

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

—Job 27:6

JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. VIII. No. 3.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

Huge Meeting of New York Shop Chairmen Votes Unanimously For \$20 Assessment

Great Meeting in Webster Hall Seething With Enthusiasm—Twenty Dollar Emergency Fund Levy Accepted by a Rising Vote Without Dissent—Chairmen Listen to Reports of Plight of Workers in Cloak and Dress Shops.

The meeting of the shop chairmen in the cloak and dress shops of New York last Tuesday, January 12th, was beyond dispute one of the most stirring gatherings ever held by representatives of workers in the women's wear trades since the Union is organized. The big hall and its galleries were literally swamped with shop chairmen and chairladies in the two principal branches of our industry in the Greater City, and the atmosphere in the meeting room was of a most

exalting, inspiring kind. Hope, enthusiasm and a will to maintain the Union at all cost and to fight for it to the last, shone in the eyes and on the faces of every man and woman present.

The sum total of the big gathering was a resolve that the cloak and dress makers' organization in New York again become a solidly-knit and a fighting body as it was only a short time ago; that the workers in these trades get ready for whatever emer-

gency that might face them in the near future, and that they at once begin mobilizing their strength and raise a big defense treasury to meet every possible development that the next few months may hold in store for them.

"Let us not cry too much over our weakness at the present hour," one speaker after another reminded the mass of chairmen at the Tuesday night's meeting. "The united cloak and dressmakers in New York still have strength and vitality enough left among them to make a winning stand against our aggressors. We are impoverished now, it is true, but money never has been an obstacle in our fights. We always could raise money

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Local 38 To Have Election Jan. 23rd

Metropolitan Opera House Lockout Still Persists

A week from Saturday, January 23, the members of the Ladies' Tailors' Union, Local 38, will have a regular annual election of officers. The balloting will take place in Bryant Hall, 6th Avenue and 42nd Street, and will continue from 12 noon to 4 P. M.

An executive board, a secretary and a manager will have to be chosen. The present manager of the local Boris Drasin is being opposed for reelection by Don Wisniewski.

The strike of the costumers of the Metropolitan Opera House, members of Local 23, still continues with unabated vigor. The strikers have increased the picket lines around the Opera House and are making all preparations to keep up the fight indefinitely until the management of the Metropolitan rescinds the lockout order and takes back all the workers.

President Sigman Leaves For Canadian Cities and West

Will Visit Boston, Montreal and Toronto—Cleveland and Chicago Organizations Arrange Meetings for Head of I. L. C. W. U.

Pursuant to the decision of the General Executive Board last week, President Morris Sigman left last Tuesday, January 12th, for Boston to take steps for the renewal of the agreements in the local dress and cloak trades which expire shortly. President Sigman expects to meet some of the outstanding employers of that city to talk over with them the terms of the forthcoming contract, and will likewise meet with the Boston Joint Board and the executive boards of the locals.

From Boston, President Sigman will go on Saturday, January 16th, to Montreal, where he is expected to have a general meeting with all the cloak and dressmakers of that city, and discuss with them local conditions and seek ways and means to strengthen the local organization. His next stopping point is Toronto, where he will also meet the leaders to the local ladies' garment workers' unions and go over with them the situation in the trade and in the Union in Toronto.

Designers Elect Officers Saturday

Next Saturday, January 16th, the organization of the designers in the cloak and dress trade of New York City, Local 45 of the I. L. C. W. U., will have an election for all officers for 1926—chairman, vice-chairman, manager, secretary and executive board members. The balloting will take place at 1181 Broadway, Room 14, beginning at 10 A. M. and continuing until 6 P. M.

The executive board of the local, under the signature of its manager, Adolph Scheck, sent out the following letter to all the members of the designers' organization urging them all to participate in this election and to take a close interest in the affairs of the local:

"In order that the designers' local may become a factor in the industry and be in a position to protect the

From Toronto, President Sigman will go to Cleveland and from there to Chicago. In Chicago, President Sigman will take a hand in the negotiations for agreement renewals in the dress trade, which expire in a few weeks, and will also meet with the Joint Board and the executive bodies of the Chicago locals.

President Sigman will probably return to New York City early in February.

Big Meeting of White Goods Workers Next Tuesday, January 19th

Members of Local 62 Will Meet on January 19 in Beethoven Hall

The White Goods Workers' Union, Local 62, will hold a general member meeting next Tuesday, January 19, in Beethoven Hall, 219 East Fifth Street. The principal business at this meeting will be the discussion of the report of the delegates of the local to the Philadelphia convention, and the present status of the industry and of the white goods workers' organization.

The meeting will discuss the plan for organization activity which Local 62 is to undertake shortly. The underwear trade is developing rapidly and a great many shops which have hitherto been manufacturing cotton goods have now been turned into silk negligee shops, and these factories have so far been able to elude the control of the Union. The conditions of work in

Quarterly Meeting of General Executive Board Ends Its Work

Standing Committees Elected—Four General Organizers Appointed—Strike of Local 41 and Organizing Campaign of Designers Endorsed—President Sigman to Visit a Number of Cities on Organization Mission—Campaign to Begin in Non-Union Cloak Shops in Baltimore.

Elsewhere in this issue, the readers will find a comprehensive statement issued by the General Executive Board covering the deliberations and deci-

sions reached by the General Executive Board at its first quarterly meeting which closed last Saturday afternoon, January 9th, in New York City after sessions lasting nearly five days. Part of the Board's decisions appeared already in the columns of Justice last week, and we shall therefore enumerate here in brief some of the more important steps decided upon by the Board in the course of the last three days of its meeting.

It was decided to endorse the proposed strike in the tucking, pleating and hemstitching trade in New York City and to give Local 41 the moral and financial support of the I.L.C.W.U. for that strike.

It was decided to give moral and financial support to the designers of

(Continued on Page 3)

Court Denies Injunction to Pleating Firm in Strike

Strike-Bound Firm Fails to Get Restraining Writ Against Union

The locked-out workers of the Star Pleating Company, who have been on strike since September 15th, have

scored an important victory against this firm last week, when Justice Mahoney of the New York Supreme Court refused this firm an application for an injunction to restrain the strikers from picketing in front of the shop.

The action was started by the Star Pleating Company against Morris Sigman, as president of the I. L. C. W. U., and against the officers of the Tuckers, Hemstitchers, Pleaters and Novelty Workers' Union, Local 41. As readers of Justice probably know, Local 41 has for the past two years been in contractual relations with an asso-

(Continued on Page 2)

Unemployment Fund Notice

The workers of the following shops have been found ineligible for insurance, because they had less than seven weeks unemployment, from August 1st to December 1st.

Another list of ineligible shops will be published in next week's issue of "Justice".

INELIGIBLE SHOPS
Advance Cloth, 25 West 27th St.
Jewish Basket, 40 West 29th St.
N. Hengel, 111 West 10th St.
Barber & Kugel, 27 West 27th St.
Bucke & Handel, 40 West 17th St.
Bel-Fra Cloth, 50 East 9th St.

R. & M. Bernstein, 202 Seventh Ave.
Bore & Ungeler, 24 West 27th St.
Barney & Freed, 40 West 10th Ave.
Cohen & Ison, 20 West 17th St.
Cohen & Weinberg, 21 West 28th St.
Cohen & Wolfers, 2 West 23rd St.
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New York Shop Chairmen Vote for \$20 Assessment

(Continued from Page 1)
among ourselves when funds were badly needed. Let us awaken in our ranks the spirit of 1910, that inconquerable spirit that has led us in the past from victory to victory, and the cloakmakers and the dressmakers will once again prove to the world that they can still fight, loyally, self-sacrificingly, and that their picket lines will still hold firmly against the attack of the enemy."

Zimmerman was followed by Morris Rubin who emphasized the differences of opinion which existed only a short time among the members of the Union, differences which were fought out in the open and have now given way to a spirit of unity that will make the Union irrevocable as it used to be in the past. Rubin made an appeal for harmony and proposed the motion for a \$20 levy on all the members of the Joint Board locals.

Louis Hyman, the general manager of the Joint Board, spoke next and in a short talk gave a graphic description of conditions in the shops, of the state of mind among the employers, many of them have now come to be believed and to act as if the Union is a matter of the past in the cloak and dress industry. He warned the manufacturers that they were reckoning without their host and that the cloakmakers' organization will soon demand

a strict accounting for all the violations and depredations being committed at present by unscrupulous employers in the shops. Hyman appealed for a united front by all the workers in the trade and for a return of the former glorious morale among the cloakmakers and dressmakers of New York.

