

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."
—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABORERS' UNION

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

Vol. VI, No. 27.

New York, Friday

Price 2 Cents

Jobbers Reject Recommendations of Governor's Special Commission

The Union, the American Association and the Protective Association Accept Recommendations—Jobbers Refuse to Accept Specific Lists of Contractors for Their Individual Members, Sanitary Union Label and Want Right to Buy Non-Union Garments in "Open Market"—What the Union Gained by Commission's Decision—Union to Wage Open Fight for Order in Industry and for Acceptance of Agreement

General Strike in Cloak Industry Will Be Declared Shortly

The open hearings before the Special Commission appointed by Governor Smith early in June to endeavor to mediate and bring a settlement between the contending parties in the cloak and suit industry of New York, the organized workers and the Merchants Ladies' Garment Association, the cloak and suit jobbers, came to an end on Wednesday, June 25, after eleven sessions during which the members of the commission had the opportunity to acquaint themselves with every side and angle of the situation. The commission then withdrew and held several executive sessions.

On Friday morning, June 27, the commission summoned all sides involved in the dispute and read to them a series of recommendations to be embodied in the new agreement between the Union and the jobbers' association. The reader will find these points elsewhere in this issue. These recommendations purport to eliminate, as far as the commission deemed it possible, some of the outstanding evils in the industry and would serve as a basis for a permanent settlement. The commission then asked all parties concerned to examine these findings and made an appeal for their acceptance. The commission also notified the parties that on Tuesday, July 1, it would hold a final hearing and would officially lay these recommendations before them.

General Strike Committee Debates and Accepts Recommendations
On Friday afternoon, June 27, President Sigman summoned a meeting of the Executive Committee of the General Strike Committee to discuss the findings of the commission. Morris Hillquit, the legal adviser of the Union, attended this meeting and read the commission's recommenda-

tions to the committeemen, explaining every point that required elucidation. The meeting did not come to an end on Friday but was continued over to Saturday, June 28, when the recommendations were accepted.

On Monday evening, June 30, the full General Strike Committee, consisting of over 300 persons, assembled at the big hall in Manhattan Lyceum on East 4th street to discuss the recommendations of the commission. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Vice-president Israel Feinberg who delivered some preliminary remarks. After Secretary Louis Langer read the roll call, President Sigman read the full text of the agreement as proposed and amended by the Governor's commission.

After he got through, a general discussion ensued which lasted over three hours. The meeting adjourned after midnight, after having adopted by an overwhelming vote the recommendations submitted by the commission.

Final Session of Commission on Tuesday
All day Tuesday the Governor's commission held an executive session

with the representatives of all the parties concerned in the dispute. The session took place in the office of Mr. Bernard Shientag, State Industrial Commissioner, who is a member of Governor Smith's commission. The commissioners read the recommendations in full and asked the representatives of the Union and of the associations present whether they accept them.

Morris Hillquit, speaking on behalf of the Union, stated that although the Union is not entirely satisfied with the findings, he accepts them unreservedly in the hope that the work of the commission is not at an end and that the investigation to be conducted under its supervision by experts will result in the granting of the Union's additional demands.

The representatives of the sub-manufacturers' association stated that they accepted the recommendation and are ready to sign an agreement for one year. Later the attorney for the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Protective Association declared that they accept the findings of the commission, that they would bring this matter before their membership and will make every effort to have the Labor De-

partment of this association re-established. Among the representatives of the Protective in Commissioner Shientag's office there were the following prominent manufacturers: Mr. George Jablow, Jacob Rappaport, Louis Lustig, Max Meyer and others.

The Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association, speaking through its counsel, Samuel Blumberg, declined to accept the recommendations of the commission, stating that they could not accept these findings and wanted to amend them. The Union strenuously objected to that and Mr. Blumberg thereupon declared that they reject the commission's recommendations. The points which the jobbers particularly objected to were the clauses referring to the sanitary union label, the listing of contractors for each individual jobber, instead of a collective listing as heretofore, and the curtailing of the right of the jobbers to buy non-union garments in "open market."

Before the meeting adjourned, however, Mr. Blumberg asked the commission that the jobbers be allowed to withhold final answer until Thursday morning, as they intended to call a special meeting of their members for that purpose.

As we go to press, however, we are informed that the jobbers have finally declined to accept the recommendation of Governor Smith's commission.

A General Strike is Inevitable
The rejection of the Governor's recommendations by the jobbers makes inevitable the big general strike which has been expected for the last month in the cloak industry. The entire machinery for the general strike is ready. All the divisions and sub-committees of the general strike committee are installed and some of them are now functioning. (Cont'd on page 9)

Shop-Chairmen of All Cloak, Skirt and Reefer Shops!
Chairmen of all Protective, American, independent and contracting cloak, skirt, and reefer shops are called to the Hall Committee, 228 Second avenue, 6th floor, to receive important information with regard to the coming strike in the industry.
They are to apply to Joseph Breslaw, Chairman of the Committee, or to his assistants, Charles Oronsky and Ben Moser, at any hour between 9 a. m. until 7 p. m.

International Delegates Leave for Cleveland Progressive Political Conference

Notwithstanding the preoccupation of most of the leading members of the Union with the preparations for a general strike in the cloak industry of New York, the delegates elected to represent our International at the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, which begins sessions on July 4, left New York last night for that city, taking advantage of the lull which ensued owing to the suspension of general business activities on Independence Day.

Vice President Nimfo and Feinberg left on Thursday afternoon, July 3, while President Sigman is expected to leave on Friday. Louis Langer, representing the New York Joint Board, left on Thursday together with Vice President Feinberg.

An account of the Cleveland conference with particular reference to the participation of our delegates will be given in the columns of JUSTICE next week.

Miscellaneous Trades Council Already At Work

Next Meeting of Council on Wednesday, July 9

The recently organized Miscellaneous Trades District Council of New York is at work already. The Council has been put under the management of Vice-president Samuel Lefkowitz.

The Council consists of the ten locals of the International in New York City which do not belong to the Joint Board. They are: Local 6, Swiss Embroiderers; Local 20, Raincoat Makers; Local 25, Wajstmakers; Local 28, Ladies' Tailors; Local 41, Hemstitchers; Local 66, Bonnas Embroiderers; and Local 19, Miscellaneous Cutters. The office of the Council is located

in the International Building, 3 West Sixteenth street.

On Wednesday next, July 9th, the Council will have a very important meeting to discuss organization activity. At a former meeting it was decided that all locals affiliated with it pay to the new body a per capita tax of one cent per week for each member to enable it to do business. All the delegates to the Council are requested not to fail to come to the next meeting on time. The time for work is ripe and big doings are expected.

Full Findings of Governor Smith's Mediation Commission

We are printing below all the new points worked out by Governor Smith's Commission and submitted by it for incorporation in the new agreement with all the employers' organizations. These points are to be added to the trade agreement which existed in the industry until June 1, 1924. They read as follows:

1. Paragraph first is recommended as submitted.

It follows:

First: The association agrees that all of its members who produce all or part of their garments on their own premises will maintain union shops, and that all of its members who have their garments produced by other manufacturers or purchase their garments from such manufacturers will deal only with such manufacturers as conduct union shops.

The term "manufacturer" within the meaning of this agreement comprises all types of employers producing garments on their own premises, including manufacturers who produce garments from their own material, "sub-manufacturers," who cut and make up garments from goods delivered or sold to them by the merchant or "jobber," and "contractors," who make up garments from goods delivered to them in cut form.

A "union shop" within the meaning of this agreement is one that employs at least 14 machine operators and a corresponding number of employes in other branches of the work, and is operated under a contract with the union. With respect to establishments conducted directly by members of the association a "union shop" is one that employs none but members in good standing of the union to perform all operations in connection with the production of the garments, observes the union standards herein-after enumerated, and complies with the other requirements above set forth.

2. Paragraph second is recommended as submitted.

It follows:

Second: For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the above clause into effect, the union shall immediately submit to the association a list of all manufacturers who are operating under contracts with it and shall at least once in every week notify the association of all changes in and additions to the list.

The association shall immediately furnish the union with a full list of the manufacturers with whom its members deal, arranged in such a manner as to indicate the exact names and addresses of all manufacturers with whom each of the respective members of the association has dealings. Such list shall be corrected and supplemented every week.

No member of the association shall employ or continue employing a manufacturer whose name is not included in the latest corrected list of "union shops" furnished by the union and shall not order or purchase goods or otherwise deal or continue dealing with such manufacturer.

3. Paragraph third is recommended as submitted.

It follows:

Third: No member of the association shall give work to a new manufacturer or order or purchase goods from him before ascertaining from the association that such manufacturer is in contractual relations with the union. The union obligates itself to furnish such information to the association, within 24 hours after request therefor

is made, so as not to delay the member of the association.

Whenever it shall appear that a member of the association gives work to a non-union manufacturer the association shall immediately direct him to withdraw his work from such non-union manufacturer, whether such work be in process of operation or otherwise, until the manufacturer enters in contractual relations with the union.

Paragraph fifth should be modified so as to provide that the examination be made under such conditions and limitations as the impartial chairman, on the request of an interested party, may prescribe.

Paragraph fifth provides for examination of the books of jobbers. It follows:

6. Paragraph sixth is recommended with the modification eliminating the guaranty by the association.

Sixth: Each member of the association shall be responsible to the members of the union for the payment of their wages for work done by them on garments made by their employers for such association member, provided that such liability shall be limited to one full week's wages in every instance. The association as such guarantees the payment of such wages.

7. Paragraph seventh is recommended as submitted.

It follows:

Seventh: The association shall be represented on the joint board of sanitary control existing in the industry and contribute its ratable share toward the expense of maintaining the board.

8. Paragraph eighth is not recommended in the form submitted. In its place the commission recommends as follows:

"An appropriate label shall be adopted by the joint board of sanitary control to designate that the garments carrying the same have been manufactured under proper sanitary surroundings. The joint board of sanitary control shall furnish such labels at cost to manufacturers conducting union shops. Each member of the association obligates himself not to handle or deal in garments that do not bear this label. Any dispute as to the form or manner of use of such label shall be determined by the impartial chairman."

Paragraph eight, in the contract submitted by the union, called for the use of a label. The significant change in Finding Number Eight is the recommendation of a sanitary label.

9. Paragraph nine is recommended, modified, to read as follows:

"The association shall cooperate with the union in establishing and maintaining an unemployment insurance fund for the benefit of the members of the union. The fund shall be made up of contributions from the manufacturer and the union or individual members of the union; the contribution of the employers to the unemployment insurance fund shall be equal to 2 per cent of the weekly payroll and that of the workers to 1 per cent of their weekly wages. The fund shall be administered jointly under proper rules and provisions to be agreed upon by both parties."

The modification in paragraph ninth consists in the substitution of the word "manufacturers" for "members of the association" in the sentence beginning "The fund."

10. Paragraphs 10, 11, 12 and 13 are not recommended. These relate to an effort to obtain a more equitable distribution of the work and to afford to all the workers of the industry an equal opportunity of labor.

"With this purpose the commission is in full sympathy," it says. "The subject is very complicated and we do not feel that we are in a position to make any definite recommendations as the result of the short inquiry we have made."

"We believe that this matter should be thoroughly investigated by a group of experts working under the directions of the commission who should make a thorough study of the industry and of the problems confronting the various interests involved."

"They shall submit their report to the commission on or before Jan. 1, 1925, and the commission will at that time be in a position to make more definite recommendations on these and other problems involved."

"The investigation shall be conducted in such manner and shall cover such matters as the commission may determine and all of the parties agree that their books and records may be examined in accordance with such terms and conditions as the commission may prescribe. The expenses of the investigation shall be borne equally by the union, the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association, the Protective Association and the American Association."

The paragraphs in question follow:

Tenth: The association agrees that its members collectively will at all times employ or deal with a number of "steady manufacturers" equal to the full number of its members multiplied by five. The total number of such steady manufacturers shall be apportioned ratably among the individual members of the association on the basis of their relative volume of business figured on the average of the preceding three years. A full list of the steady manufacturers employed by each member of the association shall be prepared by the association and delivered to the union within — days after the execution of this agreement, and all changes in such list shall be immediately reported by association members to the association and by the latter to the union.

Eleventh: A "steady manufacturer" within the meaning of this agreement is one engaged primarily in producing garments for a specific member of the association, it being agreed and understood that each member of the association assumes the following obligations with respect to the steady manufacturers employed by him:

(a) That he will not give work to or order or purchase garments from any other manufacturer so long as his steady manufacturers are not provided with work to their full capacity.

