

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."

—Job 27.8

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

"Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains."

Vol. VIII. No. 29.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

Big Palmer Shop Settles In Chicago

Old Firm Again Signs Agreement

As we go to press, we received the following telegram from the manager of the Chicago Joint Board, Brother J. Levin:

"Palmer signed agreement and conceded most of our demands. The most important among these are: equal division of work, recognition of shop chairman, non-union men should either join the union or leave shop, non-union contractors to be discharged, all contractors to be registered with union before work is given to them. Firm faithfully promises to live up to all obligations."

The Palmer shop is one of the oldest and best known cloak establishments in the Chicago market. The Chicago Joint Board for years has had an agreement with this firm, but last year the firm refused to renew its contract and declared its factory an open shop. Now, after long months of opposition, the firm has deemed it to renew its contractual relations with the union. It is, no doubt, a valuable gain. It will have a salutary effect on the Chicago cloak situation.

13 Mount Vernon Dress Firms Again Suing For Permanent Injunction

Bosses' Attorney and Justice Morschauer Threaten Union Pickets With Jail Terms.

An adjournment until July 27 was taken on Thursday, July 8, by Supreme Court Justice Morschauer of Westchester County in connection with the application to make permanent an injunction against 12 union workers to prevent them from picketing non-union dress factories in Mount Vernon.

The present proceedings are an outgrowth of the temporary injunction issued by Supreme Court Justice Taylor during the dress strike of 1924. The move now is to make that in-

New York Cloak Strike In Excellent Shape

Mass Picket Demonstrations Bring Out Tens of Thousands of Cloakmakers on Fighting Lines — President Sigman and Vice-President Hyman Received with Enthusiasm by Strikers — Employers Surround Shops With Strong-Arm Gangs — Several Pickets Wounded by Gangsters — Settlement Applications Coming in Fast — Great Meetings Daily in All Halls.

Sigman and Hyman Make Joint Reply To Gov. Smith's Statement About Industrial Council Shops

Last week, the second of the great cloak strike in New York City, was a week of impressive picket demonstrations in which practically the entire strikers' army participated. The picketing started on Monday morning, July 12, beginning at the Garment Center buildings at Seventh avenue and 35th street and extending down to 14th street and Fourth avenue. The picket line, which began to form at six in the morning, disbanded at nine o'clock. Hundreds of strikers living in the Bronx and Brooklyn, who were apprehensive that they might not be able to get down on the picket lines

on account of the subway and elevated strike, stayed over night in Manhattan. The demonstrations were very impressive and were carried out in a most orderly way.

The pickets were met in the early hours of the morning by President Sigman and Vice-presidents Hyman and Borchowicz. Later in the morning, a large section of the picketers' army, before disbanding, joined President Sigman on his way downtown accompanying him until he reached the International office, where an impromptu meeting was held in the auditorium. After President Sigman was prevailed upon to speak to the pickets.

Similar demonstrations were held on the picket lines all during the week.

Last Monday evening, the executive board of the General Strikers Committee (Continued on Page 2)

Toledo Workers Begin To Stir

President Sigman to Address Toledo Cloakmakers This Saturday

After nearly two years of silence, the result of threats and intimidation by their employers, the cloakmakers of Toledo are beginning to show signs of life. The oppression in the Toledo shops, which since the Union had ceased to be a factor in the local market, has assumed intolerable proportions, is driving fast the cloakmakers of that city to the realization that only through a union may they ever hope to gain a measure of freedom and decency in their shops.

There are twelve shops in Toledo, employing about six hundred men and women. Nearly four years ago, the Toledo cloakmakers' organization was broken up after a long strike by a series of savage injunctions which actually prohibited any union activity in the local market. Since then, the International Union has made several attempts to reorganize the Toledo cloakmakers, but without results. The whip of intimidation and the threat of discharge has hung heavily over the heads of the workers and they would not dare to move.

Recently, however, signs of a change have become visible among the Toledo cloakmakers. They have begun to stir and to think about a union once more, and as a first step in this direction sent a committee to the nearest organized center, Cleveland, asking for help and advice. A group of Cleveland officers, headed by (Continued on Page 3)

President Sigman Discusses Renewal of Agreement with Phila. Cloakmakers

Big Meeting Debates A Number of Demands for Local Market.

A meeting of several hundred members of the cloak and suit organization of Philadelphia, held on Tuesday evening, July 13th in the lower hall of the Philadelphia Labor Institute, 8th and Locust streets, debated for several hours a set of proposals read by President Morris Sigman of the International Union suggested for incorporation in the new collective agreement in the Philadelphia cloak and suit trade.

It was one of the largest meetings held in Philadelphia in months. Dozens of the advocates of the raincoat makers with their employers will expire by the end of July, and it is, therefore, not unlikely that hostilities against the more obstinate of the employers will in this trade, too, begin early in August.

The raincoat local will also demand a raise in wages and several other minor concessions.

posals favorably passed by the meeting are the following:

1. Direct responsibility of jobbers for work conditions in the contractor shops.

2. Cash security for faithful performance. Such cash security may be forfeited to the Union in the event of violations. The Union may then demand new security and may order the workers to stop production until such security is forthcoming.

3. Raising wages of all individual workers in shops to the level existing after the introduction of week work in Philadelphia. All workers to have their wage rates affixed on their working cards. In the event of a dispute regarding wages above the minimum scale, it shall be adjusted by the shop committee with the participation of a representative from the Union's office.

4. All gains and reforms that might be introduced with regard to wages, hours and work control in the New York market, to be given to the workers in the Philadelphia shops after successful conditions are established in the New York trade.

The meeting instructed the officers of the Philadelphia Joint Board to proceed without delay to draft an agreement with the jobbers and manufacturers along the lines above indicated. President Sigman promised the committee to help in the working out of the new contract.

Dressmakers Get Back Insurance Money

Workers Each to Get Equal Sum

At a general member meeting of Local 22, the dressmakers' organization of New York, a decision was adopted to return back to all members the money paid in by them to the unemployment insurance fund in this trade on the basis of an equal sum to all participants.

It would have been, of course, much better if each contributor to that fund were able to get back the exact sum paid in by him or her. This, however, is impossible to determine at present. The next best thing, therefore, is to divide the fund share and share alike. Four groups contributed to this fund: the dress cutters of Local 19, members of Local 22, dress pressers of Local 35, and the members of the Italian dressmakers' organization, Local 89.

junction permanent and is directed against the I. L. G. W. U. the Mount Vernon local, No. 113, Louis Margio, its manager, and a number of individual workers. Interested in the proceedings are owners of 13 different shops, but they are brought directly as a result of the complaint of Joseph Fromm, of the Mt. Vernon Dress and Costume Co., an open shop.

In the course of the proceedings, the attorney for the Fromm firm charged the workers with intimidation and assault, an allegation which was hotly rebutted by Morris Hilkait, who appeared for the Union. Justice Morschauer, who presided, appeared to believe the tales told by the witnesses against the pickets and is reported to have made the statement from the bench "that there would have been fewer cases of this kind before the court if there were fewer suspended sentences in the magistrates' courts." Prior to the adjournment, the (Continued on Page 3)

Local 20 Votes To Strike For 40-Hour Work Week

The Raincoat Makers Union, Local 20, held a very well attended meeting on Thursday, July 8th, and decided to put forth, in the coming negotiations with their employers, the demand of a 40-hour work week. The raincoat makers voted unanimously to strike. In the event the employers refuse to concede this demand.

At this meeting the raincoat makers also decided to tax themselves one

dollar each for the striking miners of England and the textile strikers of Pennsylvania. The advocates of the raincoat makers with their employers will expire by the end of July, and it is, therefore, not unlikely that hostilities against the more obstinate of the employers will in this trade, too, begin early in August.