"Now that many of the manufacturers and jobbers are gloating over the 'downfall' of the Union, and are behaving as if they can do with the workers whatever they please, there is no room for personal accounts and for individual grievances. Now we must be united and we must all, without exception, serve notice upon our employers that the cloakmakers and the dressmakers have not turned over; their fate and destiny to their masters, but that they are getting ready to take care of their own interests." Hyman's speech was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause.

Luigi Antonini delivered an impassioned speech after Hyman closed, and was followed by Brother Boruchowitz, manager of Local 2, who put the proposal for a twenty-dollar assessment to a vote. The motion was adopted without a dissenting voice by a rising vote.

Short speeches were also made by Sisters Rose Wolkowich and Lena Goodman and several shop chairmen.

Court Denies Injunction to Strike Firm

(Continued from Page 1)

ciation of manufacturers in the tucking and pleating lines, of which the Star firm was a member, but this association and its individual members have failed to live up to the terms of their collective agreement with the Union and have continually violated

it. As a result, the agreement failed and the local was compelled to declare strikes in some of the pleating and tucking shops where the violations were most flagrant. At present the tuckers and hemstitchers are preparing for a general strike to enforce union conditions in the industry, and this movement recently received the endorsement of the General Executive Board of the I. L. O. W. U.

In denying the application for this injunction, Judge Mahoney, among other things, said the following: "The plaintiff was responsible for the commission of different acts violative of the provision of the agreement between the parties. . . . I am not satisfied from the facts before me that any substantial proof has been offered establishing that any officer or official of Local 4 committed any act of disorder or violence."

Attorney Morris Rothenberg appeared for the Union in this suit.

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G. E. B. Meeting Concludes Its Work

(Continued from Page 1)

New York City in their present endeavors to organize all the designers in the women's wear industry.

President Sigman was instructed to visit Boston and Philadelphia and to aid the local organizations in the cloak and dress trades to conclude their agreements with the employers and also to help direct the organizing activity in the dress trade. President Sigman was also instructed to investigate the situation in the raincoat trade in Boston with regard to the request made by a committee of Boston raincoat makers to be given back the old charter of Local 7.

The Board decided that President Sigman proceed to Montreal and Toronto to investigate local conditions and give the local organizations all aid possible—He was also asked to visit Chicago with regard to the local dress situation and to investigate conditions in St. Louis and the prospects of organizing activity in the local women's wear industry.

It was decided to begin an organizing drive in the non-union shops of Baltimore where cloaks are being made on a section system by women workers. It was also agreed that the out-of-town department of the I. L. O. W. U. make every effort to help organize the non-union shops in the Jer-

sey cities near Philadelphia, notably Camden and Hammonton.

Four general organizers were appointed who will be assigned by President Sigman to do special work in different territories—Julius Hochman, Max Amdar, Morris Friedman and Jacob Halperin. The following special and standing committees were appointed for the next administrative term:

Finance Committee: S. Ninfo, D. Dubinsky, J. Portnoy, L. Antonini, H. Greenberg.

Educational Committee: A. Baroff, I. Hyman, M. Friedman, J. Hochman, L. Antonini, D. Ginzold, E. Reisberg.
Press Committee: M. Sigman, S. Ninfo, A. Baroff.

Appeal Committee: S. Ninfo, L. Hyman, A. Baroff, E. Reisberg, M. Friedman, J. Halperin, D. Ginzold.

Unity House Committee: E. Reisberg, J. Halperin, D. Dubinsky, J. Portnoy, J. Boruchowitz, I. Antonini, M. Friedman.

Committee to Study request of the Polish-Russian Branch for charter: L. Antonini, J. Portnoy, H. Greenberg.

Committee to Investigate Knitgoods Industry: J. Halperin, J. Boruchowitz, H. Greenberg.

Insurance: Committee to study Labor Group Insurance: J. Hochman, Max Amdar, I. Hyman.

Manufacturers Urged to Observe Label Provisions

Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Director of the Label Division of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, has sent letters to all cloak and dress manufacturers in New York City having contractual obligations with the Union urging their co-operation in the purchase of "Trosanis" Labels for the 1926 Spring Season.

The letters follow:

"January 11, 1926.

To the Manufacturers in the Cloak, Suit and Skirt and Dress Industry: 'Gentlemen:

"As you are about to get busy in your shops with the manufacture of 1926 Spring goods, I desire to remind you concerning your obligation to purchase "Trosanis" Labels for every garment manufactured on your premises.

"While some manufacturers have recognized their obligation to carry out the provision in the agreement re-

quiring the purchase of "Trosanis" Labels, not a few have taken advantage of a temporary situation in the ranks of the Union to evade the Label provision of the contract.

"I have received every assurance from the Union that they will give me one hundred per cent co-operation in the coming season, insisting that every garment made by manufacturers in contractual relations with the Union shall carry a "Trosanis" Label. The machinery of enforcement which I established has been perfected to discover any violations of the rules and regulations governing the sale, distribution and use of the Sanitary Label, and severe penalties will be imposed upon any one attempting to evade his contractual responsibility.

Study the terms and conditions, and the rules and regulations, on the back of your order blank which serves as a sales contract for "Trosanis" Labels between your firm and the Joint Board of Sanitary Control. You are legally bound, under the terms of your order blank, to carry it out.

Make 1926 a banner year for "Trosanis" Label Garments.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY MOSKOWITZ,

Label Director

Waldman & Lieberman LAWYERS

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The Payment of Unemployment Insurance Benefit

By MORRIS KOLCHIN

IV.

Beginning with Monday, the fourth of January, the Unemployment Insurance Fund had been sending out its representatives to the various shops for the purpose of making payments to workers that are entitled to insurance.

In order to make these payments possible, considerable preliminary work was necessary. The shop reports which are sent in to the office of the Fund had to be posted to the individual accounts of the workers, and at the end of the season, when the shop reports were completed, these individual accounts were closed and analyzed. The analysis showed the employment and unemployment of the workers, and whether or not the workers were entitled to insurance. Lists have been made out for each and every shop from which complete reports were received. After the lists had been made out and the amount to which each of the workers was entitled was determined, checks were prepared and arranged by district and date of payment. The workers were notified through the Union press and were asked to assemble on the specified dates, so that the representatives of the Unemployment Insurance Fund would find them in their shops and make the payments to all those that are entitled to insurance.

The lists published in the Union press consisted not only of shops where payments were to be made, but also where information was to be obtained from some of the workers. As has been explained in some of the previous announcements, in order to make payments of insurance, the office must have the local ledger number of each and every worker. It is only by knowing the local ledger number of the worker, that his employment and unemployment can be determined. As there were a large number of workers whose local and ledger numbers were lacking, the paymasters were instructed to obtain this information from them. As soon as this information had been obtained, the office notified the workers by mail to come to the office for their checks, if they were entitled to insurance.

Payments of insurance, therefore, were made in the shops and in the office of the Fund. Whenever a worker for whom a check was brought to his shop was absent, a card was left for him, asking him to come to the office for his check. Of course, not all the shops in the industry were visited during the first two weeks of payment. There are shops which are not entitled to any insurance because they did not have much unemployment. Also, there are shops that have not sent in all their reports for the past season. The reports are coming in gradually, and the workers of those shops that have not been listed in the Union press, are notified through letters to their shop chairmen when the payments of insurance will be made to them.

It is apparent that this method of payment is much more agreeable to the workers than the method used last season. A check is delivered to them without their having to come to the office for it, with the exception, of course, of those of the workers who are not found in the shops when payments were made, or whose local ledger numbers were lacking.

The reports of the paymasters sent out by the Unemployment Insurance Fund, also seem to dictate a great deal more satisfaction on the part of the workers with this method of payments. However, it would seem that a large number of workers who received no insurance, or who did not receive the maximum amount of insurance have expressed their dissatisfaction with the work of the Fund. This dissatisfaction is probably due to the wrong idea which some of the workers have of the purposes of the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Consciously or sub-consciously, the workers who did not get any insurance, or who did not get the maximum of insurance regard the Unemployment Insurance Fund as a sort of an investment corporation, where for the payment of \$4.00 during the past season, one may expect to receive in return \$40.00, whether he is employed or not. It is evident that the Unemployment Insurance Fund, which collects payments from each and every worker in the industry cannot pay out five or ten times as much as it collects to the same workers. True, in addition to the payments that the workers make, the Fund collects twice or three times as much from the employers, but even this amount is not sufficient for making payments to all the workers in the industry, whether employed or not. During the past season, which consisted only of four months, the Fund has collected from both the employers and the workers, somewhat less than \$15.00 for each worker. It is clear that having collected less than \$15.00, the fund can not pay out \$40.00 to each and every worker in the industry.

