Justice (Vol. 18, Iss. 11)

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.

This article is available at DigitalCommons@ILR: https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice/700
$150,000 Pledged By General Board for Miscellaneous Drive

Two-Thirds to be Given By ILGWU and One-Third by Six Smaller Trades Locals

A step of major importance for the miscellaneous women's garment unions in the New York metropolitan district was taken by the General Executive Board of the ILGWU when it approved on Saturday, May 22, at its session in Los Angeles, a proposal made by President Dubinsky to raise a fund of $150,000 for special campaigning in the smaller and accessory women's apparel trades against "runaway" manufacturers.

President Dubinsky informed the Board that before leaving for the West Coast meeting he had come to terms with the six New York miscellaneous locals with regard to the financial side of the drive. These locals were White Goods Union, No. 62, Children's Dress Union, No. 91, Garment Workers' Union, No. 52, Knitgoods Workers' Union, No. 153, Ladies' Garment Union, No. 115, and Knitgoods Workers' Union, No. 48. These six locals are to contribute $5,000 each this year, while the General Office will give $100,000.

ILGWU Board 'Felicitates Amalgamated at Convention

The General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in a message signed by President Dubinsky, congratulated the locals of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which held its sessions in the Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday, May 30. The message stresses "felicitation".

(CoContinued on Page 2)

Board Sanctions Knitwear Strike If Parleys Fail

Other Markets Included in C.E.B.'s Decision To Organize Knitgoods Industry

Acting upon the request of the Knitgoods Workers' Joint Council to end the strike in their industry should parleys fail, the C.E.B. decided to send a party to the New York market for that purpose.

The New York knitgoods industry was represented in the negotiation by James P. Milton, national organizer of the union, but was not present at the conference. The C.E.B. was represented by Edward J. Deihl, chairman of the New York section of the national executive board.

CANDID CAMERA "SHOT" of a Picket Guard in Recent Boston ILGWU Strike Hurting Defence at Group of Strikebreakers Seeking to Enter at Daybreak Strike-Booed Shoppers Under Cover of Finks and Thugs. This Boston Picket Line Is Typical of Scores of Others in Garment Cities and Towns All Over the Land.
4-Week Strike Brings Victory in Bridgeport

After a four-week strike, the Bricklayers Union of Bridgeport, Connecticut, announced that a contract had been reached on May 20, recognizing the International Bricklayers' and Masons' Union and agreeing to union conditions for its 120 workers, the Eastern Suburb Hotel DEpartment reports. This firm, which manufactures thirteen different lines of brick and tile, was on strike against the demands of the workers. However, it could not meet the union's terms. In various price classes, large numbers of engagements were at a higher rate than the flat prices which prevailed before the new contract was signed. Various district managers were able to agree, however, that they would continue to cooperate in the most profitable manner in the settlement of prices under the new system. The workers are expected to resume work.

Wanted: Better Hotel Jobs

The day before the General Executive Board met in the Pacific Coast, all local offices, states, and the office staff of the Eastern Gulf-Department gave a send-off to Harry Waddell, general manager of the Department, and Josephine Ladu, Garment Workers' Union, for their trip to the International Convention, 16th Ave. A. Waddell was chairman of arrangements, and J. E. R. was secretary-treasurer.

The brothers of the send-off, as described by W. Schult, was a hearty with that the General Executive Board would have a fruitful session.

Overtime on Coats, Suits, Dresses Banned For All Markets

(Continued from Page 1)

The same summary of agreements, recently issued by the General Office to the effect that overtime is practiced and that overtime on clothes in others, which is so prevalent, was deemed expedient to remove.

Justice

Justice

1411 4th Ave.

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice

Justice
With the G. E. B. on the West Coast

President Dubinsky Sums Up Six Months Of ILGWU Life — Coast-to-Coast Spotlight Reveals Union "As Sound As Ever."

By M. D. D.

We're off. It's daylight-saving time and our "special" pull out of the Grand Central. Outside, behind the gates and46 surrounding the train, are several hundred friends, Union officers and other "activists" who have come to say farewell to the members of the CEB and those accompanying them on this 3,200-mile trip across North America. It is like crossing the Atlantic, someone remarks, and it takes pretty nearly that long.

Our traveling party, nearly thirty of us, with a few to be picked up at Cleveland and Chicago, has caught that anticipatory mood of a long journey. It is a great slice between the Eastern seaboard and the West Coast. Some of those who are coming alone have visited Los Angeles and San Francisco before. To meet them, however, this is a first trip. The doors are slammed in the driveway melodies raised by the scores who are literally climbing into the moving cars.

We are off.

We are late arrivers in Chicago the next afternoon. It is Sunday, and LaSalle Street Station is rather deserted as we skirt, leaving baggage and belongings in the chartered freight train which will take us to the Coast and back East. The business district outside is immersed in Sabbath quiet, but West Side.