(b) That he will not discharge such manufacturers or cease dealing with them during the season except for good cause.

(c) That in slow seasons he will divide all available work equally and ratably among all his steady manufacturers.

(d) That he will provide each of his steady manufacturers with sufficient work during at least — weeks in each season to enable him to keep all of his regular workers continually employed at full time during such periods.

Should any member of the association fail to comply with this provision, and should the employees of any of his steady manufacturers, by reason of such failure, remain unemployed during any part of such guaranteed periods of employment, the association member employing such steady manufacturers shall become liable for the full weekly wages of such workers during such

period of unemployment, the intention of this provision being that all union members employed by such steady manufacturer shall be guaranteed work and wages for the period of weeks in each season above set forth, and that the association member employing such steady manufacturer shall be directly responsible to such workers for such work or wages. The association collectively hereby guarantees the performance of this provision by each of its members.

Twelfth: No manufacturer shall be designated or employed as a "steady manufacturer" by more than one member of the association. Thirteenth: If any member of the association now conducts or hereafter establishes an "inside" shop, i. e., an establishment for the production of garments on its own premises, such shop shall take the place of steady manufacturer within the meaning of this agreement, and each complete unit of 14 machine operators with a corresponding complement of workers in other branches shall be considered the equivalent of one steady manufacturer.

11. Paragraph fourteenth is recommended as proposed.

Paragraph fourteenth was largely a declaration of principles and had no special significance.

12. Paragraph fifteenth is not recommended. This decision does not believe that at this time the hours of labor should be reduced to 40 hours a week.

13. Paragraph sixteenth is recommended as submitted.

Paragraph sixteenth makes the usual provisions forbidding dealings with shops on strike.

14. Paragraph seventeenth is recommended with the understanding that the machinery for the impartial chairman set up in that paragraph shall embrace all questions in dispute arising between the various interests in the industry, including not alone the union and the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association and the American Cloak Association and the manufacturers operating inside shops.

Each party to any dispute may name a representative to serve on a trial board, but in the event that the representatives do not agree, the decision of the impartial chairman shall be final and binding upon the parties involved. If the parties are unable to agree upon the impartial chairman within two weeks after agreement have been entered into, he shall be appointed by the commission.

15. Paragraph eighteenth is recommended as submitted with the requirement that the rules and regulations referred to be agreed upon by the parties within 21 days after agreements are entered into.

The rules and regulations referred to are those dealing with effectuating the contract.

16. The commission does not recommend Supplemental Request No. 1. It follows:

1—That the definition of the term "union shop" within the meaning of the proposed agreement between the parties be amended to include the phrase "and uses none but strictly union-made embroideries, buttons and other trimmings."

17. The commission has already recommended Supplemental Request No. 2.

It follows:

2—That the machinery provided in the above draft for the adjustment of disputes between the parties be extended to include the sub-manufacturers as well as the jobbers and workers:

18. The commission does not recommend Supplemental Request No. 3, but in place thereof a provision that the term of the present contract shall be for a period of one year in order that there may be an opportunity

Halls Where Workers Will Meet When Strike is Called

List of Halls

- Astoria Hall—62 E. 4th street. Drydock 8045. L. Bezahler, Chairman.
- Arlington Hall—19 St. Marks place. Concord 2585. Perlmutter, Chairman.
- Beethoven Hall—210 E. 5th street. Orchard 6404. Kurta and Wertheimer, Chairmen.
- Bryant Hall—723 Sixth avenue. Bryant 8926-8927. Ch. Fein and Valardi, Chairmen.
- Clinton Hall—151 Clinton street. Drydock 6912-6913. Goldowsky, Chairman.
- Great Central Palace—96 Clinton street. Orchard 2587. Press and Fisher, Chairmen.
- Henningston Hall—214 E. 2d street. Drydock 9924-8165. Warshafsky, Chairman.
- Jefferson Hall—92 Columbia street. Drydock 0219. Solomon, Chairman.
- Lafayette Casino—8-10 Avenue D. Drydock 7923. Ph' Levine and Weisman, Chairmen.
- Manhattan Lyceum—66 E. 4th street. Drydock 9612-7845. Student and Brass, Chairmen.
- New Tuxedo Hall—62 Pitt street. Drydock 8289. Aideland, Chairman.
- Oriental Palace Hall—143 Suffolk street. Drydock 8047. Max Cohen, Chairman.
- Read School—7 E. 15th street. Stuyvesant 3094. Fried and Sherman, Chairmen.
- Stuyvesant Casino—140 Second avenue. Orchard 2588. Gold and Golub, Chairmen.
- Harlem Social Educational Center—83 E. 106th street. University 3224. Schechter, Chairman.
- Clubmakers' Center—1629 Lexington avenue. Atwater 1887. (Picket Committee Headquarters).
- Vienna Hall—105 Montrose avenue. Stagg 2030-10169-4589. Harry Levine, Chairman.
- Brownsville Labor Lyceum—219 Sackman street. Dickens 0882. Joe Kestin, Chairman.

Strike Committees

- Hall Committee—228 Second avenue. Telephone Stuyvesant 0713. J. Bruc-law, Chairman; Ch. Oronsky, B. Moser, Molisani.
- Organization Committee—Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th street. Telephone Orchard 6404-6405-6406. D. Dubinsky, Chairman; S. Singer, Secretary; H. Schuster, L. Heit.
- Speakers Committee—231 E. 14th street. Telephone Lexington 5217. M. J. Ashbes, Chairman; M. Friedman, Luigi Antonini.
- Settlement Committee—Cadillac Hotel, 43d street and Broadway. Telephone Bryant 7100. I. Feinberg, Chairman; S. Ninfo, Secretary; J. Rubin.
- Picket Committee—Arlington Hall, 19 St. Marks place. Telephone Orchard 2628-2709. H. Wander, Chairman; H. Slutsky.
- Law Committee—130 East 25th street. Telephone Madison Square 7680. I. Langer, Chairman.
- Out of Town Committee—3 W. 16th street. Telephone Chelsea 2148-2149-2150. J. Halperin, Chairman; H. Lubinsky, Secretary.
- Relief Committee—Louis Levy, Chairman; Scheinholz, Molisani.
- Finance Committee—130 East 25th street. Telephone Madison Square 7680. Abraham Baroff, J. Fisch.
- Non-Union Department—Astoria Hall Annex, 62 E. 4th street. Telephone Drydock 8045. Bernard Shane, Chairman.

All District and Local Offices will Serve as Information Bureaus.

W. BARCAN, Chairman,
130 E. 25th street.

Shops Assigned to Halls

- All cutters, buttonhole makers and designers will meet at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Marks place.
- All shirt shops, protective, independent and contractors, will meet at Read School, 7 E. 15th street.
- All sample makers will meet at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th street.
- All reefer shops will meet at Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second avenue.
- All Protective shops of 500 Seventh avenue, 498 Seventh avenue, 242 W. 39th street, 205 W. 39th street; Hindus & Gross, 1364 Broadway; R. Sadofsky, 1372 Broadway, and Hickson & Co., 52d street and Fifth avenue, will meet at Bryant Hall, 723 Sixth avenue.
- All Protective shops of 352 Seventh avenue, 333 Seventh avenue, 305 Seventh avenue, 136 Madison avenue, 112 Madison avenue, 105 Madison avenue, 484 Sixth avenue, 450 Sixth avenue, 30th street, 31st street, 32d street, 33d street, 34th street, 35th street, 36th street, 37th street and 38th street, will meet at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th street.
- All Protective shops of 14th street, 17th street, 20th street, 22d street, 24th street, 25th street, 26th street, 27th street, 28th street, 29th street, and A. Bedowitz, of 90 University place, will meet at Astoria Hall, 62 E. 4th street.
- All shops controlled by Business Agent J. Warshafsky—East 23d street, West 34th street, West 35th street, West 36th street, West 37th street, West 38th street, West 39th street, Seventh avenue and Broadway, will meet at Henningston Hall, 214 E. 2d street.
- All shops controlled by Business Agent L. Bezahler, of East 39th street,

West 30th street, West 32d street and Seventh avenue, will meet at Henningston Hall, 214 E. 2d street.

All shops controlled by Business Agent Commal, of East 23d street, East 25th street, West 27th street, West 28th street, East and West 29th street, East 30th street, West 31st street, West 32d street, West 35th street, West 36th street, West 37th street, West 38th street, West 39th street, Madison avenue, Broadway, Sixth avenue, Seventh avenue and Eighth avenue, will meet at Henningston Hall, 214 E. 2d street.

All shops controlled by Business Agent Fisher, from East 29th street, West 29th street, East and West 31st street, East 32d street, East and West 33rd street, will meet at Great Central Palace, 96 Clinton street.

All shops controlled by Business Agent Elkin, from Madison avenue, Sixth avenue, Seventh avenue, will meet at Great Central Palace, 96 Clinton street.

All shops controlled by Business Agent B. Sachs, of West 27th street, East 28th street and West 28th street, will meet at Great Central Palace, 96 Clinton street.

All shops controlled by Business Agent F. Press, of West 26th street, and Wilkess & Adler's shop, will meet at Great Central Palace, 96 Clinton street.

All shops controlled by Business Agent J. Rosenblatt, from West 25th street, will meet at Lafayette Casino, 8-10 Avenue D.

All shops controlled by Business Agent M. Tucker, from East and West 23d street, East and West 24th street, will meet at Lafayette Casino, 8-10 Avenue D.

All shops controlled by Business Agent H. Goldberg, from East and West 22d street, and Madison avenue, will meet at Lafayette Casino, 8-10 Avenue D.

All shops controlled by Business Agent B. Moser, of East and West 21st street, will meet at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street.

All shops controlled by Business Agent M. Goldowsky, of East and West 19th street and East and West 20th street, will meet at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street.

All shops controlled by Business Agent J. Bender, from East and West 18th street, will meet at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street.

All shops controlled by Business Agent H. Berkowitz (of Schechter's Department), from West 17th street, will meet at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street.

All shops controlled by Business Agent A. Rothenberg, from West 15th street, West 16th street, and East 17th street, will meet at Oriental Palace Hall, 143 Suffolk street.

All shops controlled by Business Agent S. Miller, from East 13th street, East and West 14th street, and Fourth and Fifth avenue, will meet at Oriental Palace Hall, 143 Suffolk street.

All shops controlled by Business Agent Muccigrassi, Blecker street, Fourth avenue, Fifth avenue, 14th street, 20th street, 21st street, 22d street, and East 23d street, will meet at Oriental Palace Hall, 143 Suffolk street.

All shops controlled by Business Agent Charles Oronsky, from East 11th street and East 12th street, and 171 6th avenue, will meet at Jefferson Hall, 92 Columbia street.

All shops controlled by Business Agent Sommer, 10th street, University place, will meet at Jefferson Hall, 92 Columbia street.

All shops controlled by Business Agent Kaplan, of 9th street, Waverly place, Broadway, West Broadway, Green street, Blecker street, Prince street, will meet at Jefferson Hall, 92 Columbia street.

All shops controlled by Business Agent Solomon, East Broadway, Catherine street and Pike street, will meet at Jefferson Hall, 92 Columbia street.

All shops controlled by Business Agent Desti, of East 12th street, East 11th street, East 10th street, East 9th street, East 8th street, West 3d street, Greene street, Broome street, and Chrystie street, will meet at Tuxedo Hall, 62 Pitt street.

All shops controlled by Business Agent Aideland, of East 4th street, West 3d street, East and West 8th street, Spring street and Great Jones street and Bowers, will meet at Tuxedo Hall, 62 Pitt street.

All shops controlled by Business Agent Flom, of Division street, Attorney street, Clinton street, Chrystie street, Cannon street, Columbia street, Forsyth street, Goerck street, Ludlow street, Pitt street, Stanton street, Sheriff street, Suffolk street, Willet street, East Houston street, Grand street, Second avenue, Avenue A, Avenue B, East 4th street, East 5th street, and East 7th street, will meet at Tuxedo Hall, 62 Pitt street.

All Harlem and Bronx shops will meet at Harlem Socialist Educational Center, 63 E. 106th street.

All Brooklyn shops will meet at Vienna Hall, 105 Montrose avenue, Brooklyn.

All Brownsville shops will meet at Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street.

All Non-Union shops will meet at Astoria Hall Annex, 62 E. 4th street.

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. S. YANOFSKY, Editor.

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer. H. A. SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager.

