmakers from the slavery then prevailing, they would achieve the aim of building a permanent and lasting union, which should bear a trail for all time.

The trade union movement, however, cannot be led along beaten paths. New thorns always crop up in its fields; fresh difficulties arise. No sooner are the cloakmakers out of one difficulty, removed by mover than new obstacles spring up, and we must always be on the watch and guard our organizations from the dangers that stand at our posts and defend our hard-won positions. There is no doubt whatever that the present struggle has conquered the most important positions for the Union, the foundation of the whole union structure. But every monumental work requires a master builder, architects, and sculptors. The pioneers were the master builders of our Union. They gave us the original agreement, which is the basis of a modern union. Then we were in need of an architect for our Union. There was no need of modern union plans and tactics, of modern union machinery. All this was achieved only after years of experience and through an exact knowledge of all the factors and new developments in the ladies’ garment industry. These were the problems with which our Union had to wrestle in the decade following 1910.

Then came another period, when conditions called for other means and other methods. The country was in a state of war, and civil war in our Union, when there was need of a strong organized hand to rebuild the wrecked Union structure. A little later came the need of the careful and fine hand of an organizational sculptor, one who would be able to mold the masses in the process of the newly created situation.

The coming years will bring new difficulties and call for other solutions.

History repeats itself in every phenomenon of life, and it may well be that we shall again be forced to employ those resolute tactics of the past and to draw inspiration from the same well spring from which our pioneers drew so much enthusiasm. And now, just when we are confronted with the necessity to bear in mind that, after all, the most important thing of all was the laying of a foundation for our Union, and that this is why we have been able to win with so much appreciation the great achievements of the pioneers in the great cloakmakers’ union.

It would be unfair to mention only the pioneers and leaders of this struggle. They played a great part and exerted a tremendous influence in the development of the industrial movement.

James (Jim) H. Hill, at the age of 18, was a barefooted orphan. He left his home, living on the edge of starvation, to seek a job and a home in the big city. He had no education, but he had a strong will and an iron determination. He was not afraid of the hard work that lay ahead of him. He was a typical American, with a spirit of adventure and a desire to succeed. He knew that he had to work hard to achieve his goals.

He started small, working in a factory and learning the business of tailoring. He saved every cent he could, and eventually bought his own shop. He worked long hours, seven days a week, and was always willing to go the extra mile to make sure that his customers were satisfied. He was known for his honesty and integrity, and his customers came to trust him.

As his business grew, Jim started to look for ways to improve the conditions of his workers. He knew that they were not earning enough, and he wanted to change that. He talked to his workers about the importance of unionization, and he worked hard to get them to organize.

Finally, after many months of hard work, the workers agreed to join the union. Jim was overjoyed. He knew that it was only the beginning, but he was determined to make a difference. He worked tirelessly to build the union, and he was soon able to negotiate better wages and working conditions for his workers.

Jim continued to work hard, and his business continued to grow. He became a respected leader in the community, known for his commitment to his workers and his dedication to making a difference. He passed away in 1990, but his legacy lives on.

The story of Jim Hill is a testament to the power of hard work and determination. It is a story of a man who refused to be held back by his circumstances, and who fought for what he believed in. It is a story of a man who left a lasting legacy, and who will always be remembered as a true pioneer of the labor movement.

The Cloakmakers’ Revolt of 1910 was a pivotal moment in the history of the labor movement. It was a time of great struggle and hardship, but it was also a time of great hope and promise. The cloakmakers who fought for their rights inspired generations to come, and their legacy continues to this day.

Through their struggle, the cloakmakers paved the way for future generations to fight for their rights and to make the world a better place. Their story is a lesson in the power of collective action, and a reminder of the importance of standing up for what is right.

The 25th anniversary of this important event is a time to commemorate the courage and determination of the cloakmakers, and to honor their legacy. It is a time to reflect on the lessons of the past, and to use those lessons to guide us in our own struggles for justice and equality.

We must never forget the sacrifices of the cloakmakers, and we must continue to fight for a world where everyone has the right to a fair and decent life. The struggle of the cloakmakers is not over, and we must remain vigilant in our continued fight for justice.

The Cloakmakers’ Revolt of 1910 is a story of resilience and determination, and it is a story of hope. It is a story that reminds us of the power of community and of the importance of standing up for what is right. It is a story that we must all remember, and a story that we must all continue to tell.

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New Enforcement System Awaits Season

Organization Dept. To Announce Details of Hours Plan

Employers whiling away pleasant hours at summer resorts in planning hour violations when the fall season opens are due for a rude shock. They will find themselves confronted by a comprehensive system of enforcement now being polished into effectiveness by the Organization Department.

When the new system swings into action, an advance in Union supervision of the industry, long planned by Julius Hochman, General Manager of the Dress Joint Board, will become an actuality. It calls for complete coverage of every shop and every building every day in the week.

Brother Max Bissenstein, manager of the Organization Department, whose U.D.C. (Unions Defenders' Committee) has earned the pictureque name, "The Eye of the Union," has been treading the thousand and one steps necessary to make the new system a vital part of the Union machinery.

Chairmen Approved

The basic elements of the plan, which makes every member of the Union an important cog in the organization, is the official appointment to every shop and every building by every worker who will act as a union shop chairman and members when he calls it. The individual workers who will act as union shop chairmen are those who are most in sympathy with the plan, as it is the only means of securing the cooperation of the members of the shops.

A letter will go forth to shop chairmen shortly calling out all the details, in substance the plan provides for the making of every shop an organized unit.

Workers Take Part

Each shop chairman will be obligated to furnish the building chairman with a list of workers who will act as union shop chairman and to report the results of the meeting on the building committee. Each building chairman will report his findings to the union shop committee. Each building chairman will report his findings to the union shop committee. Each building chairman will report his findings to the union shop committee.

BESSIE--An Operator

Shop Expresses Thanks To Brother Rosenfeld

We, the workers at Joseph Gold- man Dress Shop, 257 West 29th street, want to express our deep appreciation of the splendid activity and devotion shown by our Business Agent, Brother I. Rosenfeld, in our behalf. His vigilance, energy and determination have made a great deal to us as we fight to maintain decent conditions in our shop. In recognition of the effective work of Brother Rosenfeld, we have decided to present him with a gold watch that will be very suitable to him on his vacation. Committee: Mary A. Kaufman, chairwoman; David Greenberg, William J. Schreiber, Theodore Greenberg, Harry Kurz, Joseph Smilow, Harry R. Ziskin, executive secretary.