The raincoat local will also demand a raise in wages and several other minor concessions.

General Strike of New York Cloakmakers In Excellent Shape

(Continued from Page 1)
tee held a meeting, at which each of the subcommittees of the strike rendered reports. From these reports it became evident that the strike was in excellent shape and that the huge task of controlling the mass of 40,000 workers had practically been completed, that all the strikers had been registered and placed in the proper halls. Vice-president Halperin reported that every shop in the out-of-town scene working for the New York market or suspected of working for New York firms has been stopped.

All during the week mass meetings of strikers were held in the largest halls where the strikers assemble. Among the speakers were President Sigman, Vice-presidents Hyman, Dubinsky, Boruchowitz, Albert Welsford, Norman, Thomas, August Claessens, and many others.

Cutters Meet on Wednesdays: Shop Chairmen Meet Weekly

After having accepted the arrangement reached between their local officers and the general strike committee to meet together with the other cloakmakers in the various halls, with special cutters' vice-chairmen in all halls and a big weekly meeting for all cutters in Arlington Hall, things returned to normal in the cutters' organization.

The first big meeting of the cutters took place on Wednesday, July 14th, which was attended by nearly every striking cloak cutter. The big hall was jammed to an overflowing.

The executive committee of the General Strike Committee also decided to have a meeting of all shop chairmen in Webster Hall every Thursday afternoon. The first chairman meeting took place on Thursday, July 15th.

The first meeting of the special advisory committee of the general strike took place on Friday, July 16th, at 3 West 16th Street. This committee consists of 9 persons: President Sigman, Louis Hyman, Joseph Boruchowitz, J. Zirfo, David Dubinsky, I. Stensor, S. Nifin, G. Goresky, S. Zimmermann. Joseph Fish is secretary of this committee.

General Strike Committee Holds Meeting

On Tuesday evening, July 13th, was held the second meeting of the General Strike Committee since the strike broke out. Brother Louis Hyman presided.

After the heads of the various subcommittees reported, Chairman Hyman announced that a number of applications for settlement were already in the hands of the settlement committee, and that some of the applicants are well known manufacturers and jobbers. The settlement committee is now making a thorough investigation of each of these applications, and no settlements are expected to be made before the beginning of next week.

S. Zimmermann, vice-chairman of the General Strike Committee, reported of a visit made by him, together with Brothers Hyman and Fish, to the office of District Attorney Pantan, in response to a call. In the District Attorney's office they found, much to their surprise, Messrs. Plinder, Meyer and several other members of the Industrial Council. The leaders of the Council had with them Mr. William Klein, their attorney. Mr. Klein delivered a venomous attack upon the Union and the leaders of the strike charging them with employing "strong arm" methods in "forcing" examiners and designers to quit the shops and join the strike of the cloakmakers. Brothers Hyman, Fish and Zimmermann sharply resented these charges, pointing out that, so far, every candidate in this strike has been on the

side of the strikers and that several pickets had been wounded by the gangsters employed by the manufacturers. Zimmermann pointed out that Mr. Klein was the attorney for the Rock Company, a company which has been employing private guards to interfere with peaceful picketing around its strike-bound shop.

Industrial Council Tries to Win Back Strikers Through Advertisements

On Sunday, July 11th, the Industrial Council of the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers, Inc., the "inside" manufacturers, issued an appeal in the form of an advertisement in some Jewish newspapers, addressed to the strikers, in which they asked the workers: "Since the present struggle is being fought against the jobbers and solely against the jobbers—why are you striking against the inside shops of the Industrial Council?"

This ad. elicited a quick rejoinder from Sigman who, in a special statement, answered this rather innocent query as follows: We invited the Industrial Council to a conference two weeks prior to the strike to confer with it on the subject of the renewal of the collective agreement. When we met, we submitted to the Industrial Council's committee a list of our demands, which they refused to consider on the grounds that they would limit themselves only to such subjects as were touched upon in the report of the Governor's Commission. While the Union was willing to include the suggestions of that report in the negotiations, it never committed itself in advance to any limitations of the scope of the negotiations and therefore strenuously objected to such a mode of procedure. We Industrial Council thereupon categorically refused to continue the negotiations. That ended the conferences, forcing the Union to declare a strike against the Industrial Council shops as the only means of putting forth its demands. It appears to us that no simpler reply to the query of the Industrial group may be given.

Governor Smith Issues Statement on Strike Situation

On Wednesday afternoon, July 14th, Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, issued the following statement to the press and the parties concerned in the strike in the New York cloak and suit industry:

"The representatives of the Industrial Council of the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers called on me to-day with regard to the strike situation in the industry. They explained that they had given full cooperation to the Advisory Commission headed by George Gordon Battle and had accepted the Commission's recommendations as the basis for negotiating a new contract with the Union.

I told them I was very glad to know that they and the submanufacturers had accepted the Commission's report, and regretted that neither the union nor the jobbers had seen fit to do so.

The Commission has my entire confidence. They have done an able and courageous piece of work and their recommendations have been based on a painstaking examination of conditions, supported by an analytical and impartial study of all the facts.

Many constructive reforms suggested by the Commission during the past two years have already become institutions in the industry, and peaceful relations were maintained for four seasons.

Industrial strike is costly to all concerned. It is my opinion that the Commission has outlined a plan which would be for the benefit of the industry as a whole, and I strongly hope that the parties who have not accepted it will reconsider their decision. I

shall keep in close touch with the situation because it affects one of the State's greatest industries, to which more than 55,000 workers and their families look for their livelihood and in which hundreds of millions of dollars are invested.

While on the subject, I want to say that I have read with great indignation acts of violence in connection with this strike. It is had enough to have a strike, but violence in an industrial conflict is absolutely inexcusable and merits the most severe condemnation. I am confident that the Police Department, the District Attorney and the courts will deal promptly and sharply with all offenses against law and order.

On that same day, President Sigman and Louis Hyman, chairman of the General Strike Committee, issued the following joint answer in reply to the Governor's statement:

July 14, 1936
Statement by Morris Sigman, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Louis Hyman, Chairman of the General Strike Committee

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Cloakmakers' Joint Board sincerely appreciate the efforts of Governor Smith to bring about peace and stability in our industry. We fully second his commendation of the able and impartial study of the facts and conditions in the cloak and suit industry made by the Advisory Commission appointed by him two years ago. The Union is all the more grateful to the Commission because its findings have fully substantiated the basis of every grievance and claim made by the workers of the disgraceful evils existing in the industry.

The Commission's report, while representing a sincere attempt to remedy these ills, failed, however, in the opinion of the Union to reach to the crux of the critical situation in the industry. It was on the basis of this belief that the Union invited every association in the industry shortly after the report was issued to confer with it on the speedy renewal of collective agreements in the hope that through the consideration of the entire program of the union, we might be able to reach a collective understanding.

Our invitation to confer on the terms of a new agreement was completely ignored by the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association, the organization of the cloak jobbers in the New York market, which controls more than 75 per cent of the production. This group of employers, mainly responsible for the waste, inefficiency and chaos that today have demoralized all labor standards and work conditions in the cloak shops, has since maintained the same attitude of defiant indifference and obstinate unwillingness to assume responsibility for labor conditions in the hundreds of submanufacturer shops which they control and virtually own. And since this group of employers is the dominant factor in the industry, it stands to reason that the strike became inevitable.