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

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

Vol. VI, No. 27. Friday, July 4, 1924.

Entered as Second Class matter, April 18, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y. under the 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 25, 1919.

The Ideal Behind Our Unity Village

By FANNIA M. COHN

We get accustomed easily to the good as well as the bad. How many workers who complain daily of the little opportunity they have to enjoy modern homes and beautiful surroundings, stop for a moment to ponder over our Unity Village in the Blue Ridge Mountains, Forest Park, Pa.? How many of our members realize the achievement of the Waist and Dress Makers' Union in setting an example to the workers and showing them that the beautiful can be owned and enjoyed by the workers collectively?

This thought occurred to me when I visited the Unity House last week to witness its opening, and saw the beautiful seven-acre lake covered with newly painted boats, from which joyful laughter and songs reached me on the lecture grounds, under the majestically erect pine trees where I sat in the company of two young friends.

My thought was reinforced when I came to the refreshment veranda where many of our members sat around small tables and chatted joyfully amongst themselves, enjoying the refreshments which were served from their own ice cream parlor which, like the rest of the house, is run on a non-profit basis.

My desire to learn the sentiment of our members about the Unity House and the way in which they spent their time there, actuated me to search and inquire. And this was not an easy matter.

They were scattered over an area of 750 acres of land. Some of them I found on the tennis courts, playing under the direction of a physical training teacher; others were in the bowling green; many in the dancing hall were rehearsing for their evening dance; a number of them were reading in the library where about 2500 books are provided for them; still others were reclining in the comfortable arm chairs and conversing with their fellow workers. Groups of them were lying on the green soft grass, viewing the beautiful landscape of blue mountains set in a forest stretching for miles in every direction. Many were sitting around the writing tables sending letters to their friends describing the joy of life they experienced at the Unity

House. Others were hiking through their own estate, which but a short while ago had belonged to the wealthy. Justice was also done to the swimming pool by the many who enjoyed its refreshing waters. And some of them hid themselves in the tower overlooking the wonderful mirror-like lake.

I looked into the faces of our members who represented each local of our International in the City of New York and who came to celebrate the reopening of the Unity House. I wondered whether they realize what the workers can accomplish through collective effort. I was eager to read their minds and discover whether they realize what it means now-a-days when society is divided into groups—those who manage for private profit and those who obey; when the new generation is brought up from childhood with the conception that one is to rule and the other is to obey; that one group is to enjoy

all the comforts and pleasures of life and that the other is only to peer into this life. I wondered whether they realize that the workers suffer not so much from lack of ability to manage their own affairs as lack of confidence in their ability to do so, and I wondered whether they realize that a workers' enterprise, whether it is on the educational or economic field, if it is managed well, refutes more than anything else the contention that the only incentive for achievement is profit. If a workers' enterprise is ably managed, it is the best proof that there is a much higher incentive than profit; and that is service. The trouble is that human imagination is in full play when it reaches out toward an end, but fails to appreciate it when the aim is gradually achieved. Every step that the worker makes toward the realization of his ultimate aims and every inch of ground that he conquers toward that end, should be an inspiration to

him for further achievements. It is becoming evident that organized Labor is destined to play an increasingly important part in social and economic progress. It does not require much knowledge to see that things will not continue as they are. It is merely a matter of time when Labor will be forced by existing conditions to unite more firmly and to compel widespread economic changes in the present economic system. To accomplish this they will need the assistance of many liberal and professional groups in society which stand for change and are willing to throw their lot with organized Labor. Before we will secure cooperation from these groups, we will have to convince them that we are ready and capable of managing our own affairs; and nothing is so convincing as the successful endeavors of the Labor movement on the economic and educational fields. It is encouraging to know that we develop from our own midst persons to manage our own affairs.

Hence the enthusiasm for our Unity Village in Forest Park from many of our members who are true and constructive idealists.



Mr. Fichandler Delivering a Lecture in the Open-Air Classroom at Unity House.

With the Union Health Center

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

One does not have to be in the Union Health Center long to be convinced of its need and great possibilities. The Union Health Center is doing good work. It fills a much wanted place in the life of the various locals that own and control it. It has grown and developed. It serves the men and the women of the International to the best of its ability.

There is, however, room for enlargement and expansion. The present services should be extended in all of the departments. There should be more doctors and more departments. It is therefore most essential that the local unions take up the question of the Union Health Center at their meetings, not as a side issue, but as a very important matter for earnest consideration. For the Union Health Center presents problems that only the locals can solve.

Thousands of our members are sick. They suffer from many kinds of illness. So many of them could not work at all for certain periods, so that they can get well again. Others should not work at all—they are

not fit to be in the city, let alone in the shop. They need the country and all that it can offer—fresh air, space to breathe, good and wholesome food and no worry. Our people are nervous and high strung. They need care and advice. Some of them suffer from infectious diseases. They should not be where other people are. They are dangerous to their families and to their coworkers. They should be sent away.

And that is the vital question, as it looks to me at least, that the locals and the International should consider—the sooner the better: where are the members to be sent?

Here is a member of Local _____. She is young and already has active T.B. She has been in this country only three years and is not eligible for treatment in the Bedford Sanatorium. She can only go to a certain hospital, but, if she goes there, she is likely to be deported, and she does not want to be deported. What is this girl to do?

Or take another case. A healthy-looking man, one would not think him

sick at all. Yet one of our doctors tells me that he is likely to drop any minute if he continues to work. He has to work in order to support his family. What is going to happen to his family should he—in the language of the doctor—drop? What can the Unions do for him now?

Another is a member of Local _____. He is quite young yet. He has a wife and two children and is threatened with tuberculosis. His wife came to me with her tale of woe. She does not want to hurt her husband, but how can he stay at home and not run the risk of infecting the children? What is he to do? Where is he to go? There are hundreds of such cases, and the question of "what's to be done" remains to be answered by the locals and the International.

We need a hospital of our own. We need a sanatorium of our own. We should not have to send our members to a place where the waiting list is already miles long. Our locals are big enough and strong enough to provide for the members the greatest need of all—caring for their health.

Two departments are going to be enlarged when Dr. Price returns from Europe. The Woman's Department, in charge of Dr. Rabinoff will be enlarged so as to be able to give many

more of our women and children the necessary treatment. The second department to be enlarged will be the baking and electric treatment in charge of Dr. Wolf. We want to be able to develop this branch of the clinic so as to care for about one hundred patients a day. It is possible. In fact, nothing is impossible if the locals would really care to take up the question of the Union Health Center and give it the time and thought it deserves!

BUY
WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI
Exclusively

WALDMAN & LIEBERMAN
LAWYERS
302 Broadway - New York
Telephone: Worth 5423-5424

"An Immediate Legislative Program for an American Labor Party"

(Address before the L. I. B. Conference, June 27, 1924)

By GEORGE SOULE

The need for a new party arises because the laws and the administration of government have not kept pace with the economic and social development of the nation. We live in an age when society is trying to adapt itself to a new and bewildering mechanical technique without deserting the assumption which we all feel about democracy, equality and liberty. Many old legal institutions, dealing with entirely new economic situations, fail to take account of the changes which have occurred. Many laws are nullified only to reactionary minorities who hold positions of advantage which they want to protect by calling on the public police power to preserve the status quo. Such institutions must be modernized if the people are to prosper.

I do not think the adaptation of society to its new mechanical environment can take place through political action. We must look for our chief gains from the operation of forces in the very warp and woof of industry and commerce—such forces as trade-unions, professional groups, cooperative societies, advances in technical research in the physical and social sciences, and so on. Yet it is dangerous to overlook the effect of political government on the functioning of these spontaneous institutions.

These observations suggest and set limits to the immediate legislation which a Labor and farmer party should attempt to pass. If it should have the power to do so. It cannot, by passing laws, accomplish as if by fiat many of the subjects which its supporters have in mind. It can alter those here or segments of government which stand in the path of progress and can make these responsive to the new conditions.

Another word of caution—this paper must of course be merely suggestive and fragmentary. A good piece of modern legislation takes months to develop. No one person, in a few minutes, could possibly do more than erect a basis for discussion on such a broad field.

Proposed Legislation

1. **Constitutional Amendments.** Before much of the desired legislation can be passed or made effective nationally, it will be necessary to give Congress the power to legislate on the subjects with which we are likely to be concerned. The Child Labor Amendment is an illustration of the need of giving constitutional sanction to measures which the court may otherwise decide are either invasions of the powers of the States or invasions of the so-called "right of contract." If there is to be legislation on minimum wages, or on maximum hours, or if there is to be legislation protecting men from discharge for membership in unions, or other mandatory laws dealing with the employer-employee relation in all employment except federal service or public-service industries, such Constitutional Amendments will doubtless be necessary.

In addition, some measure limiting the power of courts to declare legislation unconstitutional should be adopted. I believe that the final responsibility in this matter should rest on Congress, as it does in Great Britain on Parliament. If Congress knew that it could not "pass the buck" to a wholly separate branch of the government, it would be careful not to favor the kind of violating constitutional guarantees. A sufficient check would be furnished by Supreme Court decisions which could

be over-ruled by a two-thirds vote of Congress, just as in an Executive veto. You cannot get efficiency without a clear placing of responsibility, and this applies to legislation as to everything else. Congress is the constitutional legislative body, and should not be ultimately thwarted in legislation either by the executive or by the judiciary.

2. **Combination of Capital and Labor.** If there is one section of the law which needs modernization more than any other, it is that dealing with combinations of Capital and Labor. The Sherman Act and the Clayton Act have been ineffective in preventing the growth and dominance of large combinations of Capital in basic industries; yet on the other hand they have thwarted much of the natural growth of smaller industry toward sensible cooperation, as expressed in trade associations. They have also proved inimical to the absolutely necessary functions of Labor organization. One thing is fairly large units, and a high degree of cooperation among the various producing groups in an industry, are necessary to avoid waste and regularize business. Trade unions must have freedom under the law to organize, to strike, to bargain with employers, and to establish the conditions of employment. Inefficiency will be needed means this situation in such a way that the rights of the public may be protected against exploiting the resources of Capital or natural resources but surely we can do better than the Sherman and Clayton laws. One possible measure would follow the lines of the Trades Disputes Act in England, which legalizes the ordinary methods of combinations of employers and employees in dealing with each other, and defines minutely the boundaries between lawful and unlawful picketing, so that courts may not stretch it to absurd limits by arbitrary injunctions which virtually deny the elementary rights of collective bargaining and free speech. What we need is, in my opinion, not so much a prohibition of the injunction as such—which is merely a means of ready-made a clear definition of the legal rights of Labor, so that the remedy cannot be abused. We also need a new definition of unfair competition, so that the beneficial efforts of trade associations may not be discouraged. As to the problem of monopoly—it should be met not by a futile attempt to prolong an antiquated and wasteful era of cut-throat competition, but by measures which shorten the monopoly period and calculate for the general public whenever they occur. In some cases these measures will probably take the form of public ownership, in other cases of excess profits taxes, in still other cases of regulation and price control—though the third method is at best a choice of evils.

3. **Agriculture.** In agriculture, as in mechanical industry, we must clear the way for the Farmers organizations in solving their own problems. Everything that can be done to build up an efficient marketing machinery and so shorten the channels between producer and consumer should be done. In some cases producers' and consumers' cooperatives, if given full legal rights and ample credit, can ultimately attend to the job. In other cases the market is so gigantic and varied that governmental assistance will doubtless be necessary, and measures establishing either governmental marketing corporations or cooperative associations governmentally financed and sponsored, will be a help. Measures of this sort were proposed in the Morris-Sinclair bill and the Curtis-Aswell bill in the last Congress. We should be opposed, I think, to measures like the Nerbeck-Burton proposal to establish arbitrary values for farm products and dump surpluses abroad. They do not go to the root of the matter; under them the gain would be taken from the consumer, and would go not chiefly to the farmer but to the middleman. One thing is certain—high protective tariffs, whether on industrial or agricultural products, are not help to the farmer and should be reduced. Another thing is certain—unlimited credits to the farmers will not solve their problems. They should receive credit on reasonable terms and for periods sufficient so that they can carry their goods long enough to take that advantage of the market which the speculator has snatched by the speculator. But the proposal for virtually unlimited credit, without interest, such as was adopted at the recent St. Paul convention, would merely result in gigantic inflation, sky-rocketing prices, and a disturbance of trade disastrous to everyone except the vested interests. We cannot abolish interest until we have found some substitute for the entire money system.