President Dubinsky, the ILGWU chief in the Windy City, is there with a party of greeters and photographers. We are taken to the Morrison Hotel, and from there, for a few hours, to the Chicago Club, where a dinner and a concert program are given the CEB party.

The banquet, the music and the speeches after an enlivening couple of hours. Yet, atmospheres are laid in the face of the big trip ahead of us. The toasting "Long," we know, will soon be obliterated by the limitless stretches of America, the prairie land of Illinois and Missouri, and the "Great Prairies" of Kansas which take the better part of a good day for a cross even for this somberly expression locomotive that is pulling out our State Fair train.

The days go by.

We've left the wheat, corn and grain country behind. Around us now are bleak New Mexico hills, covered with white sage and layers of red clay. Hundreds of miles of sparsely inhabited country but vast rivers run a river of human life are depressing to the Easterner's eye and toadstool. We are now going speedily and aided by a second locomotive which takes to the road here and this coastal and reach Alpharetta.

There we are taken from a Scripps-Howard newspaper reporter of the installation by President Dubinsky in Washington of the Gayf Act. President Dubinsky was interviewed by the J. P.

In Washington, the Executive, Council of the Federation to a special meeting on the news delivered by the "Memorial Church," a religious sounding that the Council come out officially for an amendment to the Federal corporation at the NABC.

It took more than a half hour for our winding queer of cars to clear the road, and it was before we had a chance to catch our breath, and the announcement was made by President Dubinsky, that we would send a delegation to the NABC.

G.E.B. Party "Shot" As They Emerge From N.Y. Central Cars on Way to Reception and Banquet in Their Honor by Chicago Joint Board at Steubin Club on Sunday Evening, May 17.

President Dubinsky continued, has re-
ceived considerable help and coop-
eration in this respect from the
Central Garment Henry's, a
number of
the large groups of locals, mostly
in Chicago, has become a will-trained and class-conscious
body of union workers.

President-Manager’s new
Cotton Garment and Miscellaneous
 Trades Department is making
steady progress in a difficult field
President Dubinsky declared. For the
first time being its chief objective to
be to build and raise the social
awareness of workers, most of
them are not part of the
union structure, and are not
united on the basis of any
consciousness.

In speaking of the chilly situa-
tion, President Dubinsky added that
nationwide pigcapping campaigns
are under way and are still
encouraging boycotts
union production. In competition
with foreign manufacturers, who
are more in need of
the replacement of
industries which have
been closed down,
President Dubinsky compared
the situation to that of
President N. I. H. J., relative to
earlier labor disputes
the court and suit, a
report which carried with it recom-
mandations and instructions that
were repeatedly ignored.

President Dubinsky then
spoke about the new
management of
the Nationalճ Garment
Shop, where there has
been a
striking union.

President Dubinsky
read part of a report from
President George
Branch, concerning the
unionization of the
Eastern Out-
of-town Department, and referred
the discussion to the
new activity.

President Dubinsky went on to
report on the first settlement of the
old controversy between
the Harris and
Union.

The general strike in Boston
last week was
a good test of union
work, showing
a
consciousness involving a
large number of
persons.

In the first place, men workers
were well organized in the
local 28. Then, as
the strike wore on, local
28 and other locals in the
area, worked
well together.

(Continued on Page 5)
Citizenship Problems

CALL OR WRITE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE
Brother Ten is in charge of the "citizenship clinic" recently established in Room Y, 2nd Floor, Joint Board Headquarters.

Interview Him between 9 and 11 A.M. daily. WRITE HIM, care of the Joint Board, and you will receive a personal answer.

By MORRIS TEICH

Members of the union are interested in becoming citizens. There is no doubt about it. Mail has been pouring in. Scores of people have presented themselves at my office. I have made a selection from those letters involving citizenship problems of general interest and am printing the answers to this issue.

In the Country Since Age of 3

QUESTION: A. W. writes: "I thought I have been in the country since the age of three, and I am now 21. Have I not taken any steps to become a citizen? Last year I was married to a girl who was born in Brooklyn. My friends tell me I can get citizenship for my good papers immediately. Is that true?"

ANSWER: The fact that you entered the American shores after May 24, 1914, makes you eligible to apply for naturalization. Any further application your lawyer will guide you through.

"Bon Voyage" To Max Cohen

Max Cohen, manager of Local 60, on the high seas bound for Europe on a trip that will combine a long-needed vacation with a study of needle trade and general labor conditions abroad, received the good wishes of union representatives and friends at an informal Bon Voyage dinner, Thursday evening, May 27, in the Central Plaza. Second Ave. He was showered with gifts from his own and sister organizations.

Leaders of the Union, on the Coast attending the General Executive Board meeting, who had fellow-traveled with Max Cohen, paid their respects before his departure. Max Cohen before their departure, sent special wires which were read at the dinner.