Unemployment Insurance is based on an entirely different principle. The worker that contributes to the Fund is not making a direct investment, on which he is to receive a large return, but is paying a sort of premium on employment. These premiums make up the Fund out of which payments are made to those of the workers who are unemployed. Unemployment Insurance is based on the idea, therefore, that workers who are fortunate enough to have more employment, pay more, and those that are unfortunate to have less employment, pay less to the Fund. Conversely, the workers that pay more get less insurance, or no insurance at all, and those that contribute less get the most insurance. In other words, the workers that are employed are supporting those of the workers that are unemployed. This is insurance. You pay for being employed and you receive insurance for be-

What Do You Know About Your Teeth?

The other day a patient came to the Union Health Center to be examined by the doctor. He complained of indigestion, of nervousness, of heart trouble. In fact he seemed to be a physical wreck. After a careful examination the physician found that though there was nothing organically wrong with him, his entire physical system was below par.

What could be the matter with the patient? One glance in his mouth told the story. His teeth were filled with cavities and there were very evident infections of the roots of the teeth. These infected tooth sockets

were undoubtedly causing all of the trouble for the patient. The man suffered for months when a visit to the dentist would have helped him solve his problems.

The Dental Clinic of the Union Health Center, 222 Fourth Avenue, corner 13th Street, is equipped to take care of just such emergencies as these. Every worker should know just what the condition of his teeth is and realize that all sorts of diseases are possible from the pus infection of one tooth. Visit your Dental Clinic now at the beginning of the year 1926 and avoid later complications.

Designers Elect Officers This Saturday

(Continued from Page 1)
Interests of every designer working in the trade, it is essential that you elect the most capable and fitted to our ranks to the administration for the ensuing year. The larger the number of members participating in our elections, the more power will the administration have in carrying out the resolutions which have been adopted at the last convention of the International for the interests of the

designers. Briefly, the more votes cast, the easier it will be for the new officers to work, as they will be responsible to a representative number of the membership of the designers' local.

"Remember, you cannot afford to miss these elections. Come early and cast your vote for your own benefit, as well as that of the entire organization. Also remember to bring your union book with you."

List of Ineligible Shops

(Continued from Page 1)

Joe. H. Cohen, 208 West 24th St.
Culbert Clark, 201 West 24th St.
J. Cooper, 1213 Broadway
Cottler & Reno, 200 Nassau St., Newark, N. J.
J. P. Adams, 100 West 24th St.
D. J. Schmitt, 28 East 22nd St.
Hogant & Howe, 28 West 27th St.
H. Brown, 29 West 24th St.
I. & E. Edler, 176 East 2nd St.
J. J. Gorman, 28 East 22nd St.
Floyd & Franker, 279 West 24th St.
Blancher Clark & Son, 201 West 22nd St.
Parker & Blythe, 6 West 24th St.
Fred & Zucker, 244 West 24th St.
Gould & Green, 100 West 24th St.
Joseph Guttinger, 112 West 24th St.
Blancher Clark & Son, 201 West 22nd St.
Harris Bros. & Mann, 142 West 24th St.
J. Hoff & Son, 200 West 24th St.
Edison Cook & Sull, 210 West 24th St.
Kane & Kane, 200 West 24th St.
Kamowitz & Kronin, 41 West 25th St.
Karnes & Karnes, 114 West 24th St.
Kaufman & Kaufman, 121 West 24th St.
R. Knoblich, 29 West 17th St.
K. Kostanza, 129 West 18th St.
Leffman & Horwitz, 233 Seventh Ave.
Leventhal & Horwitz, 201 West 24th St.
Levy & Lipstadt, 100 West 24th St.
J. J. Ludwig, 270 West 24th St.
Mahamad & Feinbaum, 122 Seventh Ave.
Markwell Cook, 24 East 17th St.

Mattner & Chan, 200 West 24th St.
Miller & Greenberg, 29 West 24th St.
Model Cook, 301 West 24th St.
M. W. Nadel, 26 East 9th St.
S. Nigro, 128 West 17th St.
Newman & Schmitt, 101 West 21st St.
Newman & Edkowitz, 21 West 24th St.
Charles Pace & Bros., 2149 Third St.
J. J. Pelloni, 200 Evergreen Ave., Jillyn.
Radman C. & J. J. Radman.
Rosenberg & Lasky, 86 Broadway, Bklyn.
Rosenberg & Lasky, 86 Broadway, Bklyn.
L. & N. Raub, 220 West 24th St.
Roberts, Cook, 29 East 27th St.
Rosenberg & Lasky, 86 Broadway, Bklyn.
Rosenberg & Lasky, 86 Broadway, Bklyn.
Royal Clark & Son, 21 West 25th St.
Schlager & Schneider, 21 West 24th St.
Schlager & Schneider, 113 West 24th St.
Seligman & Katz, 144 West 27th St.
Seligman & Katz, 144 West 27th St.
Skilling & Elshen, 122 West 25th St.
Singer Clothing, 148 West 21st St.
Sommer Clark & Sull, 210 West 24th St.
Spery Clothing, 148 West 21st St.
Spirsky & O'Brien, 215 West 24th St.
H. Taylor, 21 West 24th St.
Vogel-Harmon, 104 West 27th St.
Weinstein Sorkin & Co., 120 West 22nd St.
Walt Madsen Clark, 124 East 9th St.
Wernick & Levine, 28 East 16th St.
Wolkowitz & Rosenberg, 100 West 24th St.
W. L. G. Mfg. Tr. Bldg., 11 West 27th St.
Zalberg & Le. Kaufman, 112 W. 27th St.

ing unemployed. Workers must understand this and not expect any insurance even if they had continuous employment.

In many respects, the principle of Unemployment Insurance is the same as the principle of any other form of insurance. A man who has insured his house or furniture against fire, cannot expect any insurance if no fire takes place. A man who carries a straight life insurance policy, cannot expect any insurance while alive. Similarly, no worker can expect unemployment insurance if he was not unemployed, or had very little unemployment.

The Unemployment Insurance Fund was created for the purpose of helping the unemployed workers. For this purpose the workers who are employed contribute one per cent. Of their wages, and the employers two and three per cent, to the Unemployment Insurance Fund. As far as the work-

ers are concerned, Unemployment Insurance is a co-operative undertaking for the benefit of all the workers of the industry, through payments of insurance to those of the workers who suffer from unemployment. The Unemployment Insurance Fund, therefore, must not be regarded as an investment corporation, and the workers who receive no unemployment insurance must realize that they did not receive any insurance because they did not lose sufficient time to make them eligible. The Unemployment Insurance Fund pays insurance only to workers who were unemployed more than seven weeks during the past season. The office of the Fund, insofar as it has the complete reports of the shops, is in a position to determine who of the workers is entitled to insurance, and if entitled, to what amount. It is on this basis that payments are being made.

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 2145

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

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

Vol. VIII, No. 3.

Friday, January 15, 1926.

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under No. 2411. It is on this basis that payments are being made.

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JUSTICE

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Vol. VIII, No. 3. Friday, January 15, 1936

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 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 1102, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1936.

EDITORIALS

NEW YORK CLOAKMAKERS MOBILIZE

Last Tuesday, the chairmen in the cloak and dress shops of New York City had a great meeting in Webster Hall. This meeting will long be remembered among the cloakmakers and dressmakers of New York as an epoch-making gathering of their representatives and as the beginning of a new period in the life of their Union.

The chairmen assembled in Webster Hall to take stock of the conditions in the shops where they and their fellow workers toil for a living, to make an inventory of the hard, every-day realities that face them in the trade, and to take their own counsel, and the counsel of their leaders, concerning the immediate measures to be undertaken in order to lift the cloak and dress trades of New York, principally the cloak trade, from the deep morass of disorganization and irresponsibility in which it is sunk today.

Primarily it was a meeting to mobilize the strength and resources of the cloakmakers' organization of New York for the big events that are already beginning to cast their shadow upon the horizon of our Union, the coming developments in the industry and the fast approaching determination of the issues that are still the subject of negotiations between the organized cloakmakers and the employers. The meeting soberly analyzed the economic and industrial facts in the trade and the shops, listened with rapt attention to the speakers' reports on the prospects of the recommendations from the Governor's Commission, and unanimously decided to begin without a day's delay a preparedness drive in all the shops that would place every worker employed in the trade in the best strategic position to resist and beat back every possible move and attack that might be directed against them from the camp of those who are directly responsible for the present disorganized and dismembered state of their trade.