As far as the Industrial Council of the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers, the group which called on Governor Smith prior to his issuance of a statement, is concerned, we desire to say the following: In the first place, this group controls only 15-20 per cent of the production in the industry and is therefore a minor factor in the industry. In the second place, most of the members of this group are not only "inside" manufacturers but produce most of their garments on the submanufacturer system. In the third place, when we met the representatives of the Industrial Council in conference two weeks before the strike and submitted to them a list of our proposals, they refused to consider them on the ground that they would limit themselves only to such subjects as were covered by the report of the Governor's Commission. While the Union was willing to include the recommendations of that report in the negotiations, it never committed itself in advance to any limitation of the scope of the negotiations by either side. But the Industrial Council categorically refused to continue the negotiations, leaving the Union no alternative but to declare a strike in their shops as well as in the shops controlled by the jobbers.

We wholeheartedly endorse Governor Smith condemnation of any acts of violence which have occurred in this strike. We wish to point out, however, and the records will bear us out, that all these assaults have been committed against union members and peaceful pickets. We hope that the authorities will carry out the expressed wish of the Governor in this matter and will promptly punish the perpetrators of these crimes upon our strikers.

We wholeheartedly endorse Governor Smith condemnation of any acts of violence which have occurred in this strike. We wish to point out, however, and the records will bear us out, that all these assaults have been committed against union members and peaceful pickets. We hope that the authorities will carry out the expressed wish of the Governor in this matter and will promptly punish the perpetrators of these crimes upon our strikers.

TOLEDO WORKERS ACTIVE

(Continued from Page 1)
Vice-president Kreindler, visited Toledo and held a meeting with the cloakmakers. The committee also met one of the largest employers in that city and talked with him concerning the possibility of entering an agreement with the Union.

Next Monday, July 17th, it is expected, President Sigman will pay a flying visit to Toledo to speak at a meeting of cloakmakers, after which he intends to meet some of the Toledo manufacturers to confer concerning the outlook for an agreement and the introduction of union work conditions in the Toledo shops.

LEARN DESIGNING

Earn \$50 to 200 Dollars a Week
Take a Course of Instruction in
THE MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL
of Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel and Ladies' Fur Garments

The Mitchell School of Designing, pattern making, grading, draping and fitting of cloaks, suits, dresses, fur garments and men's garments has achieved—
NEW IDEAS—NEW SYSTEMS—BEST RESULTS
A course of instruction in the Mitchell Designing School means an immediate Position—Bigger Pay.
DEMONSTRATION FREE AT OUR SCHOOL
—A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN—
EASY TO LEARN—NO LEAD—NO MONOTONOUS TASKS
Individual Instruction, Free and Evening Classes.
Evening Classes—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 7:30 to 9:30 P.M.
Write, please or call for free booklet and full information.

Mitchell Designing School
ESTABLISHED OVER 30 YEARS
15 West 37th Street, New York City
Telephone: Wicazetta 9470



Where Strike Sub-Committees Meet

HALLS	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	CHAIRMAN
Hennington Hall	214 Second St.	Drydock 9524	Goldberg
Lafayette Casino	8 Avenue D.	Drydock 7925	Levinson
Manhattan Lyceum	62 E. 4th St.	Orchard 9219	
Stuyvesant Casino	140 Second Ave.	Drydock 7925	
Wabster Hall	119 E. 11th St.	Stuyvesant 1822	Nikowitz, Ore. 4405
Clinton Hall	121 Winton St.	Drydock 8429	Wicks
Lease Assembly	256 E. 2nd St.	Drydock 8429	Beckenstein
Jefferson Hall	90 Columbia St.	Drydock 9219	Shally
Ed. Central Palace	125 Clinton St.	Drydock 2281	Scherer
Bryant Hall	120 E. 5th St.	Wisconsin 8204	Freedman, Wic. 1479
Arlington Hall	39 St. Marks Pl.	Orchard 2243	Picket Committee
		Orchard 2243	Goretsky
		Drydock 6555	Ehrenkrantz
		Drydock 6555	Organization Com.
		Orchard 571-2-3-4	Kaplan
		University 4508	Katz
		Dikens 1488	Cuba
		Chelsea 1488	Burgchowitz
		Chelsea 1488	Chelsea 1410
		Madison 7600	Steiner
		Bryant 2199	J. Flad-Sphenfeld
			S. Nisio
International Office	3 W. 16th St.	Madison No. 7600	
Joint Board Office	130 E. 25th St.	Chelsea 2148	
Local No. 1	128 E. 25th St.	Madison No. 5200	
Local No. 2	139 E. 25th St.	Madison No. 1475	
Local No. 3	67 Lexington Ave.	Madison No. 888	
Local No. 10	231 E. 14th St.	Ashland 2000	
Local No. 21	105 Montgomery St.	Waverly 4507	
Local No. 23	Newark, N. J.	Ashland 1175	
Local No. 32	231 E. 14th St.	Stuyvesant 6549	
Local No. 42	224 Second Ave.	Chickering 1755	
Local No. 48	115 Broadway	Ashland 2425	
Local No. 82	231 E. 14th St.	Lexington 5217	

13 Mt. Vernon Firms Sue for Injunction

(Continued from Page 1)
Judge also issued an ultimatum to the effect that "he would arraign any one charged with molesting the people employed in the Frumm shop on the two days' notice and there would be no fines and especially no suspended sentences, but jail sentences for any violator."

Among those who appeared against the pickets was one Frank C. Ella, who claimed that he was at one time

GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY!

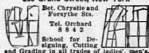
The Office of the International, 3 West 16th street, is open every Monday and Thursday until 7 o'clock to enable members of the Union to purchase.

"The Women's Garment Workers" at half price—\$2.50.

secretary of the Mt. Vernon local. Ella testified that he resigned from the position after the International Union's president (meaning President Sigman) had advised him to use his influence with the judges in disposition of these cases; and that the president had told that "these are union methods." This sort of testimony typified the evidence presented throughout the proceedings.

GLICKSTEIN'S DESIGNING SCHOOL

265 Grand Street, New York
Bet. Chrystie and Forsyth Sts.
Tel. Orchard 8842
School for Designing, Cutting and Grading in all trades of ladies', men's, children's and all garments. Patterns are cut at low prices.
The school is open all year around.



Among Los Angeles Cloakmakers

By H. RUBINSTEIN
Secretary Local 52

The Los Angeles cloakmakers have undertaken, in a very earnest mood, to make the trade a one-hundred per cent union industry; to put each cloak and dress maker in good standing on the books of the organization; to enlist their activity in the local, and to make it possible for our men and women to make decent living in the shops and to be decently treated by the employers.

What's more, we propose to carry out this decision and not to leave it merely on our records as a paper decision. For the first time in our local's history, we elected now two paid officers to take care of our organization work. The election was carried out by secret ballot on Saturday, June 5, and it was very encouraging to all of us to see how many cloakmakers came to participate in the voting. Almost two hundred of the three hundred members in the local cast their vote for the candidates. It surely is a sign of lively interest and of a desire to help in the big work ahead.

Our elected officers are: Bro. Abraham Plotkin, who has been with us for the past 15 months and who is responsible for the present fine condition of our local. When Bro. Plotkin first took over the management of Local 52, we had about thirty members in good standing and a few so-called union shops. The employers would ignore us and we did not amount to anything in the trade.

Today we have 200 members and control about 60 per cent of the local market. We have a labor bureau which places workers on jobs (if there are any, of course,) having abolished the old humiliating practice of knocking at factory doors, in vogue for many years, and we have succeeded in introducing in all union shops equal division of work in "slack" periods. Surely, Bro. Plotkin has had the cooperation of all the members of the executive board and of other active union men of the local. This probably was the chief reason why so many of our workers had come out on election day to cast their votes for him.