Many Organizations

Send Delegations:

Special wire reports went out to various unions representing large circles of the international textile workers, conference, and local organizations. Among them present were F. V. Ossman for the International; Philip Kapp and Ben Levy for the Joint Board; John Geis for Local 3; Nathan Mandel for Local 21; Morton Pollock for the United Hebrew Trades; Robert Zwick for the Triangle Joint; Harry Coleman for Local 55; and others. Included were large delegations from Local 28; Local 41; Local 60, and Local 75. They were made up of officers, delegates, business agents and members of the various local unions.

LOCAL 22 TENNIS

Every Friday evening from 6 p.m. until dark.

Place: Uris Tennis Courts, 49th Street and West End Ave. Entrance fee: 25 cents per head. Come and join in the good fellowship and good tennis.

"Bon Voyage" to Max Cohen

Philip Kapp, representing the Joint Board, bidding Max Cohen "Bon Voyage" at a Dinner in honor of the happy event, without taking upon me any "first pa-

ners." It doesn't make any difference how old you are when you want to become a citizen in this country, as far as shortening the usual period of naturalization is concerned.

Do You Think You're Old Enough?

QUESTION: A. L. asks the status of persons who entered the country illegally. ANSWER: The status of persons who entered the country illegally depends on time of arrival in the United States. Such persons fall into three well-defined classes: 1—Those who entered before June 2, 1912; 2—Those who entered between that date and before July 1, 1924; 3—Those who entered after the last date. Those in the first group may after having obtained legal residence, apply for citizenship in the usual manner. They are not subject to deportation on grounds of illegal entry. The second group is not entitled to citizenship but is not subject to deportation because of illegal entry. Those in that group may draw hope from the fact that Congress may yet have legislation making them eligible for citizenship. The third group is subject to deportation and therefore not eligible for citizenship. There are complications in the entire situation which I shall discuss in my next article. But feel free, friends.

Waiting Four Years For "2nd Paper" Call

QUESTION: H. W. writes: "I took out my first papers nearly four years ago and I have not as yet received my 2nd papers. May I do any service?"

ANSWER: He means all. The Government office does not yet have three telling people when to apply for their "second papers." It expects you to know when your application is two or more years old. If you have been living for at least five years and have lived in the country for at least six months, you have a good reason to believe your application is two or more years old. In that case you may do any service you can. If you are not sure, you had better immediately follow up your application as any longer. New System Rolls Up A Record For Change In Industry

With prices for more than 25,000 garments recorded in less than a week, direct settlement rolled up what is regarded as a record for the efficient installation of a new system. Some of the first steps in this cultural advance have been taken by the workers of the Max Weisner shop, 49th Avenue, with the organization of a club and the formation of a group of women. Hildebrandt makes the salutations in charges.

25,000 STYLES SETTLED DIRECT

New System Rolls Up A Record For Change In Industry

With prices for more than 25,000 garments recorded in less than a week, direct settlement rolled up what is regarded as a record for the efficient installation of a new system.
Regain of Terror Marks Dress Strike in Jamestown, N. J.

City, State Police, Deputy Sheriffs in Move to Scare Strikers

The ten-week-old strike in the Fashionwood Co., Jamestown, N. J., oraguarding under the name of Goodman Manor Garment Company which has been marked by daily arrests since the beginning, has lasted for less than six weeks a very serious aspect. City and State police have now re- ceived orders from the State police to arrest strikers as a last resort. Two dozen police have been arrested on Monday, April 15, and released on bond by Recorder Flishman. Brother Simon Hamburger, man who was arrested, is president of the Fashionwood lodge. He was arrested on the charge of the strike, reported on the disposition of the situation as follows.

"The Fashionwood was jured to have taken the position of protest against union interference made by both city and state authorities, who in turn have been precipitated by Mr. O'Gaff's promise to fill the town with troops for every single arrest made by Mr. O'Gaff's president of the team. When the Union, however, broke its promise, it was a front for the Fashionwood which has led to the jump to New York to evade union conditions, it has only been in the hands of the union girls, and their尔. The police have been assisted in this matter by the state authorities, but they have not been able to work the number of police that has been required.

"City officials, such as the mayor, the chief of police, the sheriff, and other public officials, are not in any position of power to the extent that they have been in the past. They are particularly interested in the person and have tried, unsuccessfully to no avail to try to deliver the situation.

The strikers are under constant pressure.

Streisand Combined Police Assault

"But the strikers have remained firm, heartened by the support given them by the girls working in the only union dress shop in Jamestown, N. J., they are determined to stay in the line, that is, they are determined to stay in the fire depart- ment. In the meanwhile some undercover fellows had created a阴谋, and that was just what the chief of police needed to call it off. Mr. Goodman Harding, who appeared with a score of deputies with machine guns and tear gas bombs.