Token of Thanks

We, a committee of workers of the Fame Dress Shop, 111 West 39th street, express our appreciation of the splendid activity that he has carried on in the past year to benefit all workers in our shop.

Resolutions of Thanks

We, the workers of the Fame Dress Shop, 111 West 39th street, want to express our appreciation of the splendid activity that he has carried on in the past year to benefit all workers in our shop.

Hochman Does the Honors

Jeffrey Sorgen, Max Schneiderman, David Greenberg, Alvin Hoenig, Yakov Reinovsky, Max Greenberg, Harry Liberman, committee.

Bessie--An Operator

We, the workers of Joseph Goldman Dress Shop, 257 West 29th street, want to express our deep appreciation of the splendid activity and devotion shown by our Business Agent, Brother I. Rosenfeld, in our behalf. His vigilance, energy and determination have made a great deal to us as we fight to maintain decent conditions in our shop. In recognition of the effective work of Brother Rosenfeld, we have decided to present him with a gold watch that will be very suitable to him on his vacation. Committee: Mary A. Kaufman, chairwoman; David Greenberg, William J. Schreiber, Theodore Greenberg, Harry Kurz, Joseph Smilow, Harry R. Ziskin, executive secretary.

Resolution of Thanks

We, the workers of the Fame Dress Shop, 111 West 39th street, express our appreciation of the splendid activity that he has carried on in the past year to benefit all workers in our shop.

Hochman Does the Honors

Jeffrey Sorgen, Max Schneiderman, David Greenberg, Alvin Hoenig, Yakov Reinovsky, Max Greenberg, Harry Liberman, committee.
An acute understanding of the importance of Unionism and solidarity was evidenced at the enthusiastic meeting of the Negro Pressmen, members of Local 60, who crowded Renaissance Hall, 138th Street and 7th Avenue, to hear Brother Max Cohen, manager of the local, and other union leaders analyze the situation created by the abdication of the NRA. Among the other speakers were W. R. Cowan, Charles Clark, Joseph Landman and Norman Donawa.

Cowen interpreted the speak-in as they drove home the cardinal fact that the gains of the pressmen have been due entirely to the participation in the activities of the organization and that the abdication of the NRA would have no effect whatsoever on wages and conditions.

Union Wives

Brother Cohen summed up when he said:

"What we won as a Union, we will keep as a Union. And NRA or no NRA, we're not giving up. As long as we are a Union we will go on fighting for better wages and conditions for our wives and children."

A close return of the position of the Negro in industry was painted by W. R. Cowan of Cowan Photograph. He pointed out that the struggle of the Negro had shifted from the basic struggle to that of economic status.

"But we say we need education; but I say we need organized labor," Cowan said.

"We've got to fight because nobody is going to give it to us. We are not members of any Union. You see that race prejudice is the biggest stumbling block before we know that this local and the Joint Board (both of which it is affiliated with the ILGWU) is the color of our skins. We are workers, all of us. And as workers we must fight. We must reach for more. We must go ever forward. Economic troubles are nothing if we understand everything."

An urgent appeal was made to the members present to appeal at all local meetings. It was announced that English speakers would be present at all times so that the proceedings would be clear.

Worker Talks

Frankly all the workers present had been subjected to a union and had been among the most exploited in the city. One, who was a worker for "Justice" after the meeting:

"May I know a whole list about unionism," he said. "But I know this. Before I joined the Union the money I made least made less than 10 and a week and I was kicked around like an animal. It's a question of dignity. I'm not a worker. I'm a man. I want to say: Well, you gotta stick around another couple of hours to finish out the week before we can once more be made come in on Sunday. I'll do it. I'll fight."

Local 60 has driven in the old as well as in the new days to discharge these obligations and I do not hesitate to say that it among men and a worker among workers because I know there are tens and scores of thousands of other workers carrying a card in the same union. They call me brother. The Union has made me a man. I'm a man on my family. That's unionism as I see it. Maybe there's more. But I'm me it means sticking together with my fellow workers. Then I know I might be saved back to those dark" days before the general strike."

The meeting was held June 30. Despite the fact that the thermometer was 90 and the humidity was close to the saturation point, over 400 members were present.

July 14 - The "Onomastico" of The Italian Dressmakers' Local

By Luigi Antonini
First Vice-President
Secretary-Manager
Local 99

"Here begins new history!..."

These words alone are sufficient to recall the glorious day which the Italian union entered in the history of mankind. July 14, in the year 1789, saw the fall of the Bastille, the famous prison where for long years the people had been imprisoned for their opposition to one of the most despotic regimes ever recorded in history. It fell under the assaults of the populace in revolt, hell-bent on winning its freedom and the triumph of the ideals of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

To all those who are convinced that struggle for the emancipation of mankind is not yet ended, and still needs the support of many more Bastilles, the year 1789 is a glorious symbol and an inspiration.

To the members of Local 99, however, it means something more: it means them the Fourteenth of July in their "onomastico" - the celebration of their name, as number 99 was chosen by the Italian Dressmak- ers' Union to glorify the ideals and aspirations of the French Revolution. But it imposes upon them, also, an obligation to remain true to these ideals and to march on with unswerving will be the work for their ultimate triumph.

Local 99 has driven in the old as well as in the new days to discharge these obligations and I do not hesitate to say that it has succeeded in a commendable manner. This largest organization body of Italian-speaking workers is not only playing an important role in our general community and has become the most active and influential group in Italian life in our metropolis, but is setting an example upon the labor union scene of America for others to follow.

We have focused the attention of our members on the historic fall of the Bastille and have sought to impress upon them to remember that other Bastilles are still projecting their ugly shadows across the panorama of modern life. They are the industrial fortresses of the privileged few who are making more and more difficult the existence of the vast multitude of wage earners everywhere. Another revolt, it needs the revolt of the workers against their exploiters, so that the words "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" may cease to be meaningless lies to the workers and become in the expression of a new civilization, forged by the working masses, determined to break, once for ever, the chains of their servitude.