Our second paid officer is Bro. Metrick, not an unknown figure among the cloakmakers. Bro. Metrick had done fine work for our local as far back as 1915, and when he recently returned to Los Angeles he at once became active in the organization as an executive member and as chairman of the labor bureau. Bro. Metrick also has been active in the cloakmakers' unions of Chicago and St. Louis.

We elected as chairman of the local Bro. M. Kutt, an old-timer, and Bro. H. Gold as secretary. Our new treasurer is Bro. J. Goldberg; our new executive board consists of Brothers

Philip Newman, M. Minkin, W. Frickland, A. J. Gottlieb, R. Laximister, S. Jaskin, L. Needelman, M. Roth and M. Kaplowitz.

With harmony and unity assured in our ranks, we expect to be successful in our work, and we expect also the International Office to give us a helping hand, as we have here in Los Angeles a big women's wear industry still unorganized, and we are sure the chiefs of our Union will not neglect this important Pacific Coast market. Our aim, as stated already, is a thoroughly organized trade and we expect to make good.

The writer of these lines is here, with taking the opportunity to bid good-bye to the members of Local 52 and to thank them for the confidence they had vested in him by having him elected as secretary for several terms. Now that, for personal reasons, I am leaving Los Angeles, I am glad to state that the local is in a much better condition than I found it in when I assumed my duties, and I appeal to the members to keep up the good work of maintaining the organization intact and ever growing in numbers and influence.

COOPERATORS OF EASTERN STATES HOLD CONVENTION

On April 18th and 19th the co-operators of New England and New York got together at Worcester, Massachusetts, for their Second Annual Conference. Delegates present represented 9 grocery stores, 8 bakeries, 5 restaurant co-operators, 2 dry goods co-operators, 3 dairy co-operators, 1 laundry, 1 shoe store, 1 coal yard, 1 furniture store, 1 co-operative housing society, and 1 co-operative billiard parlor.

The Special Committee to promote joint buying reported that four purchases for several of the co-operative bakeries had resulted in substantial savings at the New York Market. A dozen or more of the larger store and restaurant societies have indicated an interest in establishing a Co-operative Coffee Roastery, and orders were taken at this meeting from several of the store managers for weekly delivery of coffee co-operatively prepared. Temporarily the roasting is to be done in the roasters belonging to the two large co-operative stores at Fitchburg and at Maynard, Mass., but as soon as the volume of business becomes too large for them to handle, a large coffee roaster will have to be purchased and installed somewhere in New York, the chief market of the United States for the purchase of green coffee.

Delegates present reported annual sales of their societies which aggregated \$2,431,000 and a membership which aggregated 8,500.

"BECOME INDEPENDENT"

LEARN DESIGNING AND GRADING MEN'S GARMENTS,
LADIES' TAILORMADES, DRESS-DESIGNING,
FRENCH-DRAPING AND PATTERN-MAKING.

Thousands of our graduates earning \$3,000 to \$10,000 yearly.

GROENBORG DESIGNING SERVICE

122 FIFTH AVENUE, 82nd Street, NEW YORK CITY
Telephone, WATSON 5466

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office: 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer
MAX D. DANISH, Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year.

Vol. VIII. No. 29. New York, Friday, July 16, 1926

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under Act of August 24, 1912.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 22, 1919.

ALREADY OPEN!

ALREADY OPEN!

Unity House

IN FOREST PARK, PA.

of the

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SUMMER SEASON

COME and Spend Your Vacation in Our Great Beautiful House.
Plenty of Palatable, Wholesome Food; Rooms Modernly Equipped, Am'nt Beds of Flowers and Lawns of Velvety Green.

There is No Other Place Like Unity-Land — No Other Place for Rest, Play and Recreation — We Receive Not Only Members of the International But Members of Other Labor Organizations and Friends of the Labor Movement.

Our Registration Office is located in the I. L. G. W. U. Bldg., 3 West 16th St., New York, 3rd Floor, Tel. Chelsea 2148.

The Office is open until 7 in the evening to enable workers to register on the way home from work.



MEN PART TIME WORKERS

Let me prove to you that you can increase your earning capacity in your spare time. Men who show a willingness to work can learn our business from every angle. We show you how and give you full co-operation. CALL NEXT MONDAY OR TUESDAY MORNING.

I. G. SILVERMAN

570 Seventh Avenue, 6th Floor, New York City.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office: 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer
MAX D. DANISH, Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year.

Vol. VIII, No. 29.

Friday, July 16, 1936

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 3, 1917.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919.

EDITORIALS

THE JOBBERS' CAMOUFLAGE

The cloak jobbers have finally broken their silence. After nearly two months' of ignoring the persistent pressure that they make their attitude on the issues at present convulsing the cloak industry known; after having refused to respond to the invitation of the Union to confer with it for the renewal of a collective agreement, thus making the present general strike unavoidable, the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association made a few days ago a statement in which it attempts to justify its position in rejecting the program of reforms offered by the workers' organization for the elimination of the outstanding evils created in this industry by the prevailing jobber-submanufacturing system of production.

Obviously, the storm of protest which has centered about the jobbers since the outbreak of the great strike, and the unanimous condemnation of their bourgeois, anti-social and anti-industrial attitude by every element in the community—the general press included—has penetrated their seemingly callous exterior. So the jobbers have now climbed down from their high perch—to make an initial bow to the public and to present an apology for their conduct during the period immediately preceding the strike and since the strike had taken place.

The cloak jobbers have a guilty conscience. Anyone who reads their statement with even a moderate amount of attention can easily perceive their uneasy, perturbed state of mind. The jobbers are fully aware that they have brought down upon the cloak industry a tremendous upheaval; that through their obstinate refusal to meet fairly and squarely the issues which they themselves had created, they forced the workers to quit the shops and to appeal to the strike weapon as an ultimate means for the elimination of disgraceful industrial conditions. Small wonder therefore that their statement reads like a futile alibi, like a vain attempt to get away still further from palpable facts, incidentally twisting and juggling around the Union's demands, in the hope probably that somehow or other they might succeed in befogging the actual points in this great controversy and "muddle through" the crisis that is confronting them on all sides. It is a document typical of the attitude of the jobbers all during the past six or seven years, since they have become a powerful factor in the trade, and is saturated with artful dodging and their old "diplomacy"—to shift the responsibility for their misdoings upon the shoulders of others.

The jobbers' spokesman sets out to create the impression that his clients are not employers of labor. They, says he, "have no direct contact with production." They are just innocent bystanders in the industry, plain wholesalers, who have got mixed up for no reason whatever in this quarrel between the workers and the producers. The most amazing thing about this plea is, of course, that the lawyer for the jobbers' association still believes, or pretends to believe, that he may, at this late hour, be able to foist such a hoax upon the public. He surely does not expect to be able to convince anyone directly concerned with the cloak business that his clients, the jobbers, are not producers. The cloak industry, from the smallest to the biggest factor in it, would laugh him out of court if he tried to prove that the jobbers are not employers—and controlling employers at that.

And as far as the public and the general press is concerned, they have no misgivings about the real facts and issues in the present big cloak conflict, either. The mass of indisputable facts revealed by the Governor's Commission has confirmed what for years has been known to the workers and every other responsible factor in the cloak and suit trade—that the jobbers are the true employers, the capitalists, the controllers of raw material, trimmings, production prices, down to the loft rentals and the payrolls of their submanufacturers. The jobbers cannot hope to parade in the mantle of "wholesalers" without being convicted of downright cant and hypocrisy.