Above all it was a great revival meeting in the truest trade-union sense of the word. Without exception, the meeting voiced a plea for the return of the old fighting spirit that in former years made the cloakmakers' organization invincible and a bulwark of insuperable strength for their members. It rang out a demand in a voice that will be heard in every shop where cloak and dressmakers are working for a living, for a better and a stronger union, for a new spirit and a new deal that will make impossible violations of union rules and standards in the shops, and that will make every union member a willing and a zealous fighter for the organization they and their predecessors have helped so loyally to build.

Elsewhere in this issue the reader will find, in a statement issued by the General Executive Board, a ringing appeal for a mobilization movement in the cloakmakers' ranks of New York and an outline of the immediate practical steps to guide this movement. Last Tuesday's meeting, in response to the warm appeal of the General Executive Board, gave it its wholehearted support and pledged undivided loyalty in pursuing the plan and program for the rehabilitation of the cloakmakers' organization in New York. The statement of the General Executive Board sounded a keynote which found its echo at the meeting last Tuesday, that is concretely expressed in the following extract:

"A thoroughgoing and rigid inspection of all the shops in the cloak and dress industry of New York where work conditions have become deteriorated should be immediately undertaken by the New York Joint Board and its whole staff with the purpose in view of re-establishing labor standards in them and to make the employers comply with existing agreements in the industry. Proper and diligent care should be taken by the administrators of the Joint Board and the officers of the individual locals composing it that the earnings of the workers in the shops should be brought back to normal standards and that no violations be tolerated in the future.

The General Executive Board will help the Joint Board and its locals in this enormously important work whenever called upon in the course of this campaign. This work of mobilization, of lifting the morale of our workers, of making them more confident of themselves and reviving their old-time spirit of love for their organization, must go on hand in hand with the immediate gradual improvement of their condition in the shops. This work must not be

left for a distant future. Our workers who are suffering in silence in the shops must be given immediate relief, and the drive for the strict enforcement of work conditions throughout the industry must begin at once and be kept up without halt. Such a campaign, which is both a propaganda drive and a constructive move for the improvement of the general situation in the shops, is bound to produce the double effect towards which we are striving. It will give us a better union and it will at the same time improve the conditions of the workers and once more demonstrate to them that there is no room for hopelessness and apathy in our ranks."

Last Tuesday's meeting is the first big gun fired in this momentous mobilization drive of the New York cloakmakers. Others will follow in the near future, as the campaign develops and assumes breadth and depth all along our industrial line. From today on the slogan among the New York cloakmakers is—greater preparedness for greater service.

THE ORGANIZATION DRIVE IN THE NEW YORK DRESS INDUSTRY

The New York Joint Board has completed preparations for a far-flung organizing campaign among the unorganized dressmakers of New York City. This plan is the most ambitious in scope ever undertaken by the New York organization and is anticipated to involve hundreds of shops and thousands of workers. Before it comes to an end, the New York Joint Board expects to get in direct contact with every non-union dress shop in the city, and with many union shops where conditions of work have suffered material setbacks, owing either to failure of the employers to live up to the union agreement, or to the neglect of the workers themselves to protect their own interests.

This forthcoming drive in the dress trade is a huge undertaking. Those who know the dress industry today, are familiar with its phenomenal development in recent years. Not only has it all but pushed out the manufacture of wools in the garment market, but it has practically done away with the making of suits, and close observers of the women's wear industry maintain that it is even making serious inroads in the production of coats of the lighter grades. It is today an industry employing nearly thirty-five thousand workers in the New York market alone and its ramifications appear to be unlimited.

The Union has two excellent agreements with the employers in the New York dress trade, which, if lived up to, would serve to make work conditions in the unionized dress shops uniform, stable and would offer the dressmakers the means for making a decent living. Unfortunately, these agreements are in a number of shops only paper contracts, and in the last year, failing to obtain the required cooperation and help from the workers themselves, the Union was not in a position to make a real job in enforcing these agreements, and work standards, as a whole, have therefore been just as unsatisfactory in the union shops as they have been in the non-union establishments.

This, however, is only part of the picture. The dress industry suffers today from the same uncontrolled and chaotic jobber-manufacturer system that has afflicted the cloak industry in most markets and has split up the larger shops in the trade into small bits and introduced cut-throat competition between contractor and contractor and concurrently between worker and worker. And as the dress trade grows in volume and importance, its evils multiply and the opportunities of the dressmakers to make a secure living in the shops grow correspondingly smaller.

The Union is fully aware of the complexity of the problem which confronts it in the New York dress trade. The Union realizes that it must make a great effort to organize the hundreds of unorganized dress shops in New York, to make the dress industry a unionized industry in the full sense of the word, to bring about a uniformity of work hours and earnings in all the shops, and, what is equally important, to make the employers live up strictly to the letter and spirit of their agreements. The Union is also aware of the fact that in the non-union shops in the dress trade of New York there is an element of workers that is not so easily organizable as the element of workers it used to appeal to in former organizing drives. The Joint Board and its organizing force will therefore have to make an extraordinary effort, a truly heroic campaign sparing no energy and leaving no legitimate method of approach unused until its final goal is accomplished and the dress makers of New York are united in one great union.

To win this fight and to make it a glorious success will require, however, more than the efforts of the organizing staff of the Joint Board. Every dressmaker in the city should become a volunteer organizer and a tireless assistant in this organization movement. The great drive in the dress trade must become a part of the every day thoughts and concern of all the workers in our New York trades, dressmakers and cloakmakers as well, wherever and whenever they can put their shoulders to the wheel,—it must become the slogan and the rallying cry throughout the garment-making districts, and wherever our workers gather and assemble,

On with the drive! The time for action has arrived. We have a huge task before us, but its promise of reward is great enough to warm the heart of every true union man and woman, of every person in our midst imbued with the true fighting, proletarian spirit.

A Statement by the General Executive Board, I. L. G. W. U.

January 11, 1926.

The first quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board having just concluded its session, we deem it a duty toward our membership to make the following summary of the work planned and decisions reached by this Board on the many pressing problems and burning questions confronting the workers in our trades.

The outstanding subject of discussion at our meeting was the state of affairs in our leading market and its two chief trade branches—the cloak and suit industry, and the dress industry of New York City. The discussion of the underlying causes which have brought about the present deplorable condition in these trades, particularly the cloak trade, consumed long hours at this meeting, and our best thoughts and keenest deliberation were given over to the seeking of the best ways and means of how to remove or ameliorate such evils as have produced the chaos, the disorder and the lack of responsibility in the New York shops.

It is not an entirely new subject, and our recent convention devoted several sessions to the discussion of this paramount problem that is pressing hard for solution. In brief, as far as the cloak industry is concerned, it is a two-fold problem. The first part of our task involves the question of revitalizing the membership of our cloakmakers' locals in New York City, of infusing new life, new hope and new confidence in themselves and their Union. We have a great organization, numerically speaking, in New York City, with tens of thousands of members belonging to a number of locals affiliated with the New York Joint Board. It is in our regret that in the last year or so the spirit of true and aggressive trade-unionism has been largely lacking among our members, and that they have become to a large extent indifferent to their organization, and that is generally termed as the fighting morale of our workers has been considerably lowered.

Minful of this condition, which is felt in the New York Joint Board and in the individual locals composing it, the General Executive Board has decided unanimously to sound a slogan of mobilization, to issue a call to arms, to all our workers in the cloak shops of New York City. We call upon them to shake off the soul-destroying apathy that has been responsible for the lack of interest and lack of cooperation on their part and which today menaces our Union as perhaps nothing has threatened it in the past.

It is of paramount importance at this moment to get together our members in the cloak locals of New York, in shop, group and district meetings, to talk over conditions in our shops, in our trade, in our Union, and not only to talk to them, but to make them talk to us heart to heart, on all and every subject that is affecting them as workers in the shop, as members of the union, and as cloakmakers. Industrial and shop grievances of all kinds have accumulated in the cloak shops and these grievances have led in a number of cases to violations by the workers of trade union rules and standards under the stress of economic necessity. These grievances and these violations must be discussed frankly and without reservation, not in a spirit of punishment, not with the sole object of disciplining the members guilty of neglect of union rules, but primarily with the object of eradication of the causes which compel them to work under such standard conditions and in order that the Union administration might be able by a joint effort to do away with the grievances that produce this undesirable atmosphere in the New York cloak shops.

A thoroughgoing and rigid inspection of all the shops in the cloak and dress industry of New York where work conditions have become deteriorated should be immediately undertaken by the New York Joint Board and its whole staff with the purpose in view of re-establishing labor standards in them and to make the employers comply with existing agreements in the industry. Proper and diligent care should be taken by the administrators of the Joint Board and the officers of the individual locals composing it that the earnings of the workers in the shops should be brought back to normal standards and that no violations be tolerated in the future.