The Italian dressmakers were few and weak when they described the prophetic number "89" in their flag. It seemed too romantic, rather too poetic, to sound of them. Back in 1919, when we were chartered, that baptism in the name of the "sanculotesi" of the French Revolution. Some refused to be an American, but we have always been loyal to our country. We have always been loyal to our country.

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Local 99 has been driven in the old as well as in the new days to discharge these obligations and I do not hesitate to say that it has succeeded in a commendable manner. This largest organization body of Italian-speaking workers is not only playing an important role in our general community and has become the most active and influential group in Italian life in our metropolis, but is setting an example upon the labor union scene of America for others to follow.

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JUSTICE

The Second Battle of Guelph

By Samuel Krainman

Secon R Battle of Monarch Guelph

The Union and the striking employees have made a new bid for the return of work at the Guelph plant of the Superior Coke Co. The strike is still in progress at the plant and the union leader, E. E. Robinson, has called a meeting of the union members to discuss the situation.

The Seattles Strike Is Still On!

By Rosa Pastora, V.P.

The Seattle workers have voted to continue their strike for another week.

The "32" Mobilizes to Fight Chislers

A well-attended meeting of corn- and braceros workers, members of Local 22, held on June 20, at the Seattle Labor Temple, was addressed by a number of speakers, including a representative of the United Food Workers Union, who spoke on the importance of solidarity in the fight against the Corn and Braceros Guards.

The Strike was reopened in 1932, but the locals were not able to agree on a new contract. In the meantime, the local had become a center for organizing and advocating for the rights of workers.

The Seattle Strike was reopened in 1932, but the locals were not able to agree on a new contract. In the meantime, the local had become a center for organizing and advocating for the rights of workers.
Wings Over Washington

One of the 'more cunning and common of Congressional scientific hand tricks is performed with the aid of a group of Congressmen who are led to believe that they are in possession of a measure of authority which they do not have. This is accomplished by the use of a simple but effective device, the so-called 'dead duck.' When a bill is introduced into Congress, it is the custom of the Congressmen to keep it alive as long as possible, to the end that they may have time to work upon it and get it through.
The Fortnight

Arturo Giovannitti

The most ominous news of the week is the completion of the impending war between Italy and Abyssinia, which has blown Mussolini's hired assassins and the bare-footed, helter-skelter horrors of the Italian army straight across a new inevitable no-fly zone. Intel- ligence will rank with war and the detective story, for unless thepresso is silenced, every citizen will march, that he will make his cannons march, against the nation that once was, and the nation that it will be.

The issues that led to this con- flict are not to be discussed here, but it is safe to say that at the bottom of them lies some ancient, the greed and capacity of imperialism, which is common enough to almost all nations, and cannot be imputed to Italy alone, and the consuming passion for mil- itary power. It is the very heart of every dictator and gen- erally brings about his downfall.

I hold this brief for social healing. As a ruler he may have a more legitimate title than Mussolini but he is a dictator. Every dictator is an absolute monarch, a despotic and as such an unmitigated and unmitigable despot. With the ridiculous titles of Nego Negrero, King of Kings and Emperor of Ethiopia, Abyssinians, and even the Jews, are not properly se- cured in the land of their birth, but are exposed to the caprice and lead me to express my concern.

Unquestionably there is a little democracy and freedom in his dark kingdom. But as in the unholy realm of Mussolini and the German people, so in Abyssinia, there is so much opposition—to all things but the reality of Abyssinian daily life. It is always touched by the bent of the dictator and the man who leads it, and this brings us to the point of view of the axis of Ethiopia.

On the other hand, the Fascists claim that this is a war of civil- ization against barbarism is the true war. The truth is that Abyssinia is not the only participant, with the tambourine, which this time, how- ever, is a great black drum with isolated Alliance of Abyssinians. Of course, it is quite true that the Abyssinians have fought the battle, and that forced labor is the role rather than the exception, but it is such a thing that should not be taken lightly. The Fascists from Mussoli and his fellow turn- keys of the Italian people is the real danger to the world of liberalism and hypocrisy. If the Fascists have a point in the world of Mussoli and his fellow turnkeys of the Italian people is the real danger to the world of liberalism and hypocrisy.

If there is, indeed, any other country in the world where workers and thinkers are more accurately understood than they are in Italy? Is there any other nation in the world which cannot be identified with the ideals of the whole world, or end up in the turbid streets of a nation's capital? Indeed, the present fighting will last as long as the dread potentialities of a nation's capital will not lose the tangle. The only way to escape this is to forestall the battle. Indeed, the present fighting will last as long as the dread potentialities of a nation's capital will not lose its hold. The only way to escape this is to forestall the battle. Indeed, the present fighting will last as long as the dread potentialities of a nation's capital will not lose its hold. The only way to escape this is to forestall the battle.

By Harry Greenberg, V.P.

Manager Local 91

As the time for the general strike in the bathrobe industry draws near, strike preparations are being intensified. Communications between Local 91 and the head of the bathrobe association have been exchanged. The meeting was being discussed; a means meeting of bathrobe makers to formulate the demands for which they are to strike will be held; the army of bathrobe makers is being groomed for the battle.

The Union Refuses To Meet the Issue

As early as May 24, Local 91 communicated with the employers in the industry to inform them that the Union was preparing to fight for decent conditions in the bathrobe shops. The Union called upon the employers to enter into negotiations with the Union for the purpose of arriving at a collective agreement. The bathrobe employers, who have developed a keen sense of rights to the rights of their employees during the last few years when the organizational divisions in the bathrobe industry permitted them to manipulate their workers with an iron hand, did not even dream of reply.

At a meeting of the association, it was reported, the employers decided to draw up a voluntary code to perpetuate the conditions existing under the NRA. When Local 91 insisted upon getting a conference, the president of the Trade Industry Association replied by a complete denial of the existence of the union. The appeal of the company's action was merely interested in a voluntary code.