That this physiognomy of the jobber in the picture of the New York cloak industry is not solely of our making, that our viewpoint is shared nearly by the entire community, is clearly evident from the editorial comment in the metropolitan press since the strike clouds appeared on the horizon and after the strike broke out. We should like to quote here, for the enlightenment of the attorney of the jobbers' association and of his clients, some extracts from a leader in the New York Sun of recent date. The Sun, as every cloak jobbers will admit, is not a labor news-

paper, and has ordinarily little sympathy with working class claims and aspirations. Says the Sun's editorial writer:

"The jobber is taking the industry backward. . . . It is to the jobber's interest to have as many small shops as possible. He thrives on the competition of families that must have work. Sometimes he uses as many as a hundred small shops in one season. These shops spring up, rent a little loft space, hire two or three men, pay the broke aggregate they occupy a vast floor space which is in use not more than six months of the year. This is only a sample of their waste. They are to blame for faulty workmanship, skimping in materials, disregard of sizes and other faults. To get work from the jobbers, these submanufacturers have to violate union laws by secret agreements with their employees. These concealments involve wages, hours, rates of pay for overtime and substitution of work for pay by the hour. The jobbers were the backbone of the sweat shop; it brings secret child labor back."

And furthermore:

"The jobbers feel so more responsibility for labor conditions where his stuff is made than does the man in Wall Street who buys a hundred bales of cotton, picked somewhere in the South. He is the evil genius of the business. His biggest profits are not drawn from a successful sales season, but from the necessities of his help, for the submanufacturers shift his distress to the man and woman at the machine. The Governor's Commission found that these submanufacturers hire help only 27 weeks in the year."

This matchless expose of the jobber's status in the cloak industry, from the pen of the editor of an ultra-capitalist paper, we offer to such of the New York cloak jobbers and their spokesmen as may still naively hope that they could pull the wool over the eyes of an innocent public.

The second assumption in the jobbers' statement hinges on the old saw that the Union's demand for limitation of contractors would "limit the jobber's freedom, is artificial and impossible of accomplishment." That this argument has not got a leg to stand on, that it is flying in the face of conditions actually existing in the trade can be proved by the following facts.

Everybody in the cloak industry knows, and the Governor's Commission's report substantiated it, that the jobbers actually confine about 80 per cent of their production to a small number of "steady" submanufacturers. In other words, the jobbers, without being forced by anyone, are depriving themselves of what they now choose to call a "free market". The jobbers are doing it in the interest of efficiency, because they know that by concentrating their production in a limited number of shops they get better control over the finished product.

But it is with the remaining twenty per cent of their output that they are constantly peddling around among hundreds of petty shops, using them as a whip over the "steady" submanufacturers and as a means for beating down labor standards, wage scales and hours of work throughout the industry. The Union's demand for limiting the jobber to a fixed number of steady submanufacturers would, therefore, not infringe upon the jobber's legitimate business, would not curb his "efficiency", but would merely eliminate for good this cut-throat peddling which creates myriads of one-season contractor shops, a chaos in work conditions, and an atmosphere of permanent insecurity and of inability to earn a living among thousands upon thousands of our workers.

And now that we have stripped bare the insincerity of the jobbers' stand with regard to their position as true employers in their plea that contractor limitation would interfere with their "freedom", it is not difficult to see that, as producers fully in control of their output in their submanufacturers' shops, they can and should be made to guarantee the workers the minimum of work-weeks in the year demanded by the Union,—first, as a means to make them live up to the submanufacturer limitation provision, and secondly, as a measure of industrial justice to the workers in the cloak trade who are dependent upon it for their livelihood. The report of the Commission has brought out the fact that in the submanufacturers' shops the workers average less than 27 weeks of work a year. It is obvious, we hope even to gentlemen with minds far removed from the needs and hardships of the workers, that the cloakmakers cannot live twelve months on the earnings of six months of work.

With the establishment of limitation of steady submanufacturers and the return of greater orderliness and stability in the trade, the ability of the jobbers to supply their shops with at least 36 weeks of employment can hardly be questioned and should impose no difficulty upon employers who are in earnest about meeting their responsibility to the workers and the industry.

What concerns his clients' "record of cooperation" with the Union, about which the attorney for the jobbers so proudly boasts in the end of his statement? That record can be best judged by results visible even to a naked eye. The jobbers have steadily violated the chief point of the agreement between them and the Union—to make up their work in union shops and have not only sent out work to existing non-union shops but have encouraged the formation of new ones. They have encouraged the return of the sweat shops, and they are now fighting hard to perpetuate it in the industry.

Such is their record of "cooperation". The Union and its members, frankly, have had enough of this kind of humbuggery from the jobbers. The cloakmakers have suffered for years in the hope that their employers would in the end realize that the abominable conditions obtaining in the manufacture of cloaks in its biggest market cannot endure any longer. They have now been compelled to go on strike to abolish these evils, and no amount of camouflage can begot the true issues and demands for which our workers are fighting with sublime confidence and courage.

Government by Boodle

By NORMAN THOMAS

In how many states do slush funds run to millions? Is Pennsylvania unique? Was the Illinois primary as bad? We notice that our friend, The Nation, finds some satisfaction in the thought that the pious Mr. Pepper of Pennsylvania whose friends had the biggest bags of boodle didn't carry the primaries. We fail to be cheered up. Mr. Vane, his friends, and the office holders who had to pay him tribute were no pikers when it came to spending money. If they least the pious Pepper it was partly because that gentleman tried to be wet and dry at the same time—which is difficult even for a politician—and partly because they had control of the Philadelphia machine. We repeat that the situation in Pennsylvania is a glaring illustration of the low estate to which our political democracy has fallen. The Democratic party is as bad as the Republican. Such virtue as it seems to have is due to its comparative poverty. Some good can be done by putting a rigorous limitation on the amount that any candidate can spend for any purpose, legitimate or illegitimate. But the real reformation in Pennsylvania and Illinois, as everywhere else, will only come when the workers begin to see that politics can be used not merely to win some personal favors for individuals but as a genuine means of emancipation.

Jim Maurer tells us that the anthracite miners really had some faith in Flanders and gave him what votes he got. Labor generally voted for Bledsoe for Governor of Pennsylvania and nearly pit him over despite his lack of funds. Brookhart, of course, won without a slush fund. This shows that the race is not always to the rich under our primary laws. But to accomplish anything worthwhile against money labor must have more of an issue and more of an organization than is implied in voting for the least of several evils in a primary.

A tariff is not the only form of subsidy which our beneficent government grants to certain classes of citizens while refusing it to the farmers. For instance, there is the New York Telephone Co. which is about to get \$9,000,000 more of the consumers' good money on the basis of 7 per cent guaranteed dividends. (As a thoughtful reader points out we had these somewhat mixed the other day.) The company is not satisfied even with this increase and this rate of interest. Yet it is perfectly clear that it, or rather its parent company and owner, the wealthy American Telephone and Telegraph Co. are beneficiaries of a fixed return quite as arbitrarily determined as would be the price of agricultural staples which a farm board might set. A subsidy does not cease to be a subsidy because it is fixed by a court decision or made by the operations of a tariff law.

'Religious Liberty in Mexico

Talk of intervention in Mexico has quieted down for the time being, but Roman Catholic agitation against so-called religious persecution still continues. On their face some of the religious laws in Mexico are liberal and give to the government what we Americans should regard as undue control over the church. But to understand these laws one cannot judge by abstract notions of liberty. Exceptional circumstances may, at least temporarily, justify exceptional measures. What are the facts in Mexico? They are well brought out in a recent debate in the Nation and more fully in a discussion from many angles in the July issue of Current History. It seems to be well established:

1. That the Roman Catholic Church in the days of its power in Mexico never granted one iota of that liberty to others for which it now pleads for itself.