The General Executive Board will help the Joint Board and its locals in this enormously important work whenever called upon in the course of this campaign. This work of mobilization, of lifting the morale of our workers, of making them more confident of themselves and reviving their old-time spirit of love for their organization, must go on hand in hand with the immediate gradual improvement of their condition in the shops. This work must not be left for a distant future. Our workers who are suffering in silence in the shops must be given immediate relief, and the drive for the strict enforcement of work conditions throughout the industry must begin at once and be kept up without halting. Such a campaign, which is both a propaganda drive and a constructive move for the improvement of the general situation in the shops, is bound to produce the double effect towards which we are striving. It will give us a better union and it will at the same time improve the conditions of the workers and once more demonstrate to them that there is no room for hopelessness and apathy in our ranks.

The second part of our cloak problem in New York City is the achievement of the group of demands at present pending in its final stage before the Governor's Commission. The General Executive Board has concluded that we must begin making serious preparation for the outcome of these negotiations. It has decided that the Union forward to the Commission a restatement of our original demands. Such a restatement will serve a double purpose. It will again place our demands before the employers and the general public in an amplified way and will bring out clearly the entire background on which they are based and the soundness of the industrial remedies which we are proposing, and it will likewise serve as a means of drawing the attention of our members to the big issues involved in these demands which they might be called upon to defend in the early future.

The other very important problem in New York City which occupied the attention of the General Executive Board was the organization of the non-union portion of the dress industry. The Joint Board of New York has now perfected a plan of drives which will, when carried out, involve every non-union shop in the dress trade of New York, and which, after it is successfully completed, will place this industry on a uniform union work basis. The conduct of such an organization drive in the dress trade of New York naturally involves the out-of-town department of the International which has supervision of the numerous shops in the smaller towns surrounding New York City. This activity has for the last year been covered wholly from the treasury of the International, and in order to meet it adequately, the General Executive Board decided to raise a special fund for this out-of-town work from the \$2.50 assessment

which was levied on the membership of the I. L. G. W. U. in 1925. The organizing of the dress industry of New York on a hundred per cent basis, it must be remembered, is not a matter of interest to the New York dressmakers only. The New York dress industry is one of our key industries and its work standards have a profound effect upon work conditions in the dress shops all over the country.

Among the other activities pending before us in New York City, the General Executive Board went into the situation of the District Council of the Miscellaneous Trades, the causes of its present weakness and the prospects for strengthening it. The General Executive Board is convinced that, while there may be some opposition among the component locals of the Council to their further affiliation with it, the existence of this Council is justified by sound economic and industrial reasons. It is therefore of the opinion that the District Council should be maintained and that its affiliated locals be called upon to give it greater support than in the past, leaving to President Sigman the discretionary power to make the Council a stronger and more influential organization among the miscellaneous locals in New York City in the future.

The General Executive Board also sanctioned at this meeting the calling of a strike in the tucking, hemstitching and pleating trade in New York, a move which has become a necessity due to the breakdown of union conditions in most of the shops in the above-mentioned trades caused by breach of faith on the part of the employers and their failure to live up to the terms of union agreements.

The General Executive Board also decided to give all possible aid to the present movement among the designers in the women's wear industry of New York, and to instruct the New York Joint Board to organize all the workers in this craft and to safeguard their work conditions in the cloak and dress industry in the future.

The General Executive Board also carefully considered the conditions of our organization in every district and market outside of New York. In Boston there are agreements to be renewed shortly in the cloak and dress trades, and these will involve negotiations and perhaps some strikes. In Chicago, the agreements with the union dress manufacturers are to be renewed in February, and it will be recalled that, in view of the special conditions in that city, the conclusion of these agreements is likely to meet with hard opposition from that compact group of organized anti-union employers, who might try, as they did last year, to intimidate all other manufacturers into opposing the union. The General Executive Board decided to proceed immediately to carry through these agreement renewals in Boston and Chicago, and also to continue doing extensive organizing work in the Chicago market regardless of the bitter opposition offered by the union-baiters.

The General Executive Board decided to appeal to a higher court against the fines and jail sentences imposed upon the 93 members of our Chicago organization. These fines amounting to over \$17,000 and jail sentences ranging from five to thirty days, are the outgrowth of the so-called contempt of court proceeding started against these workers for their activity in the Chicago dress strike of 1924. The International Union will not rest content until these cruel fines and jail sentences are rescinded, and the right of our members to peaceful picketing is firmly established.

The General Executive Board decided to give the Philadelphia dressmakers, who are at present engaged in a movement to organize the non-union dress shops of their city, its full support. The big and growing Philadelphia dress trade, it is recognized, must be made a unionized trade, not merely for the sake of the Philadelphia dressmakers only, but for the very obvious reason that the presence of many non-union shops so close to New York City is bound to have a bad influence on conditions in the great New York dress market.

The General Executive Board similarly authorized the President of the International to take the lead in improving the condition of our local unions in Toronto and Montreal, to visit these cities, to meet with their active workers and to take whatever steps might be necessary to put them in better fighting shape and to strengthen their hands in dealing with local employers. President Sigman was also authorized by the Board to visit Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston to aid the local organizations to carry on the work outlined above in the near future.

The Board also adopted, for the first time in the history of the Union, a budget system for all the departments of the International Union, based upon the expenditures for the last two years, with some allowance for possible deviations during the ensuing year.

Such in brief is the outline of the work crowded in the course of our first meeting after the Philadelphia convention. We are in a period of reconstruction today and our eyes are turned not in the direction of the past, but toward the future. Our problems are infinitely difficult and we are beset with obstacles and hindrances on all sides. This we must recognize, but we at last have the right to confidently assert that we have rediscovered our strength and our hope that no matter how great and complicated the task before us, we shall, with the loyal and wholehearted support of our workers, regain for them the guarantees of the valuable improvements already achieved and win better and more secure standards of livelihood in all the trades and all the markets in the country.

Child Labor Day

The 20th annual Child Labor Day will be observed this year throughout the country in the synagogues on Saturday, January 23rd, in the churches on Sunday, January 24th, and in the schools on Monday, January 25th. It will be the occasion for public-spirited citizens to call to the attention of their neighbors the facts that:

1. The problem of child labor is not yet solved;
 2. It is up to the states to solve it.
- Child Labor Day this year offers an opportunity for public discussion of the minimum standards of protection which should be accorded to working children by all of the states. In this connection the National Child Labor Committee has just issued a statement of what it holds to be reasonable minimum standards, which should be adopted and adequately enforced by all of the states. These standards include the prohibition of: (1) child labor for children under fourteen; (2) night work for those under sixteen; (3) a working day of more than 8 hours for children under sixteen; and (4) employment in physically and morally dangerous occupations for those under eighteen years of age.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Workers' Education for Workers' Children

By FANNIA M. COHN

In a country where universal education exists, it is natural that workers' education, when it first came, should confine its activities to adults. It is the workers who need more knowledge of the economic and social conditions surrounding them; a wider understanding of the labor movement, its aims, principles and problems, and of the industry in which they are engaged, as well as further training to develop character and personality. But the American labor movement adopted workers' education as an integral part of its activities, not only to give the workers greater usefulness for the labor movement, but also to enable them better to change existing social and economic conditions, so that our world may be a happier place for all to live in.

It was thus inevitable that in the development of the workers' education movement, the children should be next included. They had to be embraced by its educational scheme, once helping the workers in their effort to rebuild the world on a juster basis was recognized as the objective of the movement. A group of men and women, representatives of the labor movement and educators consequently joined together in 1924 to form the Pioneer Youth of America.

Its founders wanted the movement to offer the children of the workers an opportunity to comprehend the aspirations of trade unionism. The executive board of Pioneer Youth expressed this hope in the statement of their aims:

"In a world of plenty there is no excuse for social ills such as poverty, child labor, etc., which afflict and ravage mankind. Yet our children are in no way prepared to help in adult life to eradicate these conditions. They are either kept in ignorance of these evils and the social-economic laws which govern them, or are taught to accept them as a permanent phase of life. Personal pecuniary success and charity to the 'unfortunate' is urged as the way out.

"We believe that the application of scientific principles to social and economic and political problems will help eradicate most of the evils and will make possible social progress as remarkable as that which men have made mechanically. We believe, further, that education inspired by a social conscience will help bring about a happier, more equitable and peaceful society.

"We, therefore, propose to create an organization for our children and youth that will afford them an opportunity through free club and recreational activities, for self-development and the gaining of knowledge under wholesome influences; that will liberate their minds from dogma and fear, develop their critical and creative faculties, and give them a thorough knowledge of conditions of life.