The reply of the association is not an oxen but also a fact that the union made a deal with the employers to make the old code obsolete. In an industry employing many workers who were skilled mechanics, working on garments, often working in great numbers, making responsibility for the feeding, clothing, and housing of entire families, a code was written providing for 40 hours a week and a $12 minimum. And even with these reasonable terms, the industry was as bad as in the days of the NRA. And now these provisions which would have been the minimum provisions without any undue pains of conscience are proposed by themselves "voluntary" guards over themselves.

The Union Draws Up Demands

In view of the adamant attitude of the association, Local 91 has decided to avail itself of the decision of the General Executive Board of the L.W.W.O. to call a general strike in the industry.

A bright future for the bathrobe makers is the bright future for the bathrobe makers to stand ready for the coming general strike and for the bathrobe makers to stand ready for the coming general strike.

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, L. G. W. U., 3 West 16th St., N. Y. G.
A Year in Berlin under the Nazi Regime

By Hugo Lessing

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

For Liberation of Workers of Europe

How it was possible that a great country like Germany, accustomed to her outstanding scientific and cultural achievements, should fall from her high levels of land and disciplined labor movements in the world, Germany's supreme activities in the Great War, and then be one of the leading nations in the world? Germany's super power, Germany's military successes, are perhaps one of the strangest phenomena in history. Since the end of the War, I lived for more than 12 years in Germany in various parts of the country, as a member of the American Consul in Berlin, 1924-1925, and later as Consul in Leipzig. Part of the time I was reporting that the preparation of reports for Washington on German conditions had been my own province, and that I was interested in the subject. During those years in Germany I attended hundreds of political meetings, reading the leading newspapers, and following the course of the rise and development of the Nazi movement, but with all this information I was not able to explain to my readers how they happened to be on the ground, saying in the conclusion of the book: Germany, how and why.

Before the war, Germany was a country ruled by a capitalist economy, and as such, the German people were divided into many different parts, with a large number of parties and interest groups. The political climate was characterized by a high level of activism, with frequent strikes and protests. The government was controlled by a coalition of political parties, including the Social Democrats, the Liberals, the Center Party, and the Conservatives. The economy was characterized by rapid industrialization and a growing middle class, but also by high levels of unemployment and poverty.

After the war, the German economy was devastated by inflation and war damage. The Treaty of Versailles imposed heavy reparations, which further weakened the economy. The Weimar Republic struggled to maintain stability, but was plagued by political instability and economic turmoil. The Great Depression of the 1930s hit Germany particularly hard, and the government was faced with a growing crisis.

In 1933, the Nazi Party, led by Adolf Hitler, gained power in a nationwide election. The new government implemented a series of policies to mobilize the economy and increase national security, including the nationalization of industry and the suppression of political opposition. The Nazi regime was characterized by a high level of authoritarianism, with the government controlling all aspects of society.

One of the most significant features of the Nazi regime was the suppression of political opposition and the persecution of minority groups, including Jews. The Nuremberg Laws of 1935 stripped Jews of their citizenship and barred them from political and social life. The Holocaust, the systematic extermination of European Jews, began during this period.

The Nazi regime was characterized by a high level of economic growth and industrialization, but also by a deepening crisis for many segments of the population. The regime was marked by a high level of activism and mobilization, with frequent rallies and demonstrations, but also by a growing sense of alienation and exclusion for many Germans.

The collapse of the Nazi regime in 1945 marked the end of a period of intense political and social upheaval in Germany, and the beginning of a new era of rebuilding and reconstruction. The division of Germany into East and West, and the Cold War, marked the beginning of a new period of political and economic pressures. The collapse of the Berlin Wall and the reunification of Germany in 1990 marked the end of a period of political division and the beginning of a new era of political and economic integration.
Georgia Riot Fund

A special "riot fund" is maintained by Governor Gene Talbott of Georgia, according to a report published by Tom Wind-

sam, State Auditor. The money ex-
pended during 1934 amounted to
approximately $80,000. In addition to the
money spent for troopers to break
up the riots, Governor Talbott is ha-

disposing a special account from
which was drawn $1,000 to

round out the fund. This item was not explained in the audit.

From the fund $35,000 was ex-
pended in maintaining National
Guard units in strike-duties during
1934. In addition to this, the State
spent another $35,452 during this
period. Governor Talbott believed
that the new law would prevent the
legislature from enacting a special
appropriation to replace this out-
lay.

These figures do not reflect the
tremendous costs of the Georgia
Government in equipping the Na-

tional Guard in Georgia. All of the
guardsmen, except for the polo-

nets, trucks, body armor, wire, neu-

tral, and equipment used by the

policemen, are being guarded by
the strike. The police forces in this
strike are the property of the Way-

Department and were paid for in-

the State budget. The Goo-2-

rarium has been picked in the

House Military Affairs Com-

mittee, which probably will prohibit any
state official from using federal

funds for the disposal of a con-

flict from Washington, when the

troops are called on strike duty.

The figures issued by State Audi-

tor Windham indicate that the cost

of the riot fund in 1934 will be

dramatically increased somewhat when the ad-

ditional costs of maintaining the op-

erations of a company of guardsmen,

in the Roosevelt, Ga., hoosier sta-

tion for the duration of the strike.

Troops have also been used in the

strike at the Callaway Cotton Mills,

La Grange and Manchester.

A. F. of L. Presents Licensing Bill As Substitute for NRA

A "planned economy" is de-

scribed by the representatives of the

American Federation of Labor's

substitute for the NRA, made pub-

lic by the labor organization in

Washington.

The Bill, to be known as the

Interstate Licensing Act, pro-

vides for the licensing of

American businesses which observe certain labor and trade practices.

Since NRA code enforcement has
been ruled unconstitutional by the

Supreme Court of the United States, a new code has been drafted that

provides for the licensing of

American businesses which observe certain labor and trade practices.

The proposal was made by the

American Federation of Labor sub-

stitute for the NRA, made pub-

lic by the labor organization in

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The Bill, to be known as the

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JUSTICE

Health Care News

By Pauline M. Newman

Dr. Price

Reports

The administration of the Union Health Center is also planning for many additional improvements in the medical services. More x-ray equipment is planned for the coming year. The New Federal Preventive Board is willing to care for and see the issue. There is no reason why this twenty-year-old institution should not become more efficient within the next five years, according to John C. Gilbert, International President and General Manager, International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

What Every Member Should Know

A new, important amendment to the Woman's Compensation Act was adopted by the 1975 State Legislature. It allows the female patient to present evidence that is more complete and more detailed.