"Little girls, armed only with the enthusiasm of their young age, were bravely driven out of the streets until they were forced, temporarily, to abandon their struggle in the face of a legal process. The arrest was made on the spot, including Frances Instantis, Union organizer. They were not in commissary until the morning, and brought before the judge at 6 o'clock in the evening. All afternoon, policemen were busy rounding up all the strikers from the work before the strike.

"Attorney for the Union, Herman Winberg, after consultation with those interested in the strike, decided to consult the police, who in turn were consulted by the chief of police, who in turn were consulted by the authorities.

"Mr. Gaffney is a former member of the Union, who has been in this situation as follows.

"We urge you to stand firm. The strike is one of the most important of the year. The strikers are determined to stay in the line, and the authorities have been unable to work the number of police that has been required.

"Welcome, Winsted, Conn., and Binghamham, Conn., We welcome you to our city, and we hope you will enjoy your stay with us."

Strike Shown in Puppet Play

A striking scene showing how the Union catches up with a runaway shop was played by a Puppet Show Put On by Children of Our Members at the Local 22 Dramatic Activity, Stage, Studio, Saturday, May 9. The presentation of "Justice 22 Club" played the part and made the puppets. They were active in the Youth Movement Steam, and have been a lead- ership Department of Local 22 in Cooperation with Dramatresses' Branch No. 122, Weilmen's Circle.

Sisters Rose, Fulton, Morris and Davis, on way to Brookwood Street, 2 and 3 West 16th St., Meet International Leadership.
On West Coast With the G.E.B.

By Mel Sprow

Local 35 and 132

(Judy Moody: The Bachelor League was finally

announced, May 16, with

three scheduled games on tap

at Commercial Field and at

Boys High Field.

In the curtain raiser, Locals 21

and 322, who had previously en-

tered teams in athletic competition,

met in battle, and the clock

pressures combat the offerings of the

hustlers' 'moundmen' for 10 hits, milling up a 9-5 victory.

The score by innings:

---

Tennis and Handball

Every Saturday

1 P.M. to 9 P.M.

BOYS HIGH ATHLETIC FIELD

Troy and New East Ave.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Admission — Season Pass, 50c

on Sale at all Local Offices and

106 West 39th St.

Season Pass also entitles bearer to

all League Baseball games at

Commercial and Boys High Fields.

Local 10 Drubs

Local 40

In the fastest hitting game of this

and any other season, the Local 10

team defeated the offerings of the

damage purists, who bared their 15 teeth, allowing a

score of 8-3 victory over Local 40.

The score by innings:

---

Local 10... 2-2-3-0-1-0-6

Local 40... 0-0-1-0-0-0-0

Local 78 Boro Park

Victory

In the absence of game held at

Boys High on the same day, the

male registering Local 19 Boro

Park pounded out a 12 to 4 victory

in a solitary played game.

The score by innings:

---

Schedule of Coming Games

BASEBALL LEAGUE

ILL.G.

June 7

Boys High Field

3:40 p.m. — Local 23 vs. Local 92

9:00 a.m. — Local 23 vs. Local 92

11:00 a.m. — Local 1 vs. Local 23

Boys High Staff

3:40 p.m. — Local 5 vs. Local 23

Local 23 Field

3:40 p.m. — Local 23 vs. Local 39

3:40 p.m. — Local 23 vs. Local 5

Local 1 Field

2:10 p.m. — Local 76 vs. Local 39

2:05 p.m. — Local 76 vs. Local 5

Local 39 Field

2:10 p.m. — Local 23 vs. Local 39

2:10 p.m. — Local 1 vs. Local 39

June 14

Boys High Field

3:40 p.m. — Local 40 vs. Local 39

3:40 p.m. — Local 5 vs. Local 10

June 23

Tennis and Handball

Every Saturday

1 P.M. to 9 P.M.

BOYS HIGH ATHLETIC FIELD

Troy and New East Ave.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Admission — Season Pass, 50c

on Sale at all Local Offices and

106 West 39th St.

Season Pass also entitles bearer to

all League Baseball games at

Commercial and Boys High Fields.

Local 10 Drubs

Local 40

In the fastest hitting game of this

and any other season, the Local 10

team defeated the offerings of the

damage purists, who bared their 15 teeth, allowing a

score of 8-3 victory over Local 40.

The score by innings:

---

Tennis and Handball

Every Saturday

1 P.M. to 9 P.M.

BOYS HIGH ATHLETIC FIELD

Troy and New East Ave.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Admission — Season Pass, 50c

on Sale at all Local Offices and

106 West 39th St.

Season Pass also entitles bearer to

all League Baseball games at

Commercial and Boys High Fields.

Local 10 Drubs

Local 40

In the fastest hitting game of this

and any other season, the Local 10

team defeated the offerings of the

damage purists, who bared their 15 teeth, allowing a

score of 8-3 victory over Local 40.