2. That the Roman Catholic Church used its power to acquire immense estates, estimated at the time of the reforms of 1859 to amount to

Showing Up of Real Criminals In Sacco-Vanzetti Persecution

By ESTHER LOWELL

Strong evidence of who the real perpetrators of the South Braintree payroll robbery and murder for which Sacco and Vanzetti have been imprisoned six years is piling up in the many affidavits corroborating the confession of Celestino Madeiros that the Morelli gang of Providence, R. I., and not the two Italian workers, committed the crime. The motion for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti is based on this confession and supporting affidavits.

Defense attorney William G. Thompson is working day and night to secure further and yet more conclusive affidavits within the two weeks granted him by Judge Webster Thayer to complete the filing of evidence supporting the confession. The task of reaching each of the 25 defense-identification witnesses who testified in the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti five years ago that neither worker was at South Braintree at the time of the crime is enormous. Each must be shown photos of the Morelli gang to identify them as the ones in the crime.

At least one third of the entire republic, and that it never used this power in any adequate fashion for the education and advancement of the people over whom it had almost absolute control.

3. That down to the present the church generally has sided with the great land holders and concession holders against the masses of the people. These facts do not justify religious persecution. They may not justify every law now on the Mexican statute books or the acts of all officials. They do justify Americans, including American Catholics, in refusing to be excited about the persecution of the church. The way for the church to win more liberty of action in Mexico is to show that it deserves it. It will then be easier to advocate the repeal of such illiberal laws as that requiring all priests and ministers of religion to be native Mexicans.

State police are not cooperating with Thompson to apprehend the guilty men not now in prison. The state officers adhere to the position that Sacco and Vanzetti have been convicted for the crime, hence must be guilty and why chase others even though they seem strongly implicated. State police are also using pressure on the families of Madeiros' late crime associates, one of whom has sworn affidavits of what Madeiros told him about the South Braintree job. This associate, James Weeks, has so far stuck by his story in spite of intimidation and his testimony is corroborated in many parts by that of John J. Richards, United States marshal in Rhode Island for eight years. Richards arrested the Morelli gang for stealing freight from interstate commerce, the crime for which they are now serving in Atlanta and Leavenworth prisons. Weeks is a lifer in Charleston prison, where Vanzetti is. He was not in the South Braintree crime himself.

Moreiros is waiting the outcome of his third appeal for a new trial. He has twice been convicted of murdering a Worcester bank clerk, but has another appeal on a technicality pending at present before the supreme court of Massachusetts. He is at Dedham jail, where Sacco is finishing his sixth year. Last November, Madeiros sent Sacco a note in a magazine that he and another gang committed the South Braintree job and not Sacco and Vanzetti. Sacco was at first suspicious of the note, since so many provocative efforts have been tried on him. But attorney Thompson interviewed Madeiros and later secured his signed confession. Madeiros adds to his typewritten affidavit in his own hand that he knows the last names of the gang members involved but that "he refuses to give them."

Moreiros tells in detail, much of which has been checked, how the robbery of Slater & Morrill shoe factory's payroll in South Braintree was accomplished, with the accompanying murders of the two payroll guards. Madeiros' part was to sit in the rear of the machine with a gun and ward off attacks of bystanders if necessary. He claims he got scared after the crime was committed and shot nobody. He was a youth of 18 or 19 at the time. The blonde, pasty-faced, thin gangster who drove the car has since been killed at Narragansett Pier, Thompson says. Two cars were used by the gang—both stolen cars with stolen number plates.

Thompson told Judge Thayer that he had played fair with the state by showing the district attorney's office the affidavits supporting the new trial motion. He remarked that the prosecution had not replied with the same courtesy.

"If I am right, as I believe I am, that these men—Sacco and Vanzetti—are innocent, I'm going to press to the bitter end to prove it, no matter how much personal inconvenience it is to me," Thompson exclaimed to the court. He explained that he has not previously handled criminal cases and had not expected to have to do criminal investigation in this case but he would see it through and asked for the moderate allowance of two weeks to complete his inquiries.

Judge Webster Thayer, yellow and deathly pale, ghostly thin, with head and voice shaking, allowed the time asked. After nursing his anti-alien, anti-Sacco and Vanzetti prejudice so long, it is hard for Judge Thayer to have to look at facts. He may be afraid. If he turns down this final motion for a new trial for these two innocent workers, he will have to exert himself strenuously to make his denial plausible in comparison with the defense case.

The Farmers' Plight

That good employers' organization, the National Conference of Industrial Board, tells us that the farmers with 25 per cent of the population had in 1920 only 13 per cent of the wealth. This was a marked loss since 1909. In 1924-25 the average farm operator, including tenants with owners, earned \$104. And this included the value of food, fuel, and shelter supplied by the farm. Food and shelter, facts like these it is useless to think that the defeat of the Haugen Bill will end discontent among the farmers. The Haugen Bill even in its greatly amended form was unsound. We do not believe that in operation it would have satisfied the farmers. Different groups of them, no less than the consumers, would have been dissatisfied with the prices fixed by a bureaucratic Board and there might have been considerable trouble collecting the equalization fee which was supposed to cover the difference between the foreign and domestic price of staple commodities. At best it would have only paid the farmers to tax themselves by an equalization fee if they got out of American consumers a sharply increased domestic price. This in turn must encourage the very overproduction, of which farmers complain. There can be no doubt that the whole ridiculous principle of which this bill was an expression is economically unsound. But for all the subsidized manufacturers led by Mr. Mellon to lecture the farmers on the evils of subsidy is just about the last word in hypocritical effrontery.

TWO POEMS

By DAVID P. BERENBERG

East Seventh Street

Row upon row of city poplar grew
Before small houses stretching row on row;
Lawn after lawn the friendly grass broke thru
And struggled eagerly and longed to grow.

Row upon row of windows caught the glare
Of noon-day sun, and flung it on the street;
And in the coolness of the evening air
The fragrance of the lilac blooms hung sweet.

Sometimes the wind swept inward from the sea
Sharp as a knife. They shut their windows tight
And locked their doors. It seemed such times to me
They feared the salt-wind as they feared the night.

Sea-changes worried them. They liked to stand
And see the slow tides steal upon the land.

Stilettoed

He was so sure; he held his fine head high.
He feared no man, no pitfall, no dark road,
And people liked the shining of his eye,
They liked his measured footsteps as he strode.

Unscathed on by-paths where strong men fell down,
They liked the carefree sweetness of his ways;
They even liked the thunder of his frown,
The whole town sang the burden of his praise.

And then one word was spoken, half in jest,
A word that went like his furtive round like fire—
And afterwards no stranger could have guessed
This humble mannikin had once looked higher.
Than just to eat his broken daily bread,
And walk the long way with the living dead.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Little Lessons In Sociology

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN
Instructor in Economics, Brookwood

VII. Social Drift

If the human race has made any real progress to date, the gain has been almost entirely accidental. There has never been a time when mankind has been able to sit down, look ahead, map out the future, plan its own destiny. There has never been a time when the human race has wanted to do such a thing. It does not want to yet.

But all the while things have been happening. Each individual has had his personal interests and each group has had its collective interests. Most of these individuals and most of these groups have been pretty trivial and petty in their interests and outlook, and their action has usually been rather shortsighted and selfish. Sometimes it has achieved its immediate aim; sometimes it has not. As a rule it has contrived nothing directly to the general progress of the world. Nevertheless as a byproduct of all the pullings and haulings of unrelated, conflicting desires and purposes there has been a certain headway of mankind. Civilization has moved; not in any intelligently planned direction, but by a process of drift.