4. **Taxation.** It is too little realized that taxation is one part of a two-fold process—it takes money from the people, whereupon the money is spent by the government for the people. The problem of how the taxes should be levied, and how large they should be, is inextricably bound up with the question of how they are to be spent. No greater economic fallacy has been uttered lately than that of the Republican administration that money used by private persons is always productive, whereas money used by the government is always unproductive. Either may be "productive" or "unproductive" in the sense of being utilized to the best interests of the people as a whole. Private investment of capital is inadvisable when it is devoted to the manufacture of harmful products, like machine guns or labor detectors, or to useless investment in industries which are already over-equipped, or to the making of exclusive luxuries for the few. Public expenditure of capita, in good roads, schools, scientific research, and so on, is productive in the best sense. Public expenditure in armaments, while it may be still necessary, is a dead loss.

5. **National Economy.** We need also true economy in business methods in government—such economy as those business interests which fatten off corrupt politics have never thought of applying. Such economy would include the following measures:

Reduction of Armaments and armed forces.

Manufacture of all government supplies—civilian as well as military—in arsenals and navy yards, if they can outbid private manufacturers on an accounting basis which eliminates profit and irrelevant overhead.

Thoroughgoing conservation of public resources.

The payment of adequate salaries—especially those in the postal service—

A recasting of government accounts as a basis for the budget system, so that Capital, investments can be distinguished from current income and savings, and productive can be distinguished from unproductive expenditures.

6. **Railroads.** A measure ripe for immediate passage is the Barkley-Howell bill substituting for the discredited Railway Labor Board a fair and workable system of collective bargaining, mediation and voluntary arbitration.

More fundamental measures will also be necessary in the long run. The subject is too complicated for real consideration here, but I am convinced that the only possible ultimate solution will involve national ownership. The following elements are necessary to any real solution of the problem:

An adjustment downward of existing capitalization to a point where a fair return may be paid on the legitimate investment without unfairly low wages or high rates of interest.

The securing of necessary new capital in sufficient volume at reasonable rates of interest.

Gradual retirement of the capital burden.

Sufficient consolidation so that large-scale economies may be effected in operation and the roads may be administered as a national system, serving the national welfare.

Stimulation of the interest and morals of employees so as to secure greater efficiency.

7. **Coal.** It is clear that though we have had plenty of "fact finding," the coal industry is in the same old mess. What we need is not merely a lot of miscellaneous facts, but an objective and a plan. It is perhaps the plan of the organized miners with the assistance of engineers and economists, to suggest such a plan. Certainly we are not yet ready to legislate in the matter; nobody has put enough well directed thought and work into it. Our program may include the word "nationalization," but we cannot help the situation by law until we can put concrete meaning into the word. Perhaps a good beginning could be made by adopting some of the suggestions of the Coal Commission—such as that for uniform accounting systems and continuous publicity.

8. **Super-Power.** A governmental policy is immediately necessary with regard to super-power, if the national interest is not to be rapidly dissipated by private owners. Such a policy would do away with the development to be a bit-or-mis affair built up in the interest of private profit rather than of public service, and would tend to create another powerful interest with a grip on a basic industry. Here again we need a plan. Let a commission be appointed to report back to Congress on a policy in regard to electric power development, with special attention to the possibilities of a super-power system with as high a degree of national ownership as possible.

As will be seen from the above fragmentary discussion of a few problems, legislation is no easy matter, and to draft a workable legislative program on economic issues is different from writing a resounding platform. I should expect the legislative achievements of a Labor party to be at first quite modest. But I do not wish to close without suggesting that the value of such a party would be immensely greater, than the legislation it would at once put on the books. It would signalize a whole-some change in the balance of power, it would prevent the political depredations of owning minorities, it would invigorate and renovate the whole air of national life. In many unforeseen and intangible ways a nucleus of the producing classes such as a Labor party would furnish, would aid the social development which must come if the nation is to find a wholesome integration and a civilized way of life.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office, 8 West 14th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel.: Chelsea 5148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President. E. YANOFFSKY, Editor.
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer. H. A. SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager.

MAX D. DANIEH, Managing Editor

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

Vol. VI, No. 27. Friday, July 4, 1924.

Entered as Second Class matter, April 14, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1911.

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 RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION

We never have been under the illusion—and never attempted to make anyone believe—that Governor Smith's special commission would recommend the full adoption of all the Union's demands. In point of fact we expressly stated as much in our comments during the past few weeks. In the issue of June 13, in the editorial entitled "We Wait Prepared," in speaking about the final stage of the negotiations between the Union and the jobbers, we said:

"... we are willing to concede that, while some of these demands must be adopted at once in order to effect a material change in the condition of the workers, there are other points in this program which can be either modified without affecting the program as a whole or their adoption be postponed for a time. . . . Our leaders are not dogmatists, they are practical persons and they have graduated from no other college than the hard school of life. They know that not always is it possible to achieve all that is good and advisable at one time."

A week later, in the issue of June 20, we gave expression to the same thought in the following lines:

"We do not mean to imply that the commission will admit all of the demands of the workers; it is quite likely that for the sake of compromise it might reject some parts of the Union's program. The Union, however, is ready for it, as we declared in these columns last week. We, of course, know that all of our demands are justified in the light of experience and industrial equity. But we know too that "Rum" was not built in a day." The principal thing we want recognized is that the jobber, as he operates today in the cloak industry, is in all practical purposes the manufacturer and that he must bear the full responsibility as such and not put the burden upon the shoulders of others who should not bear it."

We wrote this before the commission began its hearings. Have our expectations been fulfilled or have we a right to feel disappointed? Here is our answer.

We anticipated a compromise, but we must admit that we have done the commission some injustice. Its recommendations, while not declaring in the open that the jobber is a manufacturer, nevertheless accepted, in substance, the point of view of the Union, and placed upon him the obligations of an employer of labor with regard to his workers.

The commission makes it obligatory upon the jobbers to produce their garments in union shops only and, in the event of a member of the Merchants Ladies' Garment Association being found giving work to or dealing with a non-union manufacturer, the Association is to proceed to impose a fine upon him and so discipline him as to make it unprofitable for him to commit such a violation again. The second offense shall mean expulsion. Upon complaint filed by the Union against any of the members of the association for giving work or dealing with non-union shops, the Union has the right to examine, together with a representative of the association, the books and records of the member against whom such a complaint has been filed, for the purpose of determining whether the offense has been committed. The jobbers are also made responsible for a week's wages of the workers in the shops where their garments are being made. The Jobbers' Association, the commission declared, must be represented on the Joint Board of Sanitary Control existing in the industry and it is to establish and maintain, together with the Union, an unemployment insurance fund for the workers.

The commission also recommends that each member of the Jobbers' Association obligate himself to handle or deal in garments that bear a label to be adopted by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, to designate that the garments carrying this label have been manufactured under proper sanitary surroundings.

From the above enumerated obligations imposed on the jobbers by the findings of the commission, it is clear that in this respect the commission has adopted fully the point of view of the Union and has recognized the jobber as the actual cloak manufacturer. The only thing it did not do was to designate him by his name, and surely the Union could not and would not wage a fight for this mere technicality. What is important is not the name but the fact that the commission unequivocally granted the Union its demand that the jobber carry the required share of responsibility towards the workers employed in the shops where his garments are being manufactured.

And now let us go a step farther. One of the first demands of the Union was the limitation of contractors for each jobber. The purpose of the Union was, first, to make an end of the countless petty shops which the jobbers utilized to break down the existing union standards in the industry; second, to bring an

end to the throat-cutting competition between the contractors and sub-manufacturers which affected adversely union wages and other work conditions in the shops; third, this limitation implied that the jobbers, bound to a fixed number of contractors and sub-manufacturers could not technically lock out masses of workers employed by their contractors through the shifting of their orders from one group of contractors to another who might produce their garments for them a few cents cheaper.

In our opinion, the members of the commission declared themselves fully in accord with the motives of the Union. The commission, however, could not see the possibility of carrying out the plan proposed by the Union, and submitted another plan in its stead. This plan is in brief as follows:

No jobber shall give any work to any shop without the knowledge of the Union. The Union shall submit to the Jobbers' Association a list of all manufacturers who are operating under contracts with it and the Association shall furnish the Union with a full list of the manufacturers with whom its members deal, "arranged in such a manner as to indicate the exact names and addresses of all manufacturers with whom each respective member of the association has dealing. Such lists shall be corrected and supplemented every week."

"A union shop," according to the definition of the Governor's commission, is one that employs at least fourteen machine operators and a corresponding number of employees in other branches of the work and is operated under a contract with the Union.

We firmly believe that these ramifications are in themselves a forceful limitation of the number of contractors that the jobbers may employ. Assuming that the Union will sign agreements with 600 or 1,000 such shops, as all the others will not fall within the classification of bona fide union shops, the jobbers will be compelled to produce their garments in these 1,000 shops. The workers who have heretofore been employed in the petty "corporation" shops will find room in the larger units. The net result of this will be that the industry will become rid of the myriad of tiny cloak shops which have been the curse of the cloak trade for the last few years.

Frankly, we do not agree that the commission's plan for the limitation of the number of contractors is a better one than that proposed by the Union. We are inclined to believe that the Governor's commission itself is not certain about it. But the commission concluded that, while the Union's plan could not be carried into effect without a great struggle, its own plan might be realized in a peaceful manner.

So, while we are firmly convinced of the practicability of the Union's plan, we must bear in mind that, since it is still a new and untried proposal, others may have been entitled to doubt concerning it. Besides, not everything that appears clear and convincing in theory works out so successfully in practice. That is why the Union found it necessary to adopt for the time being the plan of the commission, which means as well as the Union's plan and has the advantage of being possible of immediate adoption. A test should at least be given this plan to see whether it will work out in the right direction. If it fails, then it will become obvious that the original plan of the Union was the only remedy.

What concerns the points in the agreement submitted by the Union which ask for equal distribution of work by the jobbers among their sub-manufacturers, and the provision that they supply their steady manufacturers with sufficient work during the fixed number of weeks in each season to enable them to keep all of their regular workers continually employed at full time during such periods, the commission made the following recommendation:

"These relate to an effort to secure a more equitable distribution of the work and to afford to all the workers of the industry an equal opportunity of labor. With this purpose the commission is in full sympathy. The subject is very complicated and we do not feel that we are in a position to make any definite recommendations as the result of the short inquiry we have made. We believe that this matter should be thoroughly investigated by a group of experts working under the direction of the commission who should make a thorough study of the industry and of the problems confronting the various interests involved. They shall submit their report to the commission on or before January 1, 1925, and the commission will at that time be in a position to make more definite recommendations on these and other problems involved. The investigation shall be conducted in such manner and shall cover such matters as the commission may determine and all of the parties agree that their books and records may be examined in accordance with such rules as the commission may prescribe. The expenses of the investigation shall be borne equally by the Union, the Merchants Ladies' Garment Association, the Protective Association and the American Association."

It can be seen therefore that the commission by no means rejected the demand of the Union for equitable distribution of work and of a fixed minimum number of weeks of employment. It sees the justice of these demands and appreciates the necessity that all those engaged in the cloak industry make a decent living from it. But the commission wants to see its way clear through a full study of the industry and of the problems confronting every one in it. Of course the Union could not reject a proposal of this kind, which is of tremendous importance to itself too.

Even the demands for an increased minimum wage scale and the introduction of a 40-hour week and a five-day week, were not rejected entirely by the commission. In its findings it states that it does not believe that at this time hours of labor should be reduced. Well, we do not agree with it, but we must bear in mind that this was not one of our principal demands. In presenting its program to the employers, the Union did not

The Most Important Question at Boston

Why the "Leaguers" Were Not Seated

By S. YANOVSKY

In a previous article I mentioned that practically all the delegates at the Boston convention attended carefully to the committee work to which they had been assigned, and all these committees discharged their work faithfully and ably. But the most important task, it seems to me, fell to the Credential Committee appointed by the General Executive Board several weeks before the convention. This committee had a difficult, at times unpleasant and altogether a highly important, undertaking on its hands.

It took to decide as ineligible all such delegates as have failed to conform with the decision of the General Executive Board with regard to membership in outside organizations and the Trade Union Educational League in particular was certainly far from a pleasant matter. For, after all, it had never been regarded heretofore as a crime, or even as unjust, for any union man or woman to belong to any party or group. To eject such members from a convention of the International, organization widely known for its freedom of opinion and tolerance, would at first blush appear indeed as strange, unseemly conduct.