The score by innings:

---

Tennis and Handball

Every Saturday

1 P.M. to 9 P.M.

BOYS HIGH ATHLETIC FIELD

Troy and New East Ave.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Admission — Season Pass, 50c

on Sale at all Local Offices and

106 West 39th St.

Season Pass also entitles bearer to

all League Baseball games at

Commercial and Boys High Fields.
Los Angeles Wins Progress Laurels

By Paul Berg
Secretary L.A. Joint Board, ILGWU

"Our Los Angeles members may never pass through a place where they will have a work at a first-class place among the customers. This is one of the many signs of the progress being made by the ILGWU.

As we take up the question of the G.O.R. in a full house yesterday, we found that the members are pleased with the progress we have been making. The fact that we have the support of the public is one of the greatest achievements of the ILGWU.

In conclusion, we want to say that the ILGWU is doing its best to give you the workers of Los Angeles a chance to live decently and comfortably. We are working hard to make conditions better for all workers, and we hope that you will help us in this work.

Coppello Workers Ratify Agreement

The number of workers who have signed the new agreement is over 1,000. The agreement is for a 40-hour week, with overtime at time and a half. The company has agreed to raise wages to $1.50 per hour.

St. Louis Locals To Stage ILGWU Pageant, June 13

Brilliant Symbolic Dances Feature Large Production Dramatizing History of the Union

"Surging Forward," a color pageant using all the technical resources of drama, music, dancing and costume to picture the vital story of our beloved Local 32, will be presented by the St. Louis locals, June 13. The entire union movement of the world is looking to this production as an important milestone in the cultural activities of workers.

Over 50 members of the International will take part in the pageant which has been accepted for performance in the series of radio dramas broadcast from New York last winter.

A spectacular pageant of symbols, the pageant carries the colorkey through the history of the International from the difficulties and heartbreak of its maker, beginning through the great struggles to its present status and the prospects of a greater future.

When the curtain goes up, we hope that the workers of the city will find the pageant a fitting tribute to the great movement for the betterment of the working class. We hope that the workers of the city will find the pageant a fitting tribute to the great movement for the betterment of the working class.

Local 32 Dances For Relief Fund

Cost and Bandwits Workers Danced Away the Night of May 8 at the Hotel Lorraine at a Successful Affair That Raised $1,000 for the Local's Relief Fund. Everyday, someone had a while, of a Good Time. Inset Shows Abraham Snyder, Manager of the Local.
Still Marching On!

Thanks to the cooperation of the locals, the educational activity for the year ending May 31, 1936, has soared to new heights. Here are some of the main activities featured:

- Joe New York, President of the U. S. Department, has put out some wonderful programs. Joe New York, President of the U. S. Department, has put out some wonderful programs.
- Local 251, in the Western Workers' School, has also been very active.
- Local 251, in the Western Workers' School, has also been very active.

HIGHLIGHTS OF REPORT

307 groups; more than 1,800 students.

CLASSES

STUDY CLASSES include English, Paralegal Law, Public Speaking, and Current Events. Our inflow of students is 1,200.

- Art - painting, pottery, sculpture.
- Music - choir, orchestra, and bands.
- Commerce - bookkeeping, typing, and secretarial training.

- Radio play (six episodes) dramatizing the story of the ILGWU as it occurs in real life.
- Movies - Marching On, shown 11 times.
- Horseshoe, Town Hall, Madison Square Garden, Polo Grounds - performances.
- 11 local publications - printed weekly.

STAFF

Some outstanding events:

- Local 251, 1 youth group: Boston Joint Board and Local 251, 5 forums and institutes.
- Local 251, 1 youth group: Boston Joint Board and Local 251, 5 forums and institutes.
- Local 251, 1 youth group: Boston Joint Board and Local 251, 5 forums and institutes.

- Clerks in formation under newly appointed director.

LOCAL JOURNALS

At the 12th Annual Meeting, the following resolutions were adopted:

- Memorandum: St. Louis, Southern Region.
- Minneapolis, Seattle, Boston, and Baltimore (Local 500).
- Printed: Local 251, N.Y. C.
- Local 251, N.Y. C.

PUBLICATIONS

The labor press continues to do its important work.

- The Labor Press has been publishing articles and short articles. The following are the latest issues:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vol.</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>May 15</td>
<td>March on the Workers' School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>May 22</td>
<td>Workers' School in Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>May 29</td>
<td>Labor News and Notes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOMETHING OUTSTANDING EVENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 18, 1935</td>
<td>ILGWU Pronounce - chorus, choral and drama groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 15, 1935</td>
<td>International Festival - ILGWU Studios.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 11, 1935</td>
<td>Local 251 demonstrates in Polo Grounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 23, 1935</td>
<td>Town Hall Concert.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CLASSSES RUN BY LOCALS AND JOINT STUDIOS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>251</td>
<td>Boston Joint Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251</td>
<td>Local 251, N.Y. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251</td>
<td>Baltimore Joint Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251</td>
<td>N.Y. Press Joint Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251</td>
<td>Puerto Rico Joint Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251</td>
<td>Local 251, N.Y. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251</td>
<td>Twin Cities Joint Board</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The table above does not give miscellaneous activities, which include:
- Local 251, 1 youth group: Boston Joint Board and Local 251, 5 forums and institutes.
- Local 251, 1 youth group: Boston Joint Board and Local 251, 5 forums and institutes.
- Local 251, 1 youth group: Boston Joint Board and Local 251, 5 forums and institutes.