New Quarter

Need

"The increase in the attendance has naturally increased the general work of the institution. The increased space in our present quarters became a problem. The Union Health Center Committee of the L.G.W.U., at the instigation of its chairman, Brother Joseph Backewalt, had planned a larger building for the organization of the new quarters. A large number of people see it as 500 and 500 now. The new building was opened for the first time on July 1st. The building will be available to the general public for use at any time and will be open to the public.

Local 150 Girls Basketball

Our boys and girls championship teams represented the city in the State Women's Championship and were awarded champion status. The teams came in first in the State Women's Championship.

The new building is planned to be used for the "Joe Price" building and will be open to the public for use at any time and will be open to the public.

Local 142

Another double headed was held at Springfield Field on June 25th and in the final round Local 142 concluded in sixth place on the basis of its second place finish. The Detroit team headed the team to win the championship. This victory enabled the Detroit team to win the championship. This victory enabled the Detroit team to win the championship. This victory enabled the Detroit team to win the championship. This victory enabled the Detroit team to win the championship.

The score does not begin to tell how close the game was. Local 142 hold a 2 to 1 advantage, but then Citizen 150, which had no hopes of winning, did it in 9 and 10 and before it could settle down, six runs had been driven across the plate.

The star performance was delivered by Infield, Local 142's harrying connection who whiffed on less than 14 batters.

The game was played at Springfield Field on June 25th and in the final round Local 142 concluded in sixth place on the basis of its second place finish. The Detroit team headed the team to win the championship. This victory enabled the Detroit team to win the championship. This victory enabled the Detroit team to win the championship. This victory enabled the Detroit team to win the championship.

The new building is planned to be used for the "Joe Price" building and will be open to the public for use at any time and will be open to the public.

Local 109 Harrow Escapes

Local 109 took its next last step toward the final championship by having to go 4 to 6 victory over Local 150, scoring the winning runs in the final part of the game. It seems that the league leaders took the opposition too lightly, and when they could not score, the boys from Local 150 did a 6 to 0. The results were the same, but the two teams did not score the same.

The players did manage to knock the score into the sixth and seventh innings. They did not have the opportunity to win the championship, but they had plenty of opportunities to do so. The only Dahlbom that the Detroit team could get from their performance was that they have had no other team in the league.

The final score was as follows:

Local 150 1
Local 142 0

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WORKERS' EDUCATION

By MARK STARR, Director Educational Department

What We Study and Why

As we begin to introduce to our members possible subjects for study, we should now be considering. Adele T. Katz states a case for workers understanding music.

By Adele T. Katz

In an organization such as the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which provides courses on those subjects which primarily have borne a bearing on the social changes which have taken place within the past two centuries, one might well think, "What place has music in such a program and what could be gained by including a course of lectures on "How to Listen to Music.""

Time was, when music was only for a chosen few—those who studied some instrument in an effort to please a demanding parent and friend. Today however, through the invention of the radio and phonograph, music is accessible to all people. Those who have become a performer but everyone has within himself the potentials of an intelligent listener.

In a normal day an actual enjoyment one finds in listening to good music, there are other reasons which make it of the value to the average person.

1. The psychological and curative value of music as an effect from the pressure of daily life. It has been acknowledged by physicians that after a long and tiresome day, work, listening to music relieves the tension and improves the spirit. This music acts both as a sedative and a stimulant.

2. The aesthetic value, and the satisfaction of being able to follow a musical work intelligently as well as emotionally. With a little training, the average amateur can follow the rhythm, melodic line, the fundamental harmonies and the forms to which music is expressed. Once the basic forms are pointed out, one can be able to follow a Bach choral, a Mozart symphony, Beethoven symphony or the various movements of a Beethoven symphony, bow to the special form which are used in the various types of composition.

3. The historical value. I.e., music as a record of all those historical, political and social forces which have determined the trend of society through the ages. In an organization such as the I.L.G.W.U., with a membership which has dominated the life of the century, we are more than ever interested in the study of music. As an illustration, social history may well be studied in each lecture on the following subject.

A few of the folk groups dance at home will not permit all to join. The Italians, Poles, Swedes, Norwegians, Finns, Danes, Bulgarians, Germans, Spanish, French, and many of those who may be mentioned. Groups of this nationality keep up their native dances, and in the past few years they have come to dance together as special events. The dance of the world are available and many of these whose parents or grandparents came to America long ago are now holding in these dances. Time was when non-Americans lived in the country and they all danced Captain Jack's, Skelly. Shall We Be Coming Around the Round Mountain When She Comes, and so on. These are called barn dances in some parts of the country, and playcompany in others. The Virginia Reel and the Kentucky Reel are just examples of the latter.

GROUP DANCING

Dancing is to be distinguished from social dancing in many ways. It is older, it is to its heart. It is that it is done by groups. Everybody joining. It is for group solidarity. There are cities in Europe, as in the United States, in the district part of Spain, where there is a barn or a social hall every day in the week, and everybody is dancing in the street. In many other cities the same thing happens. In the villages on Sunday, everybody comes out in their colorful costume, and all dance.

In New York City there are more kinds of folk dancing than anywhere else in the world. When a festival is held here only

The festival of the music which moves

"Bach and the Protestant Revolution"

"Haydn, Mozart and the Age of Reason"

"Beethoven and the French Revolution"

"Wagner and the New Industrialism"

The practical value. Linking music to study, a study of the various elements that go into its making, brings to the listener a richer understanding and a more intense appreciation of those compositions he hears on the radio and in his concert halls. To hear music is one thing; to listen to it with a comprehension that is lacking, is another. It opens a whole new world of beauty and experience to those to whom heretofore music had been as incomprehensible as a poem in a foreign language.