"We hope through our efforts to help our children grow into men and women with a capacity for creative thinking and a readiness to give of their energies for the betterment of society as a whole."

It has been a sorrow to many an ardent trade unionist to see his children, brought up under influences alien to the labor movement, and grown, devoted to money-making and

self-advancement, rather than to helping to eradicate the evils in our social system. The founders of the movement hoped that it, by offering influences friendly to the labor movement could bring more children to an understanding of and sympathy with the ideals of their parents, who fought for the organization of the American trade union movement.

In addition, they considered present-day educational methods inadequate for the development of well-rounded individuals. The training given in the public schools tends to make the children passive, uncritical conformists, uncreative plodders. They hoped, through the Pioneer Youth movement, to help their children to become critical, independent, creative.

Of course, the Pioneer Youth movement had no intention of burdening the children with dogma. While it aimed to give the children a better comprehension of the labor movement and to prepare them to take their place as workers for a change in our social structure, it was always cautious not to pour propaganda into their youthful minds. It distinctly aimed to keep the children open-minded and critical, rather than clogged with ready-made social philosophies. But realizing that the influences surrounding children help to form their adult points of view and social ideals, besides moulding their characters and developing their personalities, they wished these influences to be socially advanced.

The movement, planned for after-school hours, had, of course, to be largely recreational.

Leadership Training

It is a delicate task to lead the minds of children to a philosophy. The founders of Pioneer Youth were well aware of their great responsibilities. They realized that the most important factor in the success of their work was the group of men and women who would lead the children. They hoped that these persons would themselves have a social philosophy, an understanding of social, economic and labor conditions and with the problems with which the labor movement is confronted, so that they might guide the minds of the children in the proper direction, without dogma.

But to secure such persons was no easy. Most of those who can direct children in some recreation field are familiar with it alone. To secure the well-rounded leaders who were absolutely essential to the success of the movement, it was found necessary to establish a training school for leaders of Pioneer Youth with a qualified professional person as director. The training course offered men and women dissatisfied with old methods of leading children's groups, the opportunity to develop a new approach. The response to the call for leaders was gratifying. A large number of young men and young women, many with experience in leading boys' and girls' groups, all well informed on the labor movement and social questions, sympathetically disposed towards the aims of the workers, and possessed of the experimental attitude toward life, offered their services to the Pioneer Youth movement.

(To be continued)

Weekly Educational Calendar

LOCAL 9 BUILDING, 67 LEXINGTON AVENUE

Saturday, January 16

1 P. M. Max Levine—Economics of the Ladies Garment Industry.

LOCAL 2 CLUB ROOMS

1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx

Sunday, January 17

10:20 A. M. Max Levine—Economics of the Ladies' Garment Industry

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street, Room 530

Saturday, January 16

1:30 P. M. B. J. R. Stolper—A Social Study of English Literature.

H. G. Wells

2:30 P. M. Old Age Pensions—Dr. Sylvia Kopold.

Sunday, January 17

11 A. M. A. J. Mueste—History and the Workers

Rome's Bankers, Rome's Proletarians, Rome's Fall.

I. L. G. W. U. BUILDING, 3 WEST 16TH STREET

Wednesday, January 20

6:30 P. M. Alexander Pichavider—Social Psychology.

This course will consist of ten lessons and will be continued on Wednesday evenings.

UNITY CENTERS

English classes for beginners, intermediate and advanced students, have been organized for our members in the following Public Schools:

P. S. 25 225 E. 5th St., Manhattan.

P. S. 171 162rd St., between Madison and Fifth Ave.

P. S. 43 Brown Place and 125th St., Bronx.

P. S. 61 Crotona Park E. and Charlotte St., Bronx.

P. S. 150 Christopher Ave. and Sackman St., Brooklyn.

Outstanding Lectures and Courses

"OLD AGE PENSIONS AND ITS EFFECT ON THE LABOR MOVEMENT"

Lecture to be given by Dr. Sylvia Kopold in our Workers' University, Saturday, Jan. 16, 2:30 P. M.

This lecture was announced for last Saturday, but due to unforeseen reasons it had to be postponed until this Saturday, January 16. It will be given in Washington Irving High School, Room 530 at 2:30 P. M.

The lecture will be devoted to a discussion of the whole problem of Old Age Pensions, and the various attempts made to solve it, with special consideration to the part unions should play in this movement.

What can we do for the old worker? What can we do to restore to age something of the mellowness and veneration which it receives in other forms of society? Employers more and more are making pension plans a part of their welfare work.

The danger in this, of course, lies, from the union point of view, in its power to wean the worker from his own group and to attach his loyalties and timidity to the employer.

Government has taken a hand in the problem. Old age pension laws have been passed in four states and similar measures are pending in eleven more. Such laws, of course are an established part of the social insurance system in all Europe.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR HARLEM

Our Educational Department is planning a course in Yiddish for our members who reside in Harlem. We are interested to know what evening during the week is most convenient for them to attend this course, or whether it would be better to have it on Sunday morning. Opinions from our mem-

bers will be most welcome to the Educational Department, 3 West 16th St.

B. J. R. STOLPER ON ENGLISH LITERATURE

Mr. B. J. R. Stolper, will give the second lecture of his course in English Literature, this Saturday, January 16, at 1:30 P. M., in Room 530 of Washington Irving High School. His topic will be H. G. Wells.

At 2:30 P. M. in the same par. Dr. Sylvia Kopold will discuss "Old Age Pensions and Their Effect on the Labor Movement."

Sunday morning, January 17, at 11:00 o'clock, A. J. Mueste will continue his course on "History and the Workers." The subject for discussion will be "Rome's Bankers, Rome's Proletarians, Rome's Fall."

Admission to the classes is free to I. L. G. W. U. members.

COURSES IN LOCAL 2 CLUB ROOMS BRONX AND LOCAL 9 HEADQUARTERS

Max Levine is giving a course on "The Economics of the Ladies' Garment Industry" specially prepared for our members. The classes meet every Sunday morning at 10:20 in the Club Rooms of Local 2, 1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx.

The same course is given by Mr. Levine on Saturday afternoons at 1:30 in the headquarters of Local 9, 67 Lexington Avenue.

In this course our members will be given an analysis of our industry, its place in the economic life of America, its problems and suggested solutions. The course is given in Yiddish and is most interesting and instructive.

Courses have been arranged by the Educational Department of our International and will be continued weekly. Admission free to members of the I. L. G. W. U.

Private Mine Ownership Won't Work

By NORMAN THOMAS

This utter failure of social inventiveness is nowhere more apparent than in our treatment of the coal chaos out of which so much suffering arises for workers and consumers alike. It is generally assumed, even by liberals who are no lovers of the coal barons and by many labor leaders themselves, that nationalization and public control of the mines is impossible. In part this conviction is the result of deliberate propaganda by great interests, which propaganda conceals and misrepresents the many successes of public ownership. In part it is born of a justifiable fear of the kind of nationalization we would get under either of the two old political parties. We look at the unsatisfactory machinery of politics and bureaucracy and instead of saying: "How can we improve this machinery?" we say: "Oh, it won't work," and let it go at that.

Now the demonstrated fact is that private ownership won't work. It could conceivably be improved in the case of the coal mine. But it is, in the nature of things, impossible to treat a great natural resource which no man made as private property, operated for profit, either under a competitive or monopolistic system, and get results satisfactory to consumers or workers. The private owners are bound to think first of their own profit. They cannot plan properly for the public good. They are bound to divert as large a sum as possible to their own pockets at the cost of low wages of the producers or high prices to consumers, or both. There is no getting around this logic which is abundantly supported by the history of railroad and coal mining, and the like.

On the other hand, public ownership is free to plan for the public good and can eliminate the element of private profit, thereby creating an opportunity better to reward the workers at a lower price to the consumers. What hinders us is bad social machinery. So long as the workers leave the government in control of big business with corporation lawyers on the judges' bench, a lot of political hacks in Congress, trust magnate Mellon in the Treasury Department, and Wall Street's boy, Cal, in the White House, we can be reasonably sure that if by some miracle we should get nationalization of coal mines, it would be deliberately sabotaged in the interest of private ownership. This is what the Shipping Board has done pretty consistently with government-owned ships. A strong labor party while still in the minority could put a check on this sort of business. Any adequate labor program of nationalization requires a labor party and, of course, strong labor unions. On any other terms labor may find the state a bad employer. But even under a labor government we should have to guard against bureaucracy and corruption. We should not want the coal business administered by a political appointee of the President, as the Post Office is administered today.