CENTRAL CLASSES

- Elected by the 3rd Finance Committee and the Executive Council.
- Elected by the 3rd Finance Committee and the Executive Council.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Mark Stern, Director
Frank Crain, Secretary
Louis Schaffer, Superintendent

Cultural and Recreation Division

- Scholarships

- During the summer of 1935, all the New York locals gave us some splendid programs. The following are the outstanding events:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 18, 1935</td>
<td>ILGWU Pronounce - chorus, choral and drama groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 15, 1935</td>
<td>International Festival - ILGWU Studios.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 11, 1935</td>
<td>Local 251 demonstrates in Polo Grounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 23, 1935</td>
<td>Town Hall Concert.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Workers' education is on the march in the United States and our international holds its proud place in the van.
Five Months in Philadelphia, Dressmakers' Union

By Samuel Otto
Manager, Philadelphia Dress Joint Board

Philadelphia, March 7 - Several thousand employees in the branches of our industry, claiming great competition, gathered during the past six months for one thing: a strike. The strike ended this week with the announcement of a new contract, the result of the union's organized campaign. The strike was the result of an agreement between the Manufacturers' Bureau and the union, which represented the workers.

The strike lasted for six months, and during that time the workers were paid their full wages. The union's campaign was successful, and the workers are now back on the job.

In the Boston Market After The Strike

By Philip Kramer, Y.P.C.
Manager, Boston Joint Board

The Boston trade unions, with their own Joint Board, have been organizing and preparing for a strike. The strike was called on March 6, and on March 10, the strike was settled. The strike was settled with the agreement of both sides, and the workers are now back on the job.

White Goods Workers, Local 62

By Samuel Shaw
Manager, Local 62

With the approach of the summer season, the trend of business is upward. This is due to the fact that the weather is warmer and people are more active. The strike was settled on May 10, and the workers are now back on the job.

Economic Development Raised from $60,000
To $75,000 for 1936

G.E.B. Meets Education Needs and Services For Growth

After a year's report of current educational and recreational activities carried on by the Educational Department of the ILGWU, submitted by Director Max Blank, the report was approved by the joint board. The report showed that the educational department has been successful in the past year. The report was approved by the joint board.

Increasing Costs

For Several Months

Several months ago, the costs of living in the United States have increased. The cost of living includes the cost of food, clothing, and other necessities. The increase in the cost of living has been due to the increase in the cost of raw materials and to the increased cost of labor.

In the New Century

The importance of the work of the Social Workers and Social Workers' Unions cannot be overstressed. The work of the Social Workers and Social Workers' Unions is of great importance to the community, and it is the responsibility of the Social Workers and Social Workers' Unions to provide good social services.

The Social Workers and Social Workers' Unions are engaged in the work of providing housing for the poor, in the work of providing education for the young, and in the work of providing medical care for the sick.

200 Workers at Blossom Dress Strike for Union Conditions

In the Bottom Row, Center: Stanley Strocheck, ILGWU Organizer, is shown in the extreme left of the top row. Confronted by a 100 Per Cent Walk-out, the Employers Ask for a Settlement.
Police the Non-Union Clock Fringe

By George Rublin, V.P.

We have in our city the districts lying within 110 miles of New York, 120 union shops and about 79 towns and villages in Connecticut, New Jersey, and upstate New York. This territory is divided into seven districts with an office and a man in charge to each district, upon whom is placed full responsibility for observance of all union standards in the clock industry located in that district.

The problem of enforcement of these standards by our inspectors is, in many cases, complicated by the fact that the clock makers themselves, who are the agencies through which the union’s orders are carried out, are doing much of the enforcement work. In some communities, the clock makers are so well organized that they can hardly be classified as free-lancers or unorganized.

The problem of enforcement is further complicated by the fact that the clock makers, who are the agencies through which the union’s orders are carried out, are doing much of the enforcement work. In some communities, the clock makers are so well organized that they can hardly be classified as free-lancers or unorganized.

The problem of enforcement is further complicated by the fact that the clock makers, who are the agencies through which the union’s orders are carried out, are doing much of the enforcement work. In some communities, the clock makers are so well organized that they can hardly be classified as free-lancers or unorganized.

The problem of enforcement is further complicated by the fact that the clock makers, who are the agencies through which the union’s orders are carried out, are doing much of the enforcement work. In some communities, the clock makers are so well organized that they can hardly be classified as free-lancers or unorganized.