In general the history of the labor movement is quite in line with such general principles of human achievement. There has not been much coherence, much real unity of purpose in the movement as a whole. Designing individuals and selfish groups have sought their own way, and there has been little real thought of the interests of the whole. The course has been mostly drift, with very little mastery.

Such an aimless course is very unlikely to lead to any welcome goal. In the desperate straits in which the world now finds itself, with no clear voice to guide its way, the challenge comes unmetakably to labor to become conscious of itself, of its mission,

of its destiny, that it may assume the leadership of mankind and steer civilization toward a liveable future.

IX. Social Initiative

The easiest way is to drift; but that way lies ruin. The labor organization that has no far-reaching program, no charted policy is, at this stage of the world's development, a derelict, a joke. The same thing is true of the world as a whole. Unless it takes stock and gets itself in hand, the same is up.

Now who will take the initiative? Experience shows that social initiative is a class matter. Mankind does not move by general intelligence but by the enterprise of a class. Once it was the rising capitalist class that steered the world and led it on. But the hand of this class is paled now; it trembles on the rudder, and there is no clear vision to mark the way. Unless labor can rise to the emergency and assume the direction of the world, civilization itself must crash and sink.

But labor itself does not move by general intelligence. It is impelled and incited by the initiative of a group with itself—a group with energy, spirit, insight, intelligence; with the capacity, in short, for taking the lead, assuming the responsibility, inciting the mass, and pioneering the way.

Such a group does not arise by mere chance. It is the result of specific experience and specific training. An emergency calls it forth, and it uses all the available resources in order to fit itself for responsibility, for leadership. At present the American labor movement is groping and stumbling for lack of a sufficient group, clear in vision, determined in purpose, resourceful and intelligent enough to put labor at the head of affairs and enable it to assume control of the nation and of the world. The hour needs a nucleus fitted for strong, distinctive, progressive action; able to take the initiative for a new world.

A Word in Time To Our Members

ORGANIZATION gives you the POWER to make the WORLD A BETTER place to LIVE in. You HAVE YOUR UNION.

KNOWLEDGE will help you to use that POWER intelligently and effectively. YOU NEED KNOWLEDGE.

The union is growing more complex. You must grow in KNOWLEDGE if YOU want YOUR VOICE to count in its affairs.

The EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT of YOUR INTERNATIONAL offers you activities through which you can gain KNOWLEDGE.

You can learn through them to understand your economic, industrial, political and social conditions, the problems of your organization and of the Labor Movement.

You can study the History of Trade Unionism, Economics, Psychology, Literature, and other important and valuable subjects.

You can study the various methods proposed to ABOLISH the EVILS of the existing system.

You can learn to read, write and speak English.

This KNOWLEDGE will help you to act intelligently on the questions you must decide as WORKER and CITIZEN.

KNOWLEDGE will make YOUR LIFE AND YOUR FELLOW WORKER'S LIFE HAPPIER.

The classes and lectures are given in the language you understand best.

They are conducted at times and places convenient to you.

YOUR UNION also provides RECREATION and SOCIABILITY—lectures, concerts—for you and your family.

ADMISSION FREE TO MEMBERS.

Keep in touch with our work through the Educational Page of Justice, Gerechtigkeit, or Justitia.

Ask the EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT for our 32-page Bulletin, a detailed description of our activities.

If you want to be notified about our concerts, lectures, reduced rate theatre or symphony concert tickets, get-togethers, hikes, fill out the attached coupon and send it to the EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, 3 West 16th Street, New York.

Name
Address
Local Number

OUR HIKES POSTPONED

On the advice of our hike leaders and the committee it has been decided to postpone our hike planned for July 18 until later in the season. We were told that people prefer to spend their Sundays at the seashore, bathing rather than hiking.

Our hikes will resume the end of August. We hope our members will spend their Sundays outdoors just the same.

CURRENT BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES

Our Educational Department is continuing its arrangements with leading publishers, which enables it to furnish books to our members at wholesale prices. Lately, very interesting books have appeared on social and economic problems, and also fiction.

Our members can order these thru our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

Local 20 Protests Sacco-Vanzetti Sentence

At a recent meeting, the raincoat makers of New York, Local 29, adopted and forwarded to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts the following resolution:

WHEREAS Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, two champions of Labor, have had their appeal for a new trial from an unjust murder conviction denied by the Massachusetts Supreme Court and the men will automatically be sentenced to the electric chair unless this action is reversed, and

WHEREAS the attorneys for Sacco and Vanzetti have asked the Supreme Court for a rehearing on the basis of still further proof of a frame-up in the murder conviction, and

WHEREAS the American Federation of Labor at the Cincinnati and El Paso conventions and other labor bodies and organizations have gone on record demanding a new trial and have branded their conviction as a "gross miscarriage of justice," therefore be it

RESOLVED that this meeting of Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local No. 29, I. L. G. W. U. demand that the state of Massachusetts give justice to our two persecuted fellow workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, who have dedicated their lives to the cause, and grant them the new trial: common justice demands, and be it further

RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to Governor Alvan T. Fuller, Boston, Massachusetts, and to the Press.

DAVID GINGOLD, Manager
ABRAHAM WEINGART, Sec.

LECTURES AT UNITY HOUSE, FOREST PARK

There will be two lectures at Unity House next week. Max Levine will discuss "The Place of Organized Workers in our Industrial Society" and "The Economics of the Women's Garment Industry" on Thursday and Friday, July 22 and 23.

Last week Laura Elliott lectured at Unity House on "The Appreciation of Music" and "How Do We Respond to Nature". Both lectures were very successful and our members at Unity House enjoyed them very much.

Waldman & Lieberman LAWYERS

302 Broadway, New York
Telephone: Worth 5623-5424

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Booth & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
COLLIS LOVELL, General President
CHARLES L. BAINE, General Secretary-Treasurer



The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Strike Information

CUTTERS WILL HOLD REGULAR MASS MEETINGS EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT 2 P. M. IN ARLINGTON HALL. The next meeting will take place Wednesday, July 21st.

Apply for all information to Local 10's vice-chairman who are stationed in your respective strike halls, a list of which is to be found in the next two columns.

No cutter is to return to work upon the settlement of his shop without first securing a working card from Local 10.

Manager Dubinsky will be found in the office of Local 10 every morning between 9-10 for any information.

Cutters' Hall Vice-Chairmen

Arthur Weinstein	Stuyvesant Casino
Louis Brown	Clinton Hall
Louis Gofinsky	Laurel Garden
Isidore Balter	Jefferson Hall
Milton Clvin	Great Central Palace
Nathan Saperstein	Hennington Hall
Emanuel Kops	Lenox Casino
Jacob Kops	Manhattan Lyceum
Max Gordon	Webster Hall
Louis Pankin	Bryant Hall
Elias Bass	Odd Fellows Hall
Moe Diamond	Lafayette Casino

Below is a translation of the report of the striking cloak, suit and refter cutters' Cooper Union mass meeting, which was held on Wednesday, July 7th, as it appeared in the Jewish Communist sheet, the "Freiheit", in the issue of July 8, 1936:

The Gangster Machine

"Of Cloak Cutters Resorts

"To Long Island Traffic (From the Freiheit" of July 8, 1936)

The Dubinsky gang of cutters Local 10 has finally completed a job, which proves that again it is unable to control itself.

On the eve of the cloakmakers' strike, we heard that the entire family of the "Gomosen" school had decided that in the cloakmakers' strike the Long Island tactics used against the Furriers' Union should not be repeated. They must have realized that those scal-like methods are not saleable goods. They decided, then, that in the cloakmakers' strike the strike-breaking tactics would be changed and that they will try to be somewhat wiser.