There are two real and legitimate interests in the coal industry: the interests of the workers with hand and brain who run the industry and the interests of the consumers—who are workers in other industries. At some points, under any system, these interests will be bound to clash. Coal workers will want more wages; other workers will want cheaper coal. That is life. It is not true that if the coal miners had sole control they would automatically protect the legitimate

interests of the consumers in an essential natural resource. Neither is it true that if the consumers had sole control they would automatically reject the legitimate interests of the workers. The problem then is to find a plan for control and the administration under which both the producers of coal and the consumers can be represented and when they work out their differences, which they will around a common table without the intervention of a lot of absentee owners and profit takers. The first step in solving this problem is for the nation, representing the consuming public, to take title to the coal mines without adding itself with the swollen valuation the present owners wish to force upon the country. Then we must work out a scheme of democratic control and administration representative of the real interests, without any soft herbs in it for "deserving" politicians and pottering bureaucrats. Here is a chance for the social inventor. Fortunately a number of individuals and committees are tackling this job. The miners' committee on nationalization made a beginning. President Lewis unfortunately stopped its work. It is high time that it should be resumed.

Mr. Mellon Plays Santa Claus

Mr. Mellon got his relief bill for worthy millionaires—and it is his philosophy to be a millionaire is to be worthy—through the House of Representatives. The House made some concessions to the smaller income taxpayers as part of the price of big favors to the rich. But it won't touch the sacred tariff which does so much for Mr. Mellon's aluminum trust and so much to the farmer's and worker's budget. We hope the Senate will be less disposed to play Santa Claus and committee men are tackling this job. They will back up Senator Cochrane's Committee with its amazing revelations of special favors in the enforcement of the tax law for the benefit of great corporations, some of Mr. Mellon's own included. If we were real optimists we might even hope to live to see Mr. Mellon removed, if necessary by impeachment, for turning the Treasury Department into an annex of Big Business.

As it is, we shall content ourselves with hoping that maybe the farmers and workers and professional men will wake up. They have been fooled by propaganda and doped by a few crumbs of prosperity while the business of delivering the country over to the very rich goes on apace.

Tariffs for Manufacturers, What for the Farmers?

The farmers, praise God, are stirring once more. President Coolidge's speech about the nice tariff didn't please them at all. They are saying, "Where do we come in? We pay taxes to the government and extra subsidies to manufacturers and merchants for everything we buy because of the tariff. The same tariff makes it harder for Europe to do business which would enable it to buy our wheat. The tariff on wheat does us no good because we are still an exporting nation for wheat and the price is fixed in Liverpool."

Well, where do the farmers come in? What's the answer? Under our present system it can come along one of two lines or possibly, temporarily, a combination of both: (1) A direct or indirect subsidy to the farmers similar to that given manufacturers by the high tariff rates. A tariff can-

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

НОВОЙ СЕЗОН ФАБРИКАНТОВ.

Последко июля наступил торг. Фабриканты по инициативе дамской дирекции решили объединиться в один сильный союз под названием "Национальная Ассоциация Торговцев Дамской Одеждой". Эта ассоциация стремится объединить всех производителей в производстве дамской одежды. Фабриканты в торговлю желают быстро мобилизовать свои силы для борьбы с конкуренцией своего швейного союза. Все бывшие председатели для заключения споров между фабрикантами "Протекция Ассоциация" в работе переходят в главную контору, во вновь организованную дамскую ассоциацию.

Вся работа как старой, так и новой ассоциации будет вестись под новым контролем нового правительства.

Такое движение в нашей промышленности не должно пройти незамеченным рабочими. Хотелось бы отметить, что в последнее время в торговле, в частности, в дамской одежде, замечены случаи солидарности в рядах рабочих. Хотелось бы отметить, что в последнее время в торговле, в частности, в дамской одежде, замечены случаи солидарности в рядах рабочих. Хотелось бы отметить, что в последнее время в торговле, в частности, в дамской одежде, замечены случаи солидарности в рядах рабочих.

На такое грубое вмешательство со стороны дамские рабочие отозвались своим классовым самозащитным, т. е. предположили ходит по улицам голыми, чем работать дамы на заводах. Итак, самоозащита рабочих с одной стороны, прекращение закупок сырья в магазине с другой, поставило задачу швейного союза в одно время, чтобы при первой возможности вывести рабочих с предприятий.

В РАБОЧЕМ СОЮЗЕ.

В настоящее время работа в магазине вновь оживилась, как и в магазинах, в Дюбуа Борд, так и в Генеральном Индивидуальном Комитете (Дженерал Индивидуал Борд). Только что закончили первую свою сессию Г. П. К. обсудили и вынесли много важных решений в связи с организационной работой в нашей индустрии, но только в Нью-Йорке, но в Бостоне, Филадельфии, Кливленде, Балтиморе, Чикаго и др. городах. При обсуждении всех вопросов присутствовал М. Зинкман, который и делался в вступительном слове в Амстердаме и Канаде, из чего Г. П. К. имеет возможность вынести определенное решение.

not give this to the farmers, but to the government corporation to market surplus product might. Frankly, we are suspicious of both the theory and practice of such a corporation, but if it must come as an emergency measure, we prefer the plan outlined in the old Sinclair-Norris bill to the McNary-Blair bill. Of that more later. (2) Shrug revision downward of our ridiculously high tariff on manufactured articles—a tariff which penalizes both farmers and workers as consumers far more than it adds them as producers. This measure is sound and practical, useful, whatever else may have to be tried as an emergency measure. But Coolidge, Mellon and Company, such as they dislike any approach toward subsidizing farmers, will probably come to that before they will touch the sacred Republican tariff.

можно о кредитиве необходимых мер. Работа в магазине вновь оживилась на весь фронт. Рабочие составили организацию бойкотировать фабрикантский отдел для того, чтобы отразить приближающийся враг.

Во вторник, 12-го января, состоялся большой митинг всех фабрикантских предстателей (индивидуальных), который прошел весьма успешно. Там Заключили договоры между индивидуальными рабочими и фабрикантами, в котором заключены взаимные условия с целью союза рабочих.

Менеджер Дэвид Борд тов. Гайман выразил желание выразить, в котором заключены торговля индустрии. Он также указал на то, что женщины должны работать вновь организованно и что рабочие должны заботиться о том, чтобы улучшить положение в индустрии.

Товарищ Эдвин Морис Губин и Антонини, а также др. стали поощрять индустрию, взаимных условий. Все заключили пакт на то, чтобы Дэвид Борд принял все меры для организации мастерских в связи с развитием в генеральной ассоциации, чтобы дать женщинам отпор силам, чем в 1910 году.

После обсуждения вопроса восторженно поддержаны решения делегатов, чтобы в ближайшем будущем создать рабочий совет в организованном фонде помощи на 20 долларов.

К ЧЛЕНАМ Р. П. ОТДЕЛА.

Индивидуальный Комитет Русско-Польского Отдела собирается во всем своем составе с целью рассмотреть программу работы в отношении мастеров. Этот проект есть желанием работать для большого числа нашей организации, выходящей за пределы конторы секретаря Отдела и делаются для работы в индивидуальном комитете. Каждый из членов Р. П. Отдела, работающих в какой-либо или же в индивидуальной мастерской, в которой работают женщины (штучники работа в т. д.) немедленно сообщают в контору своего отдела или же в ближайшую из контор женских. Заключив договор, и в организации, на этот Отдел все члены могут себе, но что Дэвид Борд для всех согласен секретарю Отдела Сиднею.

Товарищи, не забывайте на электронной день, а немедленно приступайте к работе и обращайтесь к секретарю Отдела.

О ПОЛУЧЕНИИ ПОСОБИЯ.

Что должны делать и куда должны обращаться русско-польские члены, не получившие пособия из безработного фонда:

- 1) Должны явиться за листом (Джастис) за списком мастеров, и если вы знаете мастеров поименно в листе, то вы должны быть в указательный лист в мастерской, а если вы знаете тех, кто не в указательном листе, то вы должны обратиться в контору фонда в указательный лист в листе.
- 2) Рабочие, которые зарегистрированы, получают пособия из фонда с указательным листом из конторы безработного фонда или же отдал.
- 3) Жалобы будут приниматься по крайней мере 25-го января в контору по выдаче пособия из безработного фонда, адрес конторы 122 West 18-ая улица, Нью-Йорк.

ВНИМАНИЮ ЧЛЕНОВ ОТДЕЛА.

В выходные 18-го января в 7 ч. 30 м. вечера в Парсонс Довн, 215 West 10-ая улица состоится общий массовый собрание Русско-Польского Отдела. На собрании будут представлять Отдел и другие важные вопросы. Присутствие всех членов крайне необходимо.