The problem of enforcement is further complicated by the fact that the clock makers, who are the agencies through which the union’s orders are carried out, are doing much of the enforcement work. In some communities, the clock makers are so well organized that they can hardly be classified as free-lancers or unorganized.

The problem of enforcement is further complicated by the fact that the clock makers, who are the agencies through which the union’s orders are carried out, are doing much of the enforcement work. In some communities, the clock makers are so well organized that they can hardly be classified as free-lancers or unorganized.

The problem of enforcement is further complicated by the fact that the clock makers, who are the agencies through which the union’s orders are carried out, are doing much of the enforcement work. In some communities, the clock makers are so well organized that they can hardly be classified as free-lancers or unorganized.

The problem of enforcement is further complicated by the fact that the clock makers, who are the agencies through which the union’s orders are carried out, are doing much of the enforcement work. In some communities, the clock makers are so well organized that they can hardly be classified as free-lancers or unorganized.

Cleveland Italian Local Has Big Annual Affair

More than twelve hundred people took part in the Second Annual Dance held on Saturday, May 14, by the Italians Local 44, at the Site of the Italian, Franklin Avenue and 5th Street, Cleveland. It was, by unanimous verdict, a very successful affair, in which large groups of workers from other locals also participated.

By Florence Kuzio

In 1914, a " Phenomenon" occurred. While collar department workers began to go on strike to better their miserable conditions. First, the employees of the rug manufacturer in Chicago, and then the employees of the rug manufacturers in New York and Philadelphia, followed the lead, and strikes began to be heard of in every city. But it was not until 1917, when the rug manufacturers in Chicago, led by the American Federation of Labor, organized the Rug Manufacturers’ Trade Union, that the strike movement really became a powerful force. The strike was the result of a long struggle for better working conditions, higher wages, and an end to the exploitation of workers.

Humphrey Wanted

The educational committee of Local 46, Bakers, ILGWU, is endeavoring to bring the memory of Labor, Labor, labor, and eventide to the attention of the younger generation and references should be addressed to Dr. Humphrey, Local 46, Bakers, 125 West 34th St., New York City.

We Must Save The Union

At that time the union consisted of four local unions, each with a membership of 700, and there was no equipment worth speaking of. The main hall was a small and dark room, the walls were bare to the walls. The remaining rooms were just as much smaller. Several hundred people were crowded into an otherwise empty hall, seated on rented chairs, and listened to the dedication of an ideal and its dissolution. Present front Dubinsky found there were only thoroughly, skillful their work so that the upholsterers groups of a year and a half, and they have deluged our factory with laborious insti- tutions, a chorus, a mandolin orchestra, street bands and dramatic groups.

President David Dubinsky's final statement was that his far-distan- tundream had sooner been the Wonderful Workers Union, became a cultural development in the secular style as well as a savings of class economic development, was now a reality.
The "State of The Union"

President Dubinsky's report on the "State of the Industry," as printed elsewhere in this issue, submitted by him orally to the full meeting of the General Executive Board now in session in Los Angeles, documents, in brief form, another lap of ILGWU history which merits keen reading by our members.

Bulging forth in this straightforward and arresting account are the facts relating to the numerical and financial strength of this Union. Despite increased difficulties in the past twelve months, such as the scrapping of the NRA and of other New Deal measures by the Supreme Court and the stilled opposition of organized employers in the less organized branches of the women's wear industry to union influence as expressed in collective bargaining, the ILGWU not only has held its own but increased its membership.

Particularly gratifying, besides, is the fact that this increase has been made in the branches of the industry where plowing the union hoe has been the hardest, namely, in the cutting garment and the undergarment and allied trades.

No less encouraging is the report of the Union's financial resources at this moment. Despite the huge increase of the union's obligations and expenses, there is no allotment of funds for strike benefits, for educational activity in all forms, and for hand contributions to numerous friendly organizations, the resources of the ILGWU and its branches show a healthy, progressive rise. This conservation of financial strength to no small degree undoubtedly is due to the fact that the ILGWU has succeeded, in the past year, in redefining collective agreements without strikes in a series of major industries, notably in the New York dress trade, in Cleveland, in Chicago, in St. Louis, and on the West Coast. It stands, of course, to reason that this saving of energy and treasure by the Union has been the direct result of the prestige and influence it has enjoyed in the industry, the realization by many groups of employers that it is to their own best interests not to court a fight with the ILGWU.

In giving the account of his stewardship for the past half year, President Dubinsky has not failed to mention some of the weak, unprotected spots in the Union's armor but to point to the urgent necessity of closing these loopholes. The evil of the "runaway" shop in many garment centers, and the lack of organization in most of the cutout garment factories are serious problems which challenge the same standards of employment and decent work terms acquired by dint of incessant struggle and viviscence in our industry. Fortunately, the ILGWU was never in its history better equipped to make a fight for the preservation of these standards and to campaign for extending these improved labor terms to other branches of the industry which remain exploited and unprotected in the garment shops.