To make this matter clear beyond cavil and to bring home its importance to those among our members who are still inclined to treat this subject from a sentimental, soap-ped point of view, I must make mention of some facts which some of them may have forgotten but which are direct and important bearing on the development of this problem in our organization.

They occurred only a few years ago,—in 1920, when the second congress of the Communist International issued a manifesto to the proletariat of all countries which contained the celebrated 21 points, of which to us, as trade unionists, only two points were of particular significance, namely points 9 and 10. These points demanded the following:

9. Every party desirous of belonging to the Communist International should be bound to carry on systematic and persistent Communist work in the Labor unions, cooperatives, and other organizations of working masses. It is necessary to form Communist nuclei within these organizations, which by persistent and lasting work should win over La-

bor unions to Communism. These nuclei should constantly denounce the treachery of the social patriots and of the fluctuation of the "centra." These Communist nuclei should be completely subordinated to the party in general.

10. Any party belonging to the Communist International is bound to carry on a stubborn struggle against the Amsterdam "International" of the yellow Labor unions. It should propagate insistently amongst the organized workers the necessity of a rupture with the yellow Amsterdam International. It should support by all means in its power the International Unification of Red Labor Unions joining to the Communist International.

That was in 1920 when the tumult of the Bolshevik revolution had succeeded in intoxicating the minds of a great many among the workers in Europe and America, and when such a manifesto could produce a considerable demoralization in the ranks of workers. The strong Socialist parties in Europe split apart as a result of communist propaganda and some of them went to pieces altogether. In America, too, the communists broke away from the Socialist party and formed a party of their own which, in the course of a few years, has gone through several splittings on its own account, until the so-called Workers' party was formed.

It is understood that this Communist party has remained all the time under the control of Moscow and echoed every order and demand made upon it by the Russian authorities. Let me quote from its program with regard to labor unions adopted at its first convention in December, 1921.

"The Workers' party, therefore, calls upon the class-conscious workers of America to rally to the banner of the Red International of Labor Unions. It calls upon them to consider carefully the resolutions and decisions of the First Congress of the Red International and to put its policies into effect: (1) by joining the Labor union of their trade or calling; (2) by organizing a minority group with all other class-conscious workers in such unions or joining such militant bodies of this nature as already exist; (3) by using the energies of these class-conscious groups to place mil-

litant, aggressive programs into effect in their unions and depose the conservative or reactionary "officials" that stand in the way or oppose."

It is clear therefore that the program of the Workers' party with regard to labor unions is but a repetition of what their masters in Moscow have demanded from them. But this so-called Workers' party has done more than that to obtain control over the unions. In addition to branding as traitors and "yellow" everybody in a list who refuses to worship its Moscow idols, and trying to destroy the confidence of union members in their leaders, it has formed the well-known Trade Union Educational League with the plan of scattering such "nuclei" in the unions to carry on its destructive work.

That the T. U. E. L. is closely related to the Workers' party can be seen from the following resolution adopted by this party:

1. The party recognizes that the T. U. E. L. is the most important instrument for revolutionizing the trade-union movement and it is the most important field of party activity.

2. That the party convention and the Central Executive Committee shall formulate the general trade union policies that are to be carried out by the T. U. E. L.

3. That formulation of policies must be based on the Communist principles of the program of the Red Trade Union International.

4. Organic connections between corresponding committees of the T. U. E. L. and the Communist party should be established wherever possible.

It must be added that, according to the report submitted by the United States Government to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations with regard to the question of the recognition of Russia, the T. U. E. L. has received substantial sums of money from Moscow for its propaganda among the unions. William Z. Foster is stated to have brought once from Moscow \$40,000 and at another time \$90,000. According to the report of one Loveston at the famous Michigan forest Communist convention, the Workers' party also financed these activities of Foster. Here is what Loveston says about it:

"One of the most notable activities of our industrial activities has been the organization of the T. U. E. L.

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

The workers of the Kallehacker Cloak Company decide to donate the price of the "studs" which they received for setting prices with the firm, to the striking silk weavers of Paterson, N. J.

Cleveland cloakmakers have a mass meeting and many former members, who dropped out of the Union after the loss of the strike, rejoined it in the hope that the International would sooner or later undertake to bring the local cloak manufacturers to terms.

Morris Goldovsky, business agent of the Cloakmakers' Union, was arrested by mistake after the shooting of an unknown person had taken place at Sutter and Thaxter avenues in Brooklyn. He was honorably discharged after the magistrate became convinced that he had had nothing to do with the affray.

There are now over fifty active units of the T. U. E. L. in operation. The T. U. E. L. has been formed with the full support of the Central Executive Committee and a thorough consideration of the Central Executive Committee of all its plans and policies. The party press was put at the disposal of the Trade Union Educational League to render it the strongest support possible. We have also helped it to a considerable extent organizationally and financially."

This portrayal of the activities of the T. U. E. L. by its own leaders and supporters should be sufficient to convince anyone that what these so-called communists really want is to become the masters, the controllers of the trade unions, to make the Labor unions a tail of their party kite, and in case they cannot accomplish this, to break them if necessary. Our International Union has known this secret for a long time and has continually tried to make clear to the whole world that it was irrevocably opposed to this, that it regarded the Union itself as the only power and the only legitimate agency for determining its conduct and its policies, and that it would not tolerate any outside influence or factor meddling with its affairs.

To carry out this conviction and this policy the Central Executive Board of our International forwarded many months prior to the convention a ruling to all its locals and joint (Continued on page 8)

stress so much the ordinary requests for a wage increase or shorter hours, as the imperative necessity for bringing order and system into the cloak industry and its fundamental reorganization.

That has been and remains the principal issue today and, while we deeply regret that the commission has not found it possible to consider the demand for a shorter week and for an increased wage scale at present, we find satisfaction in the fact that it recommends that the agreement be concluded for one year only, so that after a thorough and strict investigation has been carried out in the industry on the one hand and after a major change has been introduced through the realization of an appreciable part of the Union's program already conceded by the commission, the demand for a higher minimum wage scale, a forty-hour week and a five-day work week, will meet with a stronger response than at present.

THE INEVITABLE REORGANIZATION STRIKE

Now that the Union has accepted the recommendations of the Governor's commission, the general reorganization strike in the cloak and suit industry has become inevitable.

That the Union might be in a position to furnish the jobbers a list of sub-manufacturers operating complete bona-fide union shops, a big reorganization task will have to be carried out. This task can only be performed through a general cessation of work in the industry. All the workers will have to leave their shops and assemble in the strike halls and remain under the supervision of the strike committee until the reorganization work is completed.

It is a huge job. It involves no less than the elimination from the industry of every petty peck-hole and "corporation"

shop where cloaks are being made now,—to our mind, by far the most important evil in our trade. Thousands upon thousands of men and women who have heretofore been employed in these small shops will have to be transferred to the one thousand or twelve hundred of the larger-size, standard union shops that will remain. The transfer of these workers to new jobs is a tremendous task and to carry it out with system and with the least amount of hardship for the workers, a general cessation of work is absolutely unavoidable.

It is difficult to state with precision how long this cessation of work might last until the industry is reorganized on a new basis. It may take a couple of weeks or more, and it will surely cause some hardships to most of the workers. But as we said already, there is no other way out, and we are confident that when the day is fixed for the walkout not a person in our ranks will be found who will not heed the call of the Union.

And while we are calling this coming walkout a reorganization strike so as to conform with its true aim and purpose, we are also mindful of the fact that in many aspects it will be a real honest-to-goodness conflict. The Union has to sign agreements with a great many independent jobbers, manufacturers and sub-manufacturers and it is difficult to foresee what stand these firms will take.

Moreover, as we write these lines, we are not yet certain that the Merchants Ladies' Garment Association is ready to accept the recommendations of the Governor's commission. Should it turn them down, the strike will be called for the enforcement of the original program of the Union's demands and the entire fighting force of the organization will be brought into play. The next day or so will decide this crucial point.



IN THE REALM OF BOOKS



Jest of the Gods

The Garden Party and Other Stories. By Katherine Mansfield. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1923.

By SYLVIA KOPALD

That one oak may sprout and grow Nature scatters a hundred seeds. There are moments when this blind prodigality wears a certain splendor. But more often we who tend machines and charter causes and effects become sore and impatient at the blindness of it all. Could not those who fashioned worlds and still hang stars in the dark, have planned more tenderly for living things? Poets know the bitterness of "life's little ironies"; apparently one's greatest happiness must be ringed with another's sorrow. For the gods must have their little jests. Katherine Mansfield has been one of the more recent.

There is in Katherine Mansfield's work no flavor of completion. She was at her best a radiant promise. But man would have been content to wait and watch the promise bloom to fruition, or even crumble to disappointment. But the gods who watch the spark which was this poet watched it kindle only to stamp it out. Why kindle sparks you would not see flame? Life remains as pointless as business enterprise. A design runs through it all and goods are burned out—but always so wastefully. Man works, too, in the image of the gods.

Perhaps one grows so sadly bitter over Katherine Mansfield because she died so young. There is always a shock in the death of youth, a something incongruous and wrong. But when youth carries gifts beside itself, when it offers to the world not only its freshness and beauty, but promise of service and enlightenment, its destruction becomes wide loss. Katherine Mansfield was only thirty-four—and poets are always younger than people. She was on the threshold of her powers; and this volume of short stories is an indication of what she might have become.

The stories in this volume belong entirely to youth. There are old people in them and some brooding over the common tragedy of age. But more than all this, the stories breathe youth's wonder at the richness of life. Katherine Mansfield's work teems with impressions; the gleam of men's eyebrows over pipe-points of steel, the shimmer of sea under a light-blue sky, the courage of a frayed white feather-bow. . . . There is swarming in her stories an amazement at the complexities of people and the beauty of things. She feels with youth and looks at age. Always in her stories of old people she makes them feel their lives as youth thinks they must be feeling them.

Thus poor Ma Parker looks back at the bleakness of her years and searches vainly for a refuge where she can cry at last. Miss Hill, who enjoyed so keenly from under her poor white for the life that moved about her every Sunday, slinks home from the pain of hearing young lovers chafe under the intrusion of her age. The fat man who dances with Lella at her first ball waxes her of the vanity of all beauty and freshness. The daughters of the late Colonel fear to break from his iron authority even after the grave has closed upon his ruthless selfishness. Old Mr. Neave stands at the end of his successful years and clutches

frightfully for the family he has lost on the way. Always regrets, a sense of loss, of irreplaceable "gone-ness."

It is only youth that sees age so. Miss Mansfield knows nothing of melowness. She cannot think of the quiet peace of a life well spent. Like most youth she sees beauty only in the turn of a lovely arm; in the eager lift of those who go to meet life; in the ache and sharpness of the senses. One misses the joys that mind and soul can bring. Was it her youth or her illness or perhaps her spiritual immaturity that kept these things from her? What made "first bells" and "young girls" and parties and proposals and courtship and happy marriages and wistful age all life to her? What promise have in these stories that she, too, might once have discovered the great truth of how passing years may add richness to these lovely, early things?

I, for one, cannot find this promise in her material,—at least, I should add, in the material presented in this volume. The things she selects from life for her art yield no rounded picture. This life is not the product of a great artist who is willing to hold the mirror up to all nature. But even though the material belongs to her youth alone, the promise of a bigger artist is constantly in her handling of that material. In this, Miss Mansfield's sureness of touch and fine insight offer sufficient security for the artist that might have been—but for the jest of the gods.

It is hard to define the quality in these stories that gives this assurance. For one thing there is a continuous intrusion of sorrow into the exuberant joy of her stories that is often little more than a flavor. Unwilling though Miss Mansfield often seemed to face the unattractive whole, she could let the death of a poor workman shadow her garden parties, and could understand the sheer tragedy of poverty and all it brings to the Ma Parkers. In such things there is an undercurrent of brooding that would sometimes swell big enough to force the young girls and first balls to their proper proportions.

Miss Mansfield, again, saw and felt richly. All her senses drew from life. She recalled to me frequently the stage sets in which Eugene O'Neill makes his men and women pore out their lives. She framed her people with an oriental richness; they emerge full grown from the distinctness of sound and sight and smell and touch.

And finally, in spite of all the gusto and luxuriance of her details Miss Mansfield knew well the fine art of suggestion. With one stroke she indicates a life. Her first story, "At the Bay" transfixes one day in the lives of some dozen people,—rather, moments in a day. These moments reconstruct all their pasts and let us glimpse their futures. A fine tapestry, with each design distinct and all the intermingling threads weaving their pattern. So also "Bank Holiday" glimpses for us the holiday of those whose lives are stogy. The five brief pages become the faint rustle of our mass tragedy.