E. FOLK DANCING

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In the light of the music which moves

"Bach and the Protestant Revolution"

"Haydn, Mozart and the Age of Reason"

"Beethoven and the French Revolution"

"Wagner and the New Industrialism"

Fieldstone

The questions to be answered and which are based on the chapters of the same pamphlet, the Story of the I.L.G.W.U., are:

Chapter I: Can you give a brief description of the organization, the I.L.G.W.U.? How is it organized?

Chapter II: What is the general type of strike in the 1910? Why was it organized?

Chapter III: What was the high point of the twenty thousand? What is the significance of the strike for the workers?

Chapter IV: What was the Great Revolt? In what industrial branch of the trade did it occur? What was it important and why?

Chapter V: Enumerate some serious labor disputes of the time and the reasons for the same. What is the impact of the Communist movement on the labor movement?

Chapter VI: What was the attitude of the union on the NRA? What were the results of the Triangulation Conference in the labor movement?

Chapter VII: What was the first form of garment manufacture in the U.S.? Is the custom tailoring system the advent of that form of manufacture? How does the manufacturing system, and gives reason for its existence: the decision and revision of manufacture and the new factory. What is it easier for the business to remain in the clothing industry than in the new manufacturing system?

Chapter VIII: What will be the I.L.G.W.U. base in the field of educational programs for the intellectual and physical development of its members? Why does the union run its educational department, and what are the union's political and social ideals?

Essay Competition

The following letter has been sent to each local and to every education director.

Dear Sir and Brother,

Enclosed please find a list of questions based on our newly issued pamphlet, the "The Story of the I.L.G.W.U."

We are sending this set of questions to you in the hope that some of your members will participate in the essay contest which we are conducting.

We propose to give two prizes for the best set of replies in these questions. The first prize will be a $10 bill. The second prize will be a $5 bill. The envelope must reach us not later than July 31. To each of the two best sets of replies, we will add $15 worth of books of his own choice.

Please take this matter up with your educational committee and have the essays, open only to I.L.G.W.U. members in good standing. The members of the local union are the judge of the work of the member. Print the name and address clearly on a separate piece of paper and attach the contestant's paper which must not contain more than 1,500 words.

Sincerely yours,

MARK STARR

Educational Director, I.L.G.W.U.

The questions to be answered and which are based on the chapters of the same pamphlet, the Story of the I.L.G.W.U., are:

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Forthcoming Events

JULY 29

Baseball double header; Local 159 vs. Local 500; Local 10 vs. Local 102; Springfield Park.

JULY 30

Three-day outing at Brook-wood Labor Camps, Kutaham, N. Y. Get your locals to send students $10.00 per student.

AUGUST 2-4

Special Women's Weekend Conference at Unity House, Speakers: Mary Anderson (Women's Bureau U.S. Dept. of Labor), Frieda E. Miller (N. Y. State Dept. of Labor), Rose Schell, (Women's Trade Union League), Wm. L. Smith (Women's Education Specialist, F.E.A.R.), and Mrs. Gifford Phillips

AUGUST 5

Unity House evening program by I.L.G.W.U. dramatic, musical and choral groups.

AUGUST 9

Final day to apply for Brookwood Scholarships, 1935-36.

AUGUST 10

Final day for essays on "Story of I.L.G.W.U."

AUGUST 17

Joint Exclusion, Locals 143 and 146, "S.B.," Benjamin B. Odell, leaving 5 p.m. West 42nd Street Pier for Indian Point.

AUGUST 22

Touhey Institute at Brookwood for which 10 half scholar-ships are available from the Educational Department.

AUGUST 17

Joint Exclusion, Locals 26 and 33 and Miscellaneous Division, Local 10, "S.B.," Benjamin B. Odell, leaving 5 p.m. West 42nd Street Pier for Indian Point.

For all organizers, director and professional workers, news, etc. supplied by Educational Department. Local planning teams should put in touch with us at once to get help and advice with dates taken by other locals.

Be Sure To Read

"The Story of the I.L.G.W.U." which in 22 pp. gives the high spots of the Union's history.
UNION'S STORY ON THE AIR
over WYED, Wednesday, July 17, 1935, 10 p.m.
(And week thereafter at the same time)
Six Radio Plays written by Florence Lasser
Dramatizing the Thrilling Story of the I.L.G.W.U. will be presented
by THE L. I. D. RADIO PLAYERS
TUNE IN
Haverstraw Knitwear Firm "Fires" Workers, Ignores Court Order

Kumer Goshel Will Direct "Story of the I. L. G. W. U. On the Air"

Samuel Otto Takes His Place—Dubinsky Speaks at Big Local 50 Meeting

Airing upon the request of Vice-President Elias Reisberg, for a number of years managing the Philadelphia dressmakers' organization, to relieve him from his duties owing to his illness, Mr. Reisberg tendered the board of city council his resignation and appointed Mr. Samuel Otto, a member of the Philadelphia center local, to fill the position for the post-year general organization for the I.L.G.W.U. in western Pennsylvania, to take Reisberg's place.

Resigns to Assist Activity

"Reisberg's resignation was made in the board in the Philadelphia center local, on the urgent message: "Because of my ill health and duties of the moment, it becomes necessary that I stay away from all activities for some time," owing to his illness, Reisberg tendered his resignation. Otto, who is a member of the Philadelphia center local, has been acting in the capacity of Reisberg for some weeks. He has shown a strong desire to assist the activities of the organization."

The Dress Joint incident, which led to the exclusion of Reisberg, was due to the fact that he was unable to continue the work of the organization. Reisberg's resignation was accepted by the board on July 8, at their regular meeting at the I.L.G.W.U. headquarters, and he is now assisting the activities of the organization.

"Saunders of the River" Rivoli Theatre

"Saunders of the River" is an ideal play for the Rivoli Theatre on a summer afternoon, upon which the sun never sets. Edgar Wallace's story of the China Gold Rush, a story of romance, is composed of the best of today's writing, and is a captivating piece of literature. The Rivoli is a lovely playhouse, and the Rivoli programme is a delight.

"The Children's Hour" by Lillian Hellman

"The Children's Hour" is perhaps the most interesting of the Lillian Hellman plays. It is a romantic, delightful play, and is a delight to the young audience. The play is written for children, and the children will enjoy it. It is a play which is written for children, and is an excellent play for children.
Historic Hours

By E. G. Medigiani

Paris, July 1, 1935.