A "Bloodless" Victory

It may appear somewhat what to believe that we have seen on the renewal of the collective agreement in the silk dress industry of Chicago, consummated several weeks ago. But the significance of that event was brought home to us with particular clarity at another evening at a dinner which the Chicago Joint Board had arranged and which was, by the way, attended by the entire General Executive Board of the ILGWU, en route to the West Coast for its quarterly meeting.

The agreement renewal was characterized by the speakers at that dinner as a "bloodless" victory, a settlement without recourse to a strike in order to confirm and strengthen the benefits under that collective agreement. The unionization of the Chicago silk dress workers, effected during the historic sweep of the Summer of 1933, proved to be not an "NRA baby" but an "ILGWU" baby, as the "bloodless" period, so as some ill-wishers had hoped to be, but an enduring achievement. And when, after two and one-half years, the time came for the renewal of the 1933 agreement, the employers in the Chicago industry found the shops so all-right, in a union sense, that after a brief flurry of "conversations" they concluded it prudent not to invite a fight and to come to terms.

Yet, viewed from a range that covers events in the Chicago dress industry for almost twenty years, it would hardly be correct to term current achievements under the 1936 union setup in that market as "bloodless." It required, indeed, incalculable toil and sacrifice, in human effort and treasure, as were spent on Chicago in the seven-year-uprising of 1917 and 1922, to fertilize the soil on which a dozen years later an indivisible union has grown up. The record of the renewal effort in the market by workers towards a better and brighter future is permanently lost, has never been better illustrated than in this rise of the Chicago dressmakers' organization. The seeds of its present "bloodless" victory, far as all too clear, were sown in the martyr efforts of the pioneers of an earlier day who were thwarted and squelched by the bludgeon and the mailed fist.

A Richardt of the "White" Garment

At a recent meeting of the Joint Board, General Manager Nagler reported that while the cloak season this Spring, on the whole, has been sparsely attended, a number of shops are now busy producing "white" and "pale" merchandise.

This, it occurs to us, is an observation of more than passing interest. The trend among the coat and suit firms, to bring back into their shops this Summer a type of merchandise which is a modification of the cloak industry but which had drifted away to other branches of the needle trades to be made up under lower work standards, is quite encouraging.

The success of this trend, General Manager Nagler declares, is due to two reasons—the adoption of the Chicago Joint Board Shop Plan, with this highly competitive article of manufacture, and a systematic agitation carried on by some groups of employers among their associates to bring back this type of merchandise.

The reappearance of the "white" and pastel coat in the coat shops is welcome for the reason that, by supplying a measure of work to the cloakmakers during May and June, it will temper the hardship of an over-long slack period until the arrival of the Fall work season. On the other hand, the return of the "white" and pastel coat to its proper "home," the coat shops, should help to dispose, in a natural way, of the jurisdictional imbroglio in which the cloakmakers have been voicing for some seasons past, that garments properly belonging to them had been side-tracked to other production channels. By every demand of logic, all women's coats belong to the cloak shops.

The Hightstown Cloak Shop Plan

The Hightstown, N. J., Project, providing for the establishment of a cloak factory under the jurisdiction of the Retorsement Act, has been assured full support of the ILGWU provided, of course, that the Retorsement Act itself survives the attack upon it which was evidenced by the decision rendered by the U.S. District Court of Columbia Court of Appeals.

The objections hiatus raised by our Union to the Hightstown cloak factory project, President Dubinsky made clear in a recent communication to the Retorsement Administration, did not involve matters of principle or policy. They had to do solely with the original plan to have such a factory operate as contracting shop for a New York jobber or manufacturer. Such a setup, the New York Cloak Joint Board rightly pointed out, would involve directly the loss of jobs to as many New York union members as would be engaged in the Hightstown shop, on the one hand, and indirectly by the logic of things, create in that town a source of unfair competition to employers in union markets.

With the assurance, under the modified plan, that the factory in Hightstown would work directly for the trade and that in addition to the New York jobbers other industries would simultaneously be started in that settlement, President Dubinsky declares, their objections are abated and the ILGWU is ready to withdraw its opposition to the Hightstown plan.

It will be, he adds, ready to cooperate with the project provided it sticks to those stipulations. If it departs from them and becomes, either openly or covertly, a production source for some jobber, the Union will renew its opposition to the project as inimical to the best interests of its members.

The Only Way Out

The production of the consuming masses clearly is not keeping pace with production. We have reached the moment when industrial income has recovered enough to make possible substantial wage increases in most industries to create a market that would sustain production and eventually put a large number of the unemployed to work in industry.

But an increase in wages for those employed will not alone put the idle millions back to work. Shorter hours without reductions in pay are just as essential or else we shall be compelled to keep continually a standing workless army waiting with misery and discontent. The American workingman will submit forever to such a peaceful solution and present an early collapse of returned recovery.