Miss Mansfield might well have done big things. She had done promising ones. Other artists will come

Statement By President Sigman

(Continued from page 1)

The cloak and suit industry of New York is on the eve of a general strike, precipitated by the refusal of the Merchants Ladies' Garment Association, the organization of the jobbers in the industry, to accept the recommendations submitted by Governor Smith's Advisory Commission with relation to the proposed agreement between the Union and this association.

The position created by the Merchants Ladies' Garment Association in declining to accept these recommendations, has rendered all the efforts of Governor Smith's Commission during the last three weeks futile. The Union and every other constructive factor in the industry had hoped that the strike could be averted. Yet today, after the rejection by the Merchants Ladies' Garment Association of the findings of the Governor's commission, we are in exactly the same point in our negotiations with the jobbers that we were on the very first day of our conferences three months ago, and that unfortunately has been our experience with that association all through. Time and again it seemed to us that we had reached a point of agreement, and when we got down to an attempt to formulate that agreement, it always resulted in their withdrawal of every tentative concession.

The recommendations submitted by Governor Smith's Advisory Commission were unreservedly by the Union; the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, the organization of the sub-manufacturers, and a virtual acceptance was announced on behalf of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, the employers who manufacture in their own inside shops. The jobbers, however, speaking

through their counsel, declared that they consider the recommendations of the commission as tentative only and demanded reconsideration of the major points submitted by the commission for modification. The three principal points rejected by the Jobbers' Association are as follows:

The Governor's commission recommended that the following sections of Paragraphs Second and Third of the proposed agreement submitted by the Union to the Merchants Ladies' Garment Association be accepted. These sections read:

"The Association agrees that all of its members who produce all or part of their garments on their own premises will maintain union shops, and that all of its members who have their garments produced by other manufacturers or purchase their garments from such manufacturers will deal only with such manufacturers as conduct union shops."

"No member of the Association shall employ or continue employing a manufacturer whose name is not included in the latest corrected list of 'Union shops' furnished by the Union, and shall not order or purchase goods or otherwise deal or continue dealing with such manufacturer."

The Jobbers' Association rejected these recommendations and declared that they are determined to insist upon the right of the members of their Association to purchase garments in the "open market" and that they be not limited to union shops. In other words they would be willing to enter into an agreement with the Union but at the same time would reserve to themselves the privilege of supplying their stocks with non-union.

(Continued on Page 11)

The Most Important Question at Boston

(Continued from page 7)

boards with regard to the "nuclei" which the T. U. E. L. has succeeded in smuggling into our locals. As is known to our readers, a few members in some locals have been expelled for failing to abide by this decision. Yet the "nuclei" still had hopes that the convention would reject the ruling of the General Executive Board, and they did everything in their power to elect to the convention as many delegates as are known to be the ready tools of the M. Co. hierarchy, who cannot start the social revolution in America without first getting control of the trade-union movement in this country.

The convention therefore had a clear duty to proclaim to our own members and to the trade-union world in general, that it is fully aware of the danger which threatens the International and the whole trade-union movement from the "nuclei" source if they are allowed to breed and multiply. It was its task to eliminate this coterie of world-saviors from our Union, root and branch, and surely this could not have been accomplished by milk-and-water methods. The convention could plainly not afford the luxury of mildness, tolerance, or of ignoring them on the ground that they could do no harm anyway.

To be sure it was not the handful of "leaguers" that mattered, but the importance of making it clear to the world and to our members that the International would not tolerate outsiders, or snuff it in our own members who have fallen under the hypnosis of an outside force, to dominate

and go and follow in her footsteps, while being impressionism remains her defiance to the jesting gods.

or have sway over the affairs of our organization. And this point of view the convention seriously and consistently carried out throughout.

The convention devoted more time to this subject than practically to any other that came up on the floor during the two weeks it lasted. Some cynics have figured out in dollars and cents how much the rejection of each of these delegates had cost, and claimed that it was hardly worth the cost. But, it seems to me that if this were the only thing the convention achieved and at cost twice the amount it did it would well be worth it. Once for all the baneful underhand work of the Moscow creatures and agencies such as the Workers' party, the T. U. E. L. and the other punch-and-judges financed by them, must be eliminated from our unions, and this was effectively achieved by our Boston gathering.

The Credential Committee which so well understood the task it had on hand has therefore secured the fullest recognition of our membership. And the Appeal Committee which subsequently heard the appeals from the decision of the Credential Committee, and which firmly declared to these recalcitrants that they cannot be restored to their membership in the union unless they openly disavow their affiliation with these outside bodies and withdraw from them, must have brought home to them the fact that their propaganda to disrupt our Union has been in vain.

It is to be hoped that this question will never again raise its head in our International, and that henceforth each of our locals and members will know that they must stay loyal to their Union if they are to stay in it; or else they can leave it out, outside of the organization, do whatever they please.

A Labor Bank in Germany

By LEON CHASANOWICH
(Special European Correspondent to JUSTICE)

Berlin. In the midst of the working-class district in the East of Berlin, there stands a monumental six-story building finished only six months ago at great sacrifice by the hard-pressed Labor organizations of the German capital.

This building represents the center of the activities of the German Labor movement. It houses the main offices of the General Trades Union which has a membership of nearly eight million; here are the headquarters of many Labor unions which have no buildings of their own; and here, too, is located the Labor Bank, a new branch of Labor activity for Germany.

I had a lengthy talk in the offices of the bank with its young energetic director, Herr Bern Meyer, who spoke to me freely concerning the Bank's present status and its future plans. Some of this information might be of interest to the readers of JUSTICE who are directly interested in Labor banking inasmuch as they have a Labor bank of their own.

The idea of Labor banking originated in the United States and was at first received with but scanty approval in Europe, especially in Germany. First, there were certain moral scruples working against it, the notion that banking savored too much of capitalism and all its hateful appurtenances. The German workers, bred and steeped in the philosophy of Socialism, disliked Capital too much to be able to perceive at once the possibilities which lie in Labor banking for strengthening the hands of the workers.

Recently, however, a decided change took place in this point of view. The reports of the success of Labor banking in America and principally the financial reverses of the German workers and of their organizations during the past few years, caused largely by their lack of initiative in financial matters, have contributed towards this change. We have already, in an earlier letter, told the story of how the German Labor unions lost practically all their savings and funds through the destruction of the mark, and how they were later compelled to fight on the defensive for the retention of the eight-hour-day, practically without a pittance in their treasuries. This vanishing of their funds through the manipulations of the financial sharks of the Bourse has taught the German workers a lesson and has given their leaders food for thought on how to invest union funds and workers' savings so that they could not be gobbled up by the financial pirates at will. The next point, of course, was the idea of a Labor bank directed and owned by the unions themselves.

The first attempt to found such a bank was made about a year and a half ago, but this effort has only now taken the shape and form of a real banking institution. Its capital stock consists of one million gold marks—a quarter of a million dollars—and this fund has been subscribed by the three principal organizations of German Labor. It is called "Radaab," the initials in German for the "Bank of Workers, Officers, and Clerks."

Organizationally, there is a big

difference between the German Labor banks and the Labor banks of America. In the United States these banks are decentralized and are being organized either by International Labor unions or city centrals individually, while in Germany, Labor banking is being undertaken as a highly centralized proposition, one institution for all the workers with the purpose of later opening branches in every city and district in the country. The entire money resources of the German working class will thus flow into one channel and from there be redistributed into the various tributaries all over the country. For the moment the bank is operating for the central organizations only and is doing no business with individuals. Later it will extend its scope to dealings with individual workers as well.

The present moment is regarded as very favorable for the formation of such a Labor bank in Germany. The financial crisis in Germany is still raging and interest rates for loans are incredibly high, from 3 to 30 per cent a month. The cause for this is the fact that the Reichsbank has decreased its lending to the lowest minimum, and such Germans as have money to lend have transferred their money abroad and have little desire to risk their funds in the business of the Fatherland again. The big international loans which are so eagerly sought by German business men will not materialize until the reparations problem is regulated. As a result, even the largest and richest of German industries are greatly handicapped in the matter of finances. Even such a financial giant as the late Stinnes—was not entirely unscathed by the crisis, and there is talk in German financial circles that his financial mishaps contributed to his sudden death.

Of course, there is no reason why the rapidly recuperating finances of the German trade unions and the savings of their members should again be allowed to run the risk of being once more depreciated by remaining in private banks where they get very little in interest besides. The newly

founded Labor bank loans its money only upon gilt-edge securities at the rate of 3 per cent per month. When I asked the director why they do not charge 5 per cent, which they could easily get, he replied that he would not trust a firm that is ready to pay 60 per cent interest per year for its loans.

If the German Labor bank would confine itself merely to loaning out safely the money belonging to the Labor unions at substantial rates of interest, it would fulfil a useful purpose. It would, however, be little representative of the spirit and ideas of the movement. The founders of the bank, nevertheless, have the social aspect of the bank principally in mind; and they intend to convert the bank into an instrument for the materialization of these social aspects. In this respect the Labor bank of Germany may in the future become a model for Labor banks in other lands. In speaking of these aspirations, the young director of the bank, Herr Meyer, pointed out to me what in his judgment the financial institution of Germany should do when it is properly and fully established:

1. Support all social undertakings, among these helping in the construction of cooperative housing by building cooperatives. Until recently, for lack of operating funds, these workers' cooperatives have been compelled to work largely on the construction of homes for the rich and for business rather than on building workers' homes. The Labor bank will have to supply the funds out of which of a widespread and ambitious program of cooperative housing might be realized. The workers' consumers' cooperatives will also be strengthened by the loans and advances from the bank.

2. The bank will gradually absorb stocks of such manufacturing undertakings as produce for mass consumption and have a safe and steady market. This field is practically unlimited.

To what extent the bank will be able to materialize its aims is quite difficult to prognosticate at this hour. This depends, on the one hand, on the organizing ability and force of the German Labor movement in the financial and economic fields, and on the other, on the general development of industrial relations in Germany.

Brookwood Trade Union Summer School

Plans for the summer school for trade unionists and union teachers—men and women—to be held on the beautiful grounds of Brookwood Labor College from July 7 to 20, are nearly completed. The summer program has been received and indicates that a remarkable group of Labor and research men have been secured to discuss a timely set of subjects in which Labor men and women are intensely interested.

The program will be as follows:
Conference on Labor Problems
July 7—Nationalization of Coal Mines
July 8—Labor's Responsibility in Production.
July 9—The Problem of Stabilizing Industry.
July 10—New Meaning and New Methods of Collective Bargaining.
July 11—Some New Developments in Industrial Relations.
July 12—Government Intervention in Trade Disputes.

July 14—Women in Industry.
July 15—Cooperation between Organized Labor and Management in the Railroad Industry.
July 16—The Amalgamated Movement.
July 17—The Labor Bank Movement.
July 18—The Labor Press Leader.
July 19—New Sources for Wages.
One evening will be devoted to a musical program.

Special Conferences, Sunday, July 13. Arrangements are being made for special conferences on this date at which it is expected that a number of prominent Labor men and women as well as educators will be present. The subject for discussion will be, "What Labor Expects and Desires of Teachers in Workers' Education Enterprises."

The rates are \$3 a day, but a considerable reduction is made for a longer stay.

DESIGNERS OF
LADIES' GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND
A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN!
EASY TO LEARN, PAYS BIG MONEY



Take a Practical Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools

In designing Women's, Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel. A course of instruction in the Mitchell School Means an Immediate Position and Bigger Pay. The Mitchell Schools of Designing, Pattern-making, Grading, Draping and Fitting have been established for over 50 years and have achieved:

**NEW IDEAS
NEW SYSTEMS
BEST METHODS
BEST RESULTS**

Individual instruction, Day and Evening Classes, Reasonable Terms. Write, phone or call for free booklet and full information.

Demonstration Free at Our School

MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL
15 WEST 37th STREET Phone Flurry 1674 NEW YORK CITY

**International
Union Bank**
Fifth Avenue at 21 Street
New York

Deposits made before

July 21

Will draw interest at

4%

From July 1st



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



A Course in Trade Union Policies and Tactics

By DAVID J. SAPOSS

Given at the

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

of the

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Seasons 1922-23 and 1923-24

LESSON 8—Continued.