"Historic events" do not happen every day. More often they happen "historic days" without noticing them. Our educators is still doing their best to make us believe that to many people the day a king dies is a truly historic day. But if that particular death or signature does not mean anything to those concerned events. On the other hand, the majority does not seem to realize that what ever appears as a mere news item and which is instead a real historic event.

Let us take, for example, the recent signature of the Anglo-German naval agreement. The peace treaties and all recorded sources of information (in certain instances without the necessary caution) to chance errors; but historians did also impose the French supremacy over Europe. Treaties of force, though the other, a kind of peace. Little "big men" fell again victims of the same illusion, this time as the destructive isolation of the post-war and every ensuing event of use of strong arm methods has proved to be, instead, a bad, false, fatal illusion. French propaganda and groups of France has been blinded by the crazy illusion that everything can be settled by written treaties. They would have concluded with Germany a true peace, in place of the existing illusory peace. The republicans and Social-Democrats have to be blamed, because they have been, too, in the Congressional mistakes, but they did hesitate to take upon themselves the responsibility of correcting it. As a result, we soon marked the time when treaties become paper ones. And now we see a direct underlining of this policy. Germany (not Germany) is again the main realm to which the laws have been limited to naval armaments, but tomorrow evening, at 11 o'clock, 27 countries (including the United States) on common reproduction and nationalization of what was still left of the armament policy on the reconstruction of the German navy, has finally been accepted. The Heimische (or the German) in the Federal forces, has been forbidden to join the French. The day is now come that the government of France has 39 delegates to another war, every factor of public opinion will naturally act

Justice

By I. L. G. W. U.

Lytton Drake

New York City.

Dear Brother Enthusiast:

Will you be kind enough to send space in our "Justice" for the following:

I have just read Tom Mooney's letter to Brother Zimmerman in the June 1 issue of "Justice." There isn't the least doubt and I commend that Torn Mooney's an innocent victim of the present class injustices. Anybody who knows anything about the Mooney case knows that Tom Mooney is not in jail because he actually committed the crime he was accused of but because he was a loyal labor leader, and the banker's and the rest of the crowd that rules San Francisco and also the entire state of California have decided to put him away where he won't be a danger to them by organizing, the exploited and oppressed workers of San Francisco and California.

But what are we workers, members of our great International, do we want to be doing for Tom Mooney the past few years of energy and vitality on the part of the League of Nations, which may take decisive measures to stop this new adventure of Mooney.

According to Europe, what is now going on there is a great deal more to the peace treaties of the recent event has to implicate the war-makers, even if the bullets are at base of armaments. In England, realpolitik paradoxes by leaps and bounds. In France, the increasing power of the left parties will necessarily make of them the provoking cause of a new political party at international collaboration. The I.L.G.W.U. signing at the domestic question, still faithful to the idea of defensive internationalism, must see a great part in the future to be the French left. For the day is long that the government of France has 39 delegates to another war, every factor of public opinion will naturally act

A Civilizer With a Castor-Oil Background

A Mooney Drive

By I. L. G. W. U.

Max D. Daniels, Editor "Justice"

New York City.

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According to Europe, what is now going on there is a great smart in the future socialists parties, especially in France. Just today, Leon Blum, the leader of the French Socialists, has published in the "Populaires" an article in which he admits a chance for the whole of this Socialists and the power by the workers. Before he was only willing to remove the new policy aimed at international collaboration. The I.R.S.W.U. signing at the domestic question, still faithful to the idea of defensive internationalism, must see a great part in the future to the French left. For the day is long that the government of France has 39 delegates to another war, every factor of public opinion will naturally act

At the Wisconsin Summer School For Workers

By Roman Flech

Member Local 66, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The Summer School for Workers in Industry at the University of Wisconsin started off with a lot of interest on the part of the students and faculty.

It is, indeed, a wonderful school. There are men all over for the same purpose: to study labor problems. The faculty is made up of teachers well informed as to labor problems and the labor movement throughout the country.

At this school are gathered, like in our Union, men and women of all races and creeds. No color line or drawn is race prejudice carried on. The students here are from all parts of the northern Middle West, representing workers from all branches of industry. We are studying four subjects which would help us in our union work. They are economics, English, history and public speaking. I find that the I.L.G.W.U. stands out as the best union in having an efficient organization—an efficient organization with capable leaders and a wonderful educational department. The I.L.G.W.U. is all the more pronounced as an example of a good union in our discussions. It, indeed, makes me very proud to an active member of the I.L.G.W.U.

As a newcomer in this great International, I thank the educational department for the opportunity that was extended to me. I have found now the importance of the educational work that is carried on among the members of the Interna-

This letter in an early issue of our "Justice," I thank you in advance.

DAVID DAVIS.

Member, Local 45, Los Angeles, California.
A Great Bloodless Victory

Without the loss of a day's work, the New York cloak-makers scored a fine victory on July 11, when all the employers' groups in the coat and suit industry signed the new collective agreements reached on the basis of Governor Lehman's recommendations.

The Governor's proposal included the retention without change of the contractor designation clause and of the hours and wage schedules contained in the 1933 agreement. On several other matters, such as the rate, JDAitation methods and uniformity of work system, the contracting parties reached an understanding through conferring which took nearly a full week.

The renewal of the cloak agreements was the first test of union strength since 1933, the early NRA days, in any of our major industries. To say the least, the I. L. G. W. U. has passed this test with flying colors.

There was no question about it that, if put to the necessity of a general strike, the cloak workers in New York would have banded their way through to a victory no matter how long it might have taken. Cloakmakers do not lose strikes—the only striking they have taken in the past thirty-five years was in 1926, when their destiny for a brief spell, was in the hands of a Communist junta. In 1935, the cloakmakers would have fought, literally, to the last drop of their energy for contractor limitation and jobber responsibility, and most of the employers would have known from the outset that Governor Lehman, no doubt, realized that, too, when he counseled the manufacturers and the jobbers not to fight against the status quo.