"But along came the machine gang of the Cutters' Local 10, and at the start demonstrated that a 'dirty sock cannot be made into a garment.'

"They began with a request for a separate hall and their own hangout, and in spite of the fact that the strike committee had from the start declared itself against it, they hired a hall of their own accord, designated a hall chairman, and began to maneuver for their separate meetings.

"Whereupon, the strike committee repeatedly said 'no,' but finally, in the interest of peace, proposed a compromise: they conceded to the Dubinsky gang the right to hold separate meetings. They promised it the right to have their own vice-chairman in every strike hall, but insisted that the cutters strike in their individual shop units and meet in strike halls together with the other workers of their shops.

The Dubinsky gang then called meetings of the cutters and spat venom and gall, and incited by pogrom speeches against every one who dared oppose a separate hang-out. They threatened with terror and warned each one of the cutters who might dare to take a stand against the machine of the local.

"Finally, the compromise proposition was accepted last Tuesday (July 6th), and yesterday (July 7th), they came to a meeting of the cutters where a report was to have been rendered.

"Well, the proposition was accepted, but the machine gang at once proceeded to put the peace plan to a practical test in true boogian fashion.

"Through hoodlums of the underworld the peace plan was tried out and four members of the local were beaten up only because they are not disciples of the strike-breaking gang. On two of the members, M. Tunkin and J. Root, the job was perpetrated right in the meeting hall, and on the two others, William Zweibon and P. Cooper on their way out. Tunkin is a delegate of the committee of 50, as well as of the Block and Building Committee of the General Strike Committee. The other three are also well known union men from whom the 'rowdies' of the Dubinsky machine would do well to learn a bit.

"And the gang of the local is evidently not yet satisfied with it. We heard only yesterday that, in addition to the few that were already beaten up, a quiet warning was given to others that the band of gangsters has its eye on them too with a view to giving them a share of the peace plan.

"We want, therefore, here openly to warn the pigmy leaders of the cutters to remember that with their gangster methods they will not get very far. We are certain that the cloakmakers and even the cutters who are constantly being incited by pogrom speeches will surely not side with it. The members of the Cloakmakers' Union already had to contend with greater hands of gangsters and they have reached them.

"And let the band take heed that with their deeds they will not hinder the cloakmakers' strike either. The times when every scoundrel could reign in the 'bordello' manner are long past. No more are 'bulldozing', terror or obstructionist stunts marketable articles.

"Let the pigmy leaders of Local 10 forget. Let them remember that for every single dirty job of their gang they will be held responsible.

"Stop the chaotic politics and let the cloakmakers conduct their fight.

If not, you will inevitably feel the sting of their wrath." The following is the answer made by Manager Dubinsky to this attack, which appeared in the "Forward" in the issue of Friday, July 9th:

"A FEW EARNED REMARKS TO THE CLOAK CUTTERS, MEMBERS OF LOCAL 10

"After our meeting, held in Cooper Union on Wednesday, July 7th, at which you acted as true loyal union men in deciding to overlook your grievances and under all circumstances to stand united with all our striking sisters and brothers in the present great struggle against our employers, the Communist sheet came out with a vicious and provocative attack on me, personally, as well as on our entire membership, branding us as gangsters and calling us by similar epithets culled from their filthy dictionary.

"The cloak makers know full well our record as good union men and true and devoted fighters. Your action on Wednesday again demonstrated this fact to the cloakmakers.

"At present I only deem it necessary to warn you against being provoked by this gang, which is very anxious to start a civil war in our ranks, at this grave and solemn moment when we are engaged in a determined fight against our common enemy.

"Brother cutters, ignore these contemptible intrigues and shameful attacks. Do not pay the least attention to them. Be loyal to the leadership of the strike and stand united in this struggle with all our brothers and sisters in the cloakmakers' union, until it is crowned with success.

"Bear in mind that the success of the strike is above everything else.

"D. DUBINSKY,

"Manager, Cutters' Union, Local 10."

This Cooper Union meeting was attended by nearly 2,000 cloak, suit and refter cutters. Most of you who read these lines were among those who witnessed the spirit that prevailed there. You witnessed the efforts of the officers in persuading the members to agree upon unified action for the benefit of the union and the strike.

After reading this report, as it appeared in the Communist sheet and the answer of Manager Dubinsky, you can well judge for yourselves the miserable lies contained in that report which tends in but one direction, and that is to incite to riot. You can judge for yourself as to who are acting as loyal union men, devoted to the strike, and who is acting in the spirit of strike-breakers.

Since the meeting last week in Cooper Union, our membership, in accordance with the decision of the General Strike Committee, has registered in the various strike halls and is meeting and performing all strike duties together with the rest of the workers of the shops.

The assignment of the cutters' vice chairmen is of great assistance to the cutters who seek advice or information, as it is they who are acquainted with the element and their desires and needs, as well as the policy of the organization. It is hoped that for the future these vice chairmen will be of even greater help than in the first week, when this will have shaped themselves and everything will be running smoothly. From the list printed on this page cutters will be able to know just who is their respective chairman. All the vice chairmen are in close contact with the office and are being guided on all important questions by the advice of the office, according to the policy of the General Strike Committee.

A picket demonstration took place last Monday morning. Thousands of strikers participated; many cutters were seen on the lines which were headed by President Sigman and the other officers of the Union. Another picket demonstration will be held this coming Monday where it is expected the cutters will, as usual, make a good showing, as all the officers of Local 10 and all the vice chairmen of the various halls, as well as executive board members, will be on line to participate.

The Settlement Committee, of which

Manager Dubinsky is secretary, began functioning this week, although no settlements have been made thus far, since final settlements entail thorough investigations as to conditions of employment and security by the firms that their work will not be sold to or made for striking houses.

The principal points in the agreement with which the employers will have to comply before settling are limitation of contractors, time period of employment, the forty-hour week, among all the other demands presented by the Union. It goes without saying that the employers, while signing the agreement, will have to give sufficient security to guarantee the time period of employment and the other clauses of the agreement. Besides Manager Dubinsky, Brothers Isidore Nagler and Louis Forer are members of the Settlement Committee.

Last Tuesday, Manager Dubinsky addressed the first meeting of striking cloakmakers, which was held in Clinton Hall. He delivered to them a message of unity and devotion to the cause of the strike, calling upon the workers to be ready to make sacrifices, if needbe, in order that the Union emerge victorious from the battle. He urged them to suppress all ill feelings and grievances against anyone in order that all workers and elements be united in this great struggle. It was an inspiring address which imbued his listeners with great enthusiasm, and was greeted by all the workers with hearty applause and approval.

On the same day Brother Samuel Perlmutter addressed a mass meeting at Manhattan Lyceum and there, too, the workers showed appreciation of his speech; calling for loyalty and service in the strike.

Members of Local 10 are very active in all branches and committees of the strike. In addition to the speakers already mentioned, Brother Nagler has been booked to speak at coming meetings. Brother Louis Pankin is the vice chairman of the Seakers' Committee and helps arrange these meetings. Brother Philip Ansel, the president of the local, is the vice chairman of the Out-of-Town Committee and is very active in that capacity. There will be given a list of the cutters who are taking active part in the work of the committees.

Further information regarding the strike will be given at the weekly Wednesday meetings of the cutters, which will be addressed by local officers as well as other prominent speakers. It is urgent that none of the strikers miss these meetings. In the meantime, Executive Board Member Samuel Kerr has been appointed to be in the office of Local 10 all day to give all information desired, in the absence of Brother Dubinsky.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

Regular Miscellaneous Meeting.....Monday, July 9th

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place
Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.