5. At the Portland Convention (1923) the American Federation of Labor also declared more specifically that industrial democracy should parallel political democracy, indicating that it favor a future system of society more analogous to that advocated by the Guild Socialists of England.
 6. At this convention it also declared for Government ownership and operation of the contemplated super-power development in order to prevent private interests from exploiting this project for personal gain.
 7. Simultaneous with this modification in its position the American Federation of Labor has begun to avail itself of the services of technicians as engineers, economists, hygienists, etc., evidently realizing that no great social movement can effectively further its cause without technical aid.
 8. At the same time it has also become interested in workers' education by officially endorsing and participating in the conduct of the Workers' Education Bureau of America.
- VII. 1. A rather powerful minority in the federation composed of Socialists and other advocates of independent political action have made powerful presentation of their views at Federation Conventions.
2. These elements also exercise considerable influence in a number of the international unions, as well as state federations and city centrals.
 3. The Communist element is active almost entirely in the subsidiary units exercising practically no positive influence in Federation conventions and politics.
- VIII. 1. Tactically the American Federation of Labor believes that trade union aims of improving living and working conditions should be furthered through collective bargaining and trade agreements.
2. It holds that the individual worker is no match against his bargaining specialist employer, and workers should therefore bargain collectively through their union.
 3. The trade agreement is the instrument for recording conditions agreed upon in the course of collective bargaining. Although without legal sanction it is invariably more rigidly adhered to than the usual contract enforceable at law. This is, of course, essential in order to maintain the good will and faith without which the collective bargaining relationship is valueless.
- IX. 1. Constitutionally, the American Federation of Labor is a loose federation of autonomous national and international craft, trade and industrial unions.
2. Each union has exclusive jurisdiction over a certain class of workers upon which no other national union must encroach. Likewise, each national union has absolute autonomy to conduct its internal affairs without outside interference by the Federation or any other national union.
 3. Consequently, while the majority of the affiliated unions are conservative, a number are socialist or radical unions. Similarly, although the prevailing opinion is for craft unionism, a number of the unions are industrial or semi-industrial in structure.
- X. 1. Structurally, the dominant unit in the Federation is the national or international union. Not only has it complete autonomy but the voting strength of the international unions is based on membership whereas the other units as state federations, city centrals and departments have only one vote each irrespective of size of membership.
2. State federations and city centrals are directly accountable to the American Federation of Labor and are designed to duplicate the activities of the Federation in their respective geographic areas. They further the political interests of the trade union movement and aid in making their economic activities a success by helping in organizing workers, in conducting strikes and in making the boycott and union label effective.
 3. With the growth of large scale and trustified industry, industrial departments were created. Their function is to coordinate and further concerted action of the various unions having members in a particular industry, as railroad, building, metal trades. Each union, however, still retains complete autonomy being at liberty to withdraw or to decline to abide by the decision of the other unions composing the department.

- XI. 1. The American Federation of Labor has the distinction of being the first national federation of unions in this country to withstand recurrent storm and stress periods of depression. Past federations disappeared in a few years largely because the unions could not weather periods of depression.
2. The Federation and practically all the unions affiliated with it have enjoyed a continuous existence since their inception. The membership has steadily increased although it has receded from the peak at intervals.
3. The present period of depression has cut into its membership most heavily, the unions affiliated with the Federation having lost over half the membership gained during the prosperity period of the war.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- Mary Beard—Short History of the American Labor Movement, Chapters 9 and 10.
- Ferlie—History of Trade Unionism in the United States, Chapters 5 and 6.
- Hoxie—Trade Unionism in the United States, Chapter 5.
- Mars—American Labor Unions, Chapter 2.
- Ossat—Workers in American History.
- Great—Organized Labor in America, Chapters 6 and 7.
- Anderson and Spence—The American Federation of Labor, a reading list prepared for the Workers' Education Bureau of America.
- American Federation of Labor History, Encyclopedia and Reference Book, issued by the American Federation of Labor.
- Tannenbaum—The Labor Movement.

LESSON 9.—The Role of the Immigrant in the Labor Movement.

- I. 1. The American Labor movement has been considerably influenced by the European Labor movement.
2. What might be called an indigenous Labor movement functioned in the early history of the country.
3. But the late thirties mark the beginning of new mass immigration from three sources in the following importance: Ireland, Germany and England.
4. Nor were these immigrants received any more cordially than the more recent immigrants. Even the English, although descendants from the same stock as the Americans, were unwelcome.
- II. 1. But these sturdy immigrants were undaunted and immediately proceeded on their own initiative to adapt themselves to their new surroundings.
2. The English immigrant workers, having trades, knowing the language and customs, and having had experience in the Labor movement at home, soon became an influential part of the American Labor movement.
 - (a) Because of their influence and the convictions borne of bitter experience of such young immigrant leaders as Adolph Strasser and Samuel Gompers, the English speaking branch of the American Labor movement copied after the British model of trade unionism, now known as "pure and simple" unionism.

Pioneer Youth Camp is Open

Pioneer Youth Camp, conducted by the National Association for Child Development, was opened last Tuesday.

The camp is situated on the Finck Manumit School farm, Pawling, New York, at the foot-hills of the Berkshire. It has at its disposal a farm of 177 acres, over a hundred acres of which are woods, hills and playground space. A beautiful brook runs through the entire farm and at two points forms two large fine swimming holes.

The staff will consist of men and women who are thoroughly in sympathy with the purposes of our organizations, have broad social vision, and are familiar with the methods of experimental education. The children will receive the personal consideration of the director of the camp and of counsellors throughout their stay there. Each counsellor will have no more than eight children to take care of.

Because of the fact that the camp will be conducted on a non-profit basis, it will be possible for us to make the rates low. For children of nine to twelve years of age, inclusive, the charge will be \$12.50 a week;

for children of thirteen and over, \$15.00 a week.

The camp has accommodations for fifty children only. Children are required to register at the office of the National Association for Child Development, 70 Fifth avenue, at least a week prior to their going to camp. The money for a child coming for a two weeks' stay must be paid into the New York office before the child comes to camp. For children who register for a long period, half the fee must be paid before the children go to camp; the balance may be paid within two weeks after arrival.

The camp may be reached by the New York Central Railroad to Pawling, New York. Express trains leave 42d street and 125th street frequently. All children who have registered at the New York office will be met at the train. Railroad fare is \$2.31 one way.

We advise our members to take advantage of the opportunity to send their children to the camp.

For further information apply to the office of the National Association for Child Development, 70 Fifth avenue, telephone Chelsea 0580, or at the office of our Educational Department, 2 West 16th street.

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ

зависавшей Губернатором Шпета Нам Норка прикритической Комиссии как представляющей забастовку в индустрии по производству дамской одежды.

В понедельник, 30-го июля, в зале Маниты Лайсуа, 66-го в-а 4-го я, состоялось заседание Генерального Служебного Комитета. Заседание открылось в 7 ч. 15 м. вечера, и продолжалось до 2 ч. вечера. После продолжительных дискуссий Губернатор Служебного Комитета принял следующие рекомендации Губернаторской Комиссии. За прениями голосовало 140, против — 44.

Делегатами были: президент Интернационального комитета М. Сигман и Генеральный менеджер Дювот Борда И. Фальберг.

Как известно требования комитета были выражены в десяти главных пунктах:

Пункт 1. Комитет требует чтобы "дамбры" отразили число своих контрактов по количеству, которые они могут делать работу за весь сезон.

По этому пункту Комиссия вынесла решение, чтобы "дамбры" давали работу только в мастерских, в которых существует не меньше 14 махин, с соответствующим числом других работ. Что же касается сравнения контрактов до определения числа, то комиссия рекомендует оставить решение этого вопроса до окончания работы в индустрии, поэтому в настоящее время как только какой-нибудь контракт будет заключен, он должен заключать в конце того года.

Пункт 2. Комитет требует полное право контролировать книги заказов для выяснения выполнения их заказа подписавший их контракт с комитетом.

По этому пункту Комиссия решила, что комитет имеет право контролировать книги заказов понаемщиков в которых комитет должен иметь право присутствовать представителя от польской ассоциации.

Пункт 3. Комитет требует установить определенные наказания за нарушение закона права установленных по контракту с комитетом.

Комиссия признала справедливость этого требования и рекомендует нижеследующие наказания: за первый проступок заказчик должен быть наказан штрафом в размере, который не должен быть меньше той суммы, которая должна входить в контракт; за второй проступок, заказчик должен быть исключен из ассоциации заказчиков. Должны взыскиваться от таких штрафов идут на покрытие расходов по наблюдению за новыми мастерами и за оплату расходов понесенных комитетом в связи с установлением книги заказов.

Пункт 4. Комитет требует увеличения выделенной платы во всей индустрии.

Комиссия решила оставить этот пункт без обсуждения, решение, которая будет предпринята в индустрии, как призналась здесь.

Пункт 5. Комитет требует гарантировать определенную сумму заказа работы в году. Комиссия заявила, что этому то-

го, что решить этот вопрос в определенной сумме не имел смысла выдав индустрии в самом деле может гарантировать своим работам очень много и такая рекомендация может быть невыполнимой для заказа, поэтому комиссия решила оставить и этот пункт до выяснения результатов референда.

Пункт 6. Комитет требует страхования своих заказов от безработицы.

Комиссия признала справедливость этого требования и решила, что фонд страхования от безработицы должен включать совместно работников и заказчиков. Комитет должен платить 2% от уплаченного им жалования, а рабочий должен платить 1% от получаемого им жалования. Комитет оставил за собой право решить как рабочие будут платить свою часть в этот фонд.

Порядок уплаты пособия из этого фонда также будет выработан впоследствии комитетом с заказчиками.

Пункт 7. Комитет требует, чтобы заказчики брали рабочих только из комитета и что все рабочие должны быть зарегистрированы в комитет.

Комиссия признала справедливость этого требования и рекомендует исключить решение его в новый договор.

Пункт 8. Комитет требует увеличения рабочей недели до 40 часов, разделив их на 5 дней.

Комиссия заявила, что в настоящее время она не имеет возможности гарантировать этого пункта, однако оставила на комитет право возобновить этот вопрос когда будет заключен референда или же индустрия, ввиду того что будет выдано решение, ввиду того что индустрия имеет право требовать снижения нормы труда удовлетворить без существенного ущерба индустрии.

Пункт 9. Комитет требует, чтобы в индустрии был введен комитетский этикет (этикет), что значит, что в каждую неделю работу должна быть обозначена комитетским этикетом, который должен быть принят комитетом.

По этому пункту Комиссия рекомендует ввести закон агитационный Дювот Борда Санитарного Контроля, который должен быть заключен на основе законной и законной мастерской с соблюдением комитетских прав. За комитетом однако остается последнее слово при решении вопроса о заказе в мастерских действительно является законной мастерской в настоящее время "этикет".

Пункт 10. "Дамбры" должны делать и покупать всю свою одежду от комитетских мастеров.

Комиссия признала справедливость этого требования комитета и рекомендует золотым принять его.

Комиссия в заключение выразила свое полное согласие с остальными требованиями комитета и заявила уверенность, что когда возможно индустрия будет рассмотрена в отношении не более себя, она укрепит, что является возможность и все остальные требования комитета удовлетворить, и справедливости которых она не сомневается.

И. Шевченко, Секретарь.

Findings of Governor's Commission

(Continued from page 2)

for the commission to act on the report of the experts' investigation that it has already recommended and to submit such recommendations for changes in the contract as may be deemed advisable after such report has been received.

It follows:

3.—That each of the parties to the proposed agreement shall have the right at all time to present proposals for additions, amendments or changes, and that all such proposals shall be considered and acted upon by the parties in joint conferences to be presided over by the impartial chairman.

19. The commission recommends Supplemental Request No. 4.

It follows:

4.—That no member of the association shall send out cut goods to contractors unless he operates an inside shop:

20. The commission desires further information about Supplemental Request No. 5.

It follows:

5.—That all members of the association employing designers or examiners shall employ union members in such capacities.

21. We recommend the following additional provisions in the contract between the union and the Jobbers' association:

(a) The association obligates itself for its members that they will live up in good faith to all the provisions of this agreement and the union obligates itself in good faith for all its members that it will live up to the provisions of this agreement and that the workers will perform their work conscientiously, faithfully and efficiently under the terms of this agreement.

(b) The union obligates itself to enter into no contract, oral or in writing, expressed or implied, directly or indirectly, by reason whereof any person, firm or corporation engaged in the cloak, suit or skirt industry in the Metropolitan district shall receive any benefit or aid not accorded the members of this association pursuant to the terms of this agreement.