The I.L.G.W.U.—and, of course, the New York Cloak Joint Board—have every reason to be proud of the outcome of the cloak conferences. Not alone has this outcome saved for the cloak workers the only effective safeguard and the only practical means for the control of work standards in their industry, but it has also proved to themselves and to the world that they have a great union, a disciplined army that knows what it wants and how to get after it.

True, the Cloakmakers' Joint Board did not get the 30-hour week and the twenty per cent increase in wages it demanded. But, as President Dolinsky and General Manager Nagler, in their letter to Governor Lehman, stated, "Since you have decided that the provision for limitation of contractors, without which no agreement could be adequately enforced and standards observed, shall continue in full force and effect, the executive bodies of the Union have agreed to accept your recommendations on all of the major points as a basis for new collective agreements."

The I. L. G. W. U. will, no doubt, soon be face to face with other trends that will try its physical and spiritual strength. Within a half year, the organization in the dress industry will have to write a new agreement with the organized employers, and this, very likely, will not be achieved without a general strike. But, as with the renewal of some of them involving strikes will also have to be consummated in several of our minor trades.

Not all of these situations will be met and solved by the same strategy and tactics as the recent cloak dispute. The cloakmakers have behind them the maturity and the fighting experience of a half century; they all are seasoned soldiers. The I. L. G. W. U., however, is emerging from the New York cloak situation, with its organizational morale and prestige on a plane higher than at any period of its existence. There is reason to hope that, when confronted with other trials of vitality and organizational life, in other branches of our industry, it will meet every challenge to industrial decency and orderliness with the same courage and singleminded purpose as it met the cloakmakers' issue.

A Closed Shop Agreement in Los Angeles

The story—printed elsewhere in this issue—of the renewal of the agreement in the cloak industry of Los Angeles on the basis of the closed union shop is a striking piece of news which can be appreciated fully only in the light of the special industrial and trade union background of that city.

Los Angeles, for a generation, has been regarded as the premier open shop city in America—a city ruled industrially and commercially by the manufacturers and merchants, with the trade unionists as interlopers. Not since the MacNamara trial, which let loose a flood of trade union hatred in that sector of California, has it been possible to sign a closed shop union shop agreement in that city.

But the collective union agreement in the cloak factories of Los Angeles offers another robust lesson in labor solidarity and trade union strategy. They had had for years strife and disunion in the ranks of the Los Angeles cloakmakers, fostered largely by persons who wished to make the union a pawn for political party purposes, and as long as that disunion persisted the Los Angeles cloakmakers could not hope to have a powerful union. With the elimination of that destructive strife, they have now succeeded in achieving what only a short time ago was regarded as the impossible. In Los Angeles the closed union shop and standard union work terms are now operative.

Simultaneously, comes the news that the dressmakers of Los Angeles are making remarkable strides and are well on the way to complete unionization of their industry. In San Francisco, too, the cloakmakers' organization has renewed the agreement with the employers' association after a gesture of resistance on the part of the latter. The I. L. G. W. U., indeed, is moving rapidly, and with sure steps, on the Pacific Coast.

Hillquit Grove

On June 29, there was unveiled in Camp Tamiment, in the Pocono Hills of Pennsylvania, a bust of Morris Hillquit in a gesture of respect.

Executive Secretary Frederick Ushery, a life-long associate of Hillquit, and Vice-President Samuel Perlmuter represented the I. L. G. W. U. at the unveiling. In attendance at the solemn gathering were, officially and unofficially, representatives of the entire labor and Socialist movements. There, amidst verdant hills, these men and women spoke abundantly, from their hearts and memories, of the great spiritual heritage that Morris Hillquit left to the American workers in whose service he spent his whole life.

Vice-President Perlmuter paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Morris Hillquit when he declared that, though gone, his spirit is still alive among the Ladies' Garment Workers, whose counsellor he had been for twenty years and whose cause he had helped to chart during the most crucial periods of their history.

To the I. L. G. W. U. Morris Hillquit was not merely a lawyer or even an industrial adviser. He was literally an integral part of our organization, and perhaps, we are inclined to believe, than of any other branch of the labor movement. Today, nearly two years after his death, we still find it difficult to believe that Morris Hillquit is no more among us.

Runaway Employer Defies Court Decree

We have had in our memory and in years gone by, numerous cases of employers running away from metropolitan markets—be it New York, Chicago or Philadelphia—to seek non-union shelter in nearby small towns where they could, or hoped to be able to, dodge union jurisdiction. The conditions and exploit local labor under the protection of the town's or village's powers-that-be.

It remained, however, for the Hillsman Knitwear firm, until last October of Brooklyn, N. Y., and since then an industrial pillar in Hasbrouk, N. Y., to invoke the unhappy sympathies of the local Ku Klux Klan, as reported in the press, in order to "beat" the agreement which it entered with the Knitwear Workers' Joint Council in July 1933.

The story of how this firm fled from Brooklyn shortly after signing the contract with the Union; how this firm, already in Hasbrouk, had first engaged some of its old union workers and then locked them out; how the Union was successful, after a long court trial, in obtaining a writ from the Supreme Court enjoining the Hillsman firm from breaking the agreement with the union; how, in order to technically comply with but actually to defeat this injunction, the firm had "discharged" its non-union workers and how, later, these workers were mobilized, with the aid of some bold Ku-Kluxers, into a prove to repel the "invasion" of union members from New York.

All this is told on another page of this issue, as amazing account of double-dealing readily mated for perjury and treachery.

The Knitwear Workers' Joint Council, and the I. L. G. W. U. which is a party to the contracts in the knitwear industry, will, not of course, let this employer "get away with it." The Union will exhaust all legal means to make the Hillsman firm, despite its alliance with singlier lynching spirits, to live up to its contract. There is, of course, not a long truth in the assertions being made by the Hillsman firm that the Union seeks the discharge of the local workers from the Hillsman plant. All the Union seeks is that these workers be employed as union members at union wages and work union hours.

Incidently, it might be in place to remind this firm that by resorting to such abominations as the Ku Klux Klan and union-busting vigilantes' tactics, it is merely cheapening and under-selling legitimate competitors—it is not only for itself with the most discredited and unseemly group in American life, the contact with which may prove a than in its own side before long.