Секретарь А. Саулак.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The entire special meeting last Monday night, January 11th, was devoted to a report by Local 10's delegates to the eighteenth convention of the International and to discussion on the report. The discussion was participated in by quite a number of members. The lead was taken by Isidore Nagler, Chairman of the delegation, who made a detailed report in addition to giving his impressions of the convention.

Resolutions Many and Varied

The first part of Nagler's report dealt at length upon his impressions of the convention. At no time was an opposition to a biennial congress of the International as plainly marked as in the one just past. However, Nagler said, as the convention entered its third week following the seating of the full convention after the so-called "bolt", the convention did succeed in settling the important work of the union.

The most interesting discussion was centered about the policy with respect to negotiations with employers. This question was previously reported in these columns and it was stated that the policy of the International was finally adopted. Arbitration was not abandoned and is to be resorted to if and when conditions and circumstances demand it.

The chairman of Local 10's delegation said that never in his experience as a delegate to an International convention has he seen so large a number of resolutions introduced as at this last convention. These dealt with every conceivable subject.

Those which evoked the greatest amount of discussion touched upon the questions of affiliation with international organizations, representation at the conventions and joint boards, and upon the subject of negotiations, which has already been mentioned.

On the question of international affiliation the resolutions dealing with this matter were disposed of in accordance with the form of trade unionism upon which the American labor movement is based.

The system of representation at future conventions will be determined towards the end of the present year by the membership, when the various forms sought for by the resolutions will be submitted to a referendum.

The method of representation in the Joint Board was of a two-fold nature. One dealt with the system of representation for the New York Organization and another form adopted will apply to the out-of-town Joint Boards. Nagler said that the system proposed by the so-called "left" delegates aim practically at the abolition of the Joint Board.

The resolution introduced by the representatives of the three New York operators' locals would have meant, had it been adopted, the determination by these locals alone of all questions affecting the various crafts. However, the committee's proposition offered by Manager Dubinsky was adopted and means a gradual form of representation, giving every local union the right to have a say in matters affecting its membership.

Right to Choose Representatives Won
Two resolutions, Nagler said, were adopted by the members of Local 10, and which were the result of a resolution adopted by the chairman cutters and active members on November 9, 1925. These related to the minimum scales and the right of Local 10 to elect its own representatives.

On the question of the minimum the resolution was based on the fact

that in past years the cutters succeeded in securing for themselves minimum scales more or less compatible with living costs. There were no high, if not higher, than those of other crafts.

Lately, however, the minimums adopted for the cutters ranged lower than those secured for a few other crafts. The resolution which the cutters' delegation introduced stated in the preamble that a cutter's trade is one of skill and requires at least two years' training before he may term himself a mechanic. In addition to this there is no disputing the fact that the cutter is as much entitled to making a living as any other workers. The resolution dealing with this question was adopted and means that in future negotiations and when signing of agreements the union will have to recognize this fact and demand a corresponding minimum wage.

The matter of local elections was one that caused considerable difficulty on the point of Local 10's representation in the Joint Board. Even the head of the Joint Board admitted the need for competent cutters' representatives in the handling of complaints. And, Nagler said, not only should competent representatives be elected but they must also have the confidence of the members. Hence, no one but the members of Local 10 or the members of any other local should have the right to choose their own representatives.

In the conclusion of his report Nagler mentioned the fact that every one of the cutters' delegates was appointed to an important committee. In the election of officers of the International, Manager Dubinsky was re-elected vice-president and Nagler was elected as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor.

The chairman of the cutters' delegation said that no assessments were levied at this convention and the per capita was not increased. The only action taken, he said, on the question of assessments was the reaffirming of the two and a half dollar assessment levied by the G. E. B. in April 1925. His assessment, he said, is to be collected shortly in installments.

Sixteenth Annual Ball Huge Success

It was practically the unanimous opinion of everyone with whom the Arrangements Committee came in contact that the sixteenth annual ball, which took place last Saturday night, January 13th, in Hunts Point Palace, was a splendidly-attended affair and immensely successful in all ways.

At an hour considered early for such occasions, that is, ten o'clock, the spacious dancing hall was crowded to capacity. Unlike other affairs

DATE SET FOR INSURANCE COMPLAINTS

Since the payments have begun for this season of unemployment insurance in the cloak shops, a number of members have appeared in the office of Local 10 with regard to their not having received the proper payments of insurance.

Those complaints were not taken up during the past two or three weeks while payments were being made because the full force of the unemployment insurance office was needed for the dispensation of the insurance funds.

In order that the proper attention may be given to all complaints in this connection the week of January 25th has been set aside for the taking up of these complaints. Members desiring to make complaints should report on and after the twenty-fifth of January to the Office of the Unemployment Insurance Fund at 122 West 18th Street.

this last one was a sort of "get-together." No one who in any way differed with the officers or the administration stayed away. Keen joy was the key-note of the evening and it seemed from all indications, as expressed in the committee's greetings in the ball journal, that the occasion was one where the members of Local 10 gathered for the purpose of pledging cooperation and loyalty in the success of the union's undertaking. Among those of the committee active in seeing to it that the evening might be pleasing for everyone who attended it were Brothers David Fruhling, the chairman of the arrangements committee; Louis Forer, floor manager; George Simon, assistant floor manager; Samuel Perlmutter, chairman of the reception committee; Isidore Nagler, chairman of the floor committee and Albert Wright and Samuel Besser, of Local 10, led in the rendering of the music.

Among the officers of the International, in addition to the presence of all of the local officers, were President and Mrs. Morris Sigman, Secretary-Treasurer and Mrs. Abr. Baroff, Vice-Presidents Julius Friedman, Jacob Halperin and Julius Hochman. An unexpected visitor was Max Gorenstein, former International vice-president and manager of the Cloak Division of Local 10, whose home is in Los Angeles and who came to New York City as a delegate to the Social. set Verband.

Cutters Prepare for Dress Drive

In his report to the Executive Board, Manager Dubinsky reported that the Dress Department of the Joint Board is preparing for a drive against the open shops in the dress industry. In connection with the preparations the Joint Board has issued a call for the committees from the various locals to take an active part in this drive.

He asked the Executive Board members to constitute themselves a part of a committee of fifty or sixty which is to aid in the drive. Upon letters being sent out to this committee the members responded to a meeting of the Organization Committee of the Joint Board, which took place last

Saturday afternoon, January 9th in Manhattan Lyceum.

At this meeting gofers of the Joint Board and of local unions spoke on the importance of the drive and outlined the plan of action. The cutters are an important factor in all drives and especially in the present one. Manager Dubinsky is anxious to enlist their activity and for that reason called a meeting of this committee together with the Executive Board for last Wednesday, January 13th, in the headquarters of the union.

The details with regard to what was taken up cannot be set forth in this report owing to the fact that this issue was being prepared for the press at the time the meeting was being held. What can be said is that the manager means to enlist in this drive every active member of the union for purposes of organization work, such as picketing, investigating and controlling.

To Control Cloak and Dress Shops

Dubinsky also took up with the Executive Board the question of controlling the cloak and dress shops. He had stated during the course of his report that in the past six or eight months this work was neglected due to the general situation.

The conditions in the shop resulting from neglect of the necessary control have reached such a stage that the union must exert all its energies towards keeping a close watch over the shops. The business agents of the Joint Board are over-burdened with work and cannot therefore make the constant visits to the shops in order to determine whether members of Local 10 do the cutting.

Added to this is also the fact that working cards for the new season are in effect and the members must be made to secure them or renew their old ones.

The Executive Board concurred in the recommendation of Dubinsky and appointed a committee for the purpose of working in conjunction with the manager towards securing competent controllers. After a complete survey had been made of the shops, the number of controllers will be diminished to one each in the cloak and dress divisions.

The controlling becomes very necessary at this time in view of the contemplated campaign by the Joint Board. As the controllers bring in their reports these will be classified and will be turned over to the business agents for the adjustment of any complaints that may be reported and such complaints as relate to more or less disorganized shops will be turned over to the Organization Department.

District Meetings Held

The controllers at this time, especially in the dress department, will very likely have the added task of investigating the newly organized shops as the Organization Committee reports them. These investigations will concern themselves with determining as to whether a cutter is employed and if other rates of the union are complied with.

CUTTERS, SPECIAL ATTENTION!

All members of the Cloak and Dress Divisions are instructed to either renew their old working cards or obtain new ones for the coming season, beginning January 1, 1926.

All members found violating this provision of the constitution will render themselves subject to punishment by the Executive Board.

—Executive Board, Local 10.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

Miscellaneous Monday, January 18th

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