22. We recommend and strongly urge the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association to restore its Labor Department so as to be in position to enter into a collective agreement with the union. The membership of that association, consisting of some of the largest man-

ufacturers in the industry, all of whom for the most part conduct inside workshops, constitute a vital factor in the industry. Unless all of the different factors in the industry are brought together under a harmonious arrangement there can be no lasting peace in the industry.

23. The American Association, the association of the sub-manufacturers, should be given a definite standing and the necessary recognition by the other factors in the industry.

In connection with their arrangement with the Jobbers, we recommend the adoption by all of the members of the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association of the attached uniform order blank, which apparently is satisfactory to all of the members of the association but which most of them have not used in their transaction with the sub-manufacturers. We also recommend that such order blank contain a provision that the cost of insurance be not charged against the sub-manufacturers.

We further recommend that a committee of three impartial business men designated by this commission, having no connection with the parties in interest, be appointed to formulate a code of trade practices to govern the dealings between the Jobbers and sub-manufacturers. The findings of this committee shall be submitted to the commission. The latter will then make such recommendations on the subject to the parties in interest as it deems necessary and proper.

The commission recommends that the proposal of a minimum labor cost discussed at considerable length in the hearings should be included in the expert investigation which the commission has proposed as outlined in paragraph 10 thereof.

The commission has already recommended the participation of the American Association in the machinery creating an impartial chairman for the adjustment of any disputes that may arise between any parties in the industry to which reference has been made.

26. It is the intention of the commission that existing agreements between the various parties in interest be renewed with such modifications and additions as are contained in these recommendations.

27. If, in the preparation of agreements to carry out the foregoing recommendations, a dispute arises concerning the interpretation of any such recommendation, the dispute shall be submitted forthwith to the commission whose decision shall be final.

organization of the past. The commission recommended that Paragraph Eight of the agreement be modified to read as follows:

"An appropriate label shall be adopted by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control to designate that the garments carrying same have been manufactured under proper sanitary surroundings. The Joint Board of Sanitary Control shall furnish such labels at cost to manufacturers conducting union shops. Each member of the association obligates himself not to handle or deal in garments that do not bear this label. Any dispute as to the form or manner of use of such label shall be determined by the impartial chairman."

The Union accepted this modification of the Governor's commission unreservedly in the hope that the introduction of this sanitary label will finally eliminate every possibility for garments being manufactured under unsanitary and sweatshop, sub-standard conditions. It regarded this recommendation as a distinct gain for the consuming public, as well as a substantial improvement of industrial standards. The Merchants Ladies' Garment Association, however, rejected this recommendation, demanding that it be modified so that it will not be "mandatory upon their membership to use it."

Statement by President Sigman

(Continued from page 8)

son made garments wherever they could obtain them.

It is clearly a repudiation of the very essence of the agreement and implies a total lack of good faith.

The Jobbers' Association likewise rejected the first two sections of Paragraph Third, which reads as follows:

"The Union shall immediately submit to the Association a list of all manufacturers wherever they operate under contracts with it and shall at least once in every week notify the Association of all changes in and additions to the list.

"The Association shall immediately furnish the Union with a full list of the manufacturers with

whom its members deal, arranged in such manner as to indicate the exact names and addresses of all manufacturers with whom each of the respective members of the Association has dealings. Such list shall be corrected and supplemented every week."

The Jobbers' Association refused at the last moment to accept this recommendation and declared that instead of a registration of the individual names of the sub-manufacturers employed by the Jobbers of their association, there "shall be filed a collective list in the same manner as has been done in the past." In other words, the Jobbers refuse to concede the request of the Union for system and orderliness in the industry, and prefer to stick to the chaos and dis-

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Before a membership of over one thousand, Manager Dubinsky read the findings of the Governor's Advisory Commission, in the matter of the union's program, which practically means the granting of the majority of the demands which were originally submitted to the Jobbers' Association. The report by the manager and the reading of the findings took place at the regular membership meeting on Monday, June 30, in Arlington Hall.

While the cutters were holding their meeting, the General Strike Committee was in session at the same time in Astoria Hall on East 4th street. President Morris Sigman read to the committee the commission's recommendations, and Israel Feinberg, manager of the Joint Board, presided. The commission's recommendations were adopted by the Strike Committee by a great majority.

At the time of writing, the various organizations concerned in the commission's report, including the Union, were in session before the commission in order to ascertain whether the recommendations were acceptable.

Main Points to Be Investigated

Speaking on the three main points of the Union's demands: (1) the limitation of contractors; (2) guaranteed time-period of employment, and (3) the forty-hour week—the manager said that these were not rejected and that recommendations on these questions will depend upon the results of the investigation of the industry which is to be conducted within the next six months, if the program is adopted by all parties concerned.

Dubinsky told the cutters that it would have been the greatest victory the Union ever scored if these points had been granted outright by the commission. The manager said that the three points left for investigation are the cardinal demands of the Union and are more important even than the guaranteeing of the shorter work week and the question of wages.

And because the three points are of such importance, it was not surprising that the commission decided to conduct an investigation by a board of experts before making any recommendations. The jobbing system has existed in some form for a good many years, and during the past five years it has definitely established itself, resulting in the present condition of almost complete anarchy in the cloak and suit industry.

The limitation of contractors and the guaranteed time of employment, therefore, mean the revolutionizing of the industry, Dubinsky said. The advisory commission, for that reason no doubt felt that to effect so radical a change in the industry requires a greater study of the situation than a ten-day hearing affords.

In its recommendations on the limitation of contractors and guaranteed time of employment, the advisory commission recommends that: "In order to secure a more equitable distribution of work and to afford all workers in the industry an equal opportunity of labor, the advisory commission appointed by the Governor . . . shall immediately designate a group of experts working under the direction of the said commission, who shall make a thorough study of the industry. . . . Such experts shall submit their report to the commission on or before January 1, 1925.

and the commission shall thereupon take up the said report and make definite recommendations

Important Gain for Cutters

If the recommendations of the commission are adopted by the various manufacturing interests the cutters will have gained a very important point as regards a possible solution of that evil which deprives so many cutters of making a living in the slack season—the boss doing their own cutting. This is made possible as a result of the clause which defines the meaning of a Union shop.

The first important recommendation is that the association, whether it be a jobbers' or manufacturers' association, agrees "that all of its members who produce all or part of their garments on their own premises will maintain union shops, and that all of its members who have their garments produced by other manufacturers or purchase their garments from such manufacturers will deal only with such manufacturers as conduct union shops."

The commission defines a union shop as one which contains "at least fourteen machine operators with a corresponding number of employees in other branches of work . . ." and "one that employs none but members in good standing of the union . . . and observes the union standards"

Two Cutters in Each Shop Possible

Manager Dubinsky considered this as a very important gain for the Union. He stipulated, however, that the Union had attempted to enforce a similar measure. But instead of insisting upon the fourteen operators, the Union insisted upon fourteen machines, which the employers readily enough conceded. The result was, Dubinsky said, 6,000 unused machines, and shops of four to eight operators. The Protective Association never agreed to even the fourteen machines.

These very small factory units made it impossible for cutters to find decent employment. Fines were of course collected wherever an employer would be found doing his own cutting. The binder which imposed a penalty of a week's wages upon an employer for a violation of this sort was also effective to some extent. But the evil was rampant nevertheless. With this stipulation, however, that a shop, in order to secure recognition by the Union, must contain at least fourteen machine operators, the way is paved for the placing in the majority of such shops two cutters.

Blow at Corporation Shop

The manager said that there was no instance where a corporation shop would contain fourteen operators. The social shops usually consisted of seven or eight workers, which included all crafts. The shop of fourteen operators means factory units of twenty-five workers at least.

Another important recommendation is that clause which compels associations to register shops which work for their members. In order that no opportunity may be afforded or means found by any member of an association to employ any contractor whose shop contains less than fourteen operators, the commission recommends that all shops which are employed by any member of this association be registered with the Union. The Union is likewise directed to submit, immediately upon the acceptance of the new agreement, a list of union shops.

This means that the Union is to issue a list of all the shops which contain fourteen operators and which comply with all union requirements.

This list to be supplemented each week. Should a shop be found to contain less than fourteen operators, the Union has a right to cancel the agreement with the employer. Under this clause the growth of the small shop or corporation shop would not be possible.

Should a member of the association, Dubinsky pointed out, be found having his work made up by a non-union shop, "the Association," according to the Commission's recommendation, "shall immediately direct him to withdraw his work from such non-union manufacturer, whether such work be in process of operation or otherwise, until the manufacturer enters in contractual relations with the Union."

The right is given the Union to investigate the books of a member of the association upon complaint, and also for the purpose of determining whether the manufacturer is sending work to a non-union shop. These investigations are made jointly, a representative of the Union and the association conducting the investigation.

Other Points

The unemployment fund has also been recommended favorably. The recommendation of the commission on this point is as follows: "The association shall cooperate with the union in establishing and maintaining an unemployment insurance fund for the benefit of the members of the union.

The fund shall be made up by contributions from the manufacturers and the union or individual members of the union; the contribution of the employers to the unemployment insurance fund shall be equal to 2 per cent of the weekly payroll and that of the workers, to 1 per cent of their weekly wages. The fund shall be administered jointly under proper rules and provisions to be agreed upon by the parties."

The creation of a permanent impartial chairman is recommended by the Commission. The existing method of procedure for the adjustment of complaints is recommended with the addition of a permanent impartial chairman. The method is as follows: Upon filing a complaint, clerks are assigned to the case. If they agree on an adjustment, this is final and binding. Should they disagree, it is referred to the managers, whose decision is also binding, if they agree. If the managers fail to agree, the case is referred to the permanent impartial chairman.

Disputes arising as the result of a grievance on the part of any of the parties to the agreement must be referred to the permanent umpire, upon failure of the parties concerned to agree in the first instance. The chairman is to be appointed within two weeks after the signing of the agreement.

The agreement, that is, the commission's recommendations, if adopted

and by the interests involved, is to continue in force for one year. This was recommended for the purpose of giving the committee of experts an opportunity to investigate the conditions with respect to the three pending points in the Union's program.

Members Pay Last Respects to Departed Leader

One of the first things Manager Dubinsky did, upon the opening of the meeting by Chairman Ansel, was to pay tribute to the departed leader of Local 10, Israel Lewin.

In reporting the death of Lewin to the members and in his eulogy of him, Dubinsky said Lewin will long be remembered as the one who practically was responsible for the institution in the dress and waist industry of the forty-four-hour week.

The manager reported to the members the successful attempt to raise a trust fund for the widow of Brother Lewin. He said that the response was gratifying, and expressed the opinion that the members who did not yet respond would in all likelihood do so soon.

Contributions towards the fund are coming in. The past two issues carried a list of the names of donors. The following is the list up to date:

Additional local unions: Beefer Makers' Union, Local 17, \$100; Cloak, Skirt and Dress Pressers' Union, Local 35, \$100; Italian Cloak Makers' Union, Local 48, \$100; Finishers' Union, Local 9, \$75; Skirt Makers' Union, Local 23, \$25; Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, Local 25, \$25; Examiners' Union, Local 82, \$15.

Philip Kaplowitz, cashier, International Union Bank, \$25.

Contributions of \$5 each: Business Agents of the Joint Board: Elbert, Kaplan, Goldberg, Rottenberg (J.), Gais, Berkowitz (A.), Fischer, and Miss Reich (additional); M. J. Ashbes (Local 82); George Lehman, Max Fried and Ruby Wasserman (Local 10); the Misses E. Tubman, P. Goldstein and S. Rosenthal, and Mr. L. Binger, Office Staff of Local 10.

Contributions of \$10 each: M. Bruck (Newark Cloakmakers' Union); Louis Pinkofsky (Local 23); Saul Metz (ex-Vice-president); Harry Chancer (Local 11); Julius Levine, Louis Pankin, Louis Gilbert (Local 10); Max D. Danah.

Brother Danah, managing editor of JUSTICE, states in his letter addressed to Manager Dubinsky: "I have known Lewin for many years and I consider his untimely death a distinct loss to our union and to the Labor movement. We have few left in our ranks to equal him in sincerity, devotion and wholesomeness of traits and character.

"It was a fine thing of you and your fellow-workers of the cutters' organization to have taken the initiative in raising this fund for his young wife and unborn child. It is a heartening example of the spirit of true comradeship."

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

REGULAR MEETING Monday, July 14th
MISCELLANEOUS MEETING Monday, July 21st
REGULAR MEETING Monday, July 26th

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Mark's Place