

"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. V, No. 34.

New York, Friday, August 17, 1923.

Price 2 Cents

CONFERENCES BETWEEN UNION, JOB BERS, AND CONTRACTORS STILL STOPPAGE DEFINITELY AVERTED

There will be no stoppage in the cloak sub-manufacturing shops in New York City this season as was only recently planned by the members of the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, the organization of the contractors. First, because the International Union is firmly opposed to it. President Sigman vetoed the plan on the ground that it would throw the cloak industry into a worse chaos instead of improving matters; and, secondly, it appears that the jobbers themselves are inclined to admit that they are not insistent of the conditions in the trade and that the sub-manufacturers have a good case. Under these circumstances, it was for adjusting the existing grievances, outside of a stoppage, can and must be found.

Meanwhile, the International proposed the following conditions as a means of solving the prevailing trade difficulties:

1. Each jobber to register with

the Union the names of the sub-manufacturers making work for him. This would remove from the jobbers to a great extent, the temptation to send out work to remote sub-needs in search of cheaper labor.

2. In case of violation of the preceding clause, the work sent to such a sub-shop be returned forthwith, no matter how great a part of the work had been completed already. It is then to be given to a registered contractor who is to be paid in full for it.

3. Jobbers violating these rules are to be punished in an exemplary manner.

4. The union to have full right to control the books of the jobbers.

5. The establishment of a machinery to adjust all minor disputes arising between the jobbers and the Union.

6. The establishment of a standard price for work in order to

bring an end to the throat-cut competition between the sub-manufacturers.

These are the demands of the Union seconded by the sub-manufacturers. So far the jobbers have consented only to the second and third clauses and are not quite content to accept the rest. They are offering various amendments to these points and the conferees are now engaged in ironing out the differences. President Sigman believes that in the end an agreement will be reached and that the danger of a stoppage has been entirely eliminated.

It must be added that these demands are temporary only. The Union has a far-reaching plan that will bring order in the cloak industry but this plan will only be brought forth by the Union when the present agreement between it and the jobbers expires and the time for the signing of a new agreement arrives:

Local 62 will hold the election of its officers in the near future. This election is of special importance for the local as the workers in the trade have not had a chance to choose their officers in more than two years. The reason for this was the depressing trade conditions, the bitter slack in the shops, and many other distracting problems which left no time for elections.

When conditions began to improve recently, the preparations and later the carrying out of the general strike prevented the holding of an election. Now, however, the executive board of the local decided that balloting for all officers, paid and unpaid, cannot be delayed any longer. At a special meeting on August 7, Local 62 nominated candidates for manager, business agent, financial secretary, and for 21 members of the executive board. An election and an objection committee was also designated to carry out the job in a proper manner.

Strong Organizing Campaign Among N. J. Embroiderers

VICE-PRESIDENT HALPERIN MANAGES DRIVE

Immediately after the "discovery" of the alarming sweat-shop conditions in the garment trades in the smaller cities of the New Jersey counties across the river, the Eastern Organizing Department of our International, under the management of Vice-president Halperin, started an active drive to enroll every garment worker in that locality into the union and to force the employers to give the workers decent working and living conditions.

The International at once opened a new office at Union Hill, N. J., and

put in charge of it two organizers, Miss Solner and Mr. Edmund Reid. We may expect very soon in that locally a strong local of embroiderers who, instead of competing with the union workers in the Swiss embroidery trade of New York, become their allies and brothers-in-arms.

Brother Halperin reports that the interest in our organization aroused in the section is very great and a day does not pass without workers coming voluntarily to the office and joining the union.

Bathrobe Makers Ready for General Strike

DEMAND UNION SHOPS, 44-HOUR WEEK, AND WAGE RAISES

The bathrobe makers of New York are ready for the general walkout planned in the trade by Local 91 to which they belong. The workers are impatient and are eagerly awaiting the signal of the Union to begin the strike.

The office of Local 91 is daily crowded with hundreds of bathrobe workers who are clamoring to be admitted into the union. In the course of the short few weeks since the organizing work among them was resumed, the organized bathrobe workers have almost trebled their numbers and are now ready to press forth their demands.

Last Thursday, the bathrobe workers held a mass-meeting in Arlington Hall at which the following demands were discussed and unanimously adopted:

1. All shops to be strictly union shops.
2. A 44-hour work week.
3. A wage increase for all workers of not less than \$3.00.
4. All piece-workers to get an increase of 15 per cent.
5. No double system of work in any shop—either piece or week-work to prevail.
6. Three (3) legal holidays with pay—except for cutters, who get six and a half legal holidays.
7. Double time for overtime.
8. Sanitary shops.

The meeting was marked by a display of genuine enthusiasm and all speakers received warm ovations. Brothers Antonini, Glavanitti and Harry Greenberg spoke. It is worthwhile noting that most of the bathrobe workers in New York are of Italian descent.

Orvilla Unity House Will Close Labor Day

Miss Bessie Gorin, manager, and Brother Abraham Bloomfield, secretary of the Orvilla, Pennsylvania Unity House owned and conducted by the Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local 15, of our International, announces that the closing of the season in their place will take place on Labor Day, September 2.

Those desiring to spend their vacation until closing time and also the final week-end will have to make early arrangements at the office of the Philadelphia Union, 1013 Cherry Street, as there is only a limited amount of room available.

One cannot think these days of the

organized dress and waist makers of Philadelphia apart from their beautiful summer home which has for years now been an inspiration to those associated with Local 15 and to the general labor movement of the City of Brotherly Love.

The Orvilla House management have done this season all in their power to make the vacation at Unity House a pleasant one. There are just three weeks left now to the closing and the Unity Committee is prepared to do its utmost to make this short time an unforgettable and pleasant memory to all visitors and vacationists.

Forest Park House Extends Season 10 Days Longer

The remarkable success which is attending this year's season of the Forest Park Unity House has prompted the management to announce that instead of closing as usual on Labor Day, the 1923 season will be extended 10 days longer so as to give the

hundreds of registrants a chance to spend a belated couple of weeks in Unitiland.

It might be of interest to our readers to learn that now, with the merging of the Dress Joint Board with the Cloak Joint Board into one body, the

Waistmakers' Union, Local 25, Begins Membership Drive

With the formation of a new Joint Board in New York City to consist of all the cloak and dress locals, and the going out of existence of the Dress and Waist Joint Board, Local 25, the waistmakers' organization, remains now alone.

It is worth while mentioning here that although the waist trade in New York City has shrunk materially in recent years, there are still thousands of girl workers employed on waists in New York, by far not all of whom

ownship as well as management of the Forest Park House will be vested in the new Cloak and Dress Joint Board.

belong to the union. Local 25 has a great task ahead of it before it can claim that the trade is fully organized, and to this big task it has set itself determinedly now.

According to Brother Charles Jacobson, secretary of Local 25, the local will now engage an organizer who will devote himself exclusively to organization work. They expect that the International will give the local all assistance to make this work a success, and there is no doubt that the General Office will come to the aid of Local 25 and will help to eliminate the open shop plague which has infested this at one time fully organized and proud trade in the ladies' garment industry of New York.

Topics of the Week

By MAX D. DANISH

THE COAL CRISIS.

THE outstanding feature last week in the deadlock between the hard coal mine workers and the operators was the move by the Government to prevent the otherwise inevitable stoppage of anthracite production on September 1st. This intervention, undertaken with the full consent of President Coolidge, took the form of an invitation extended by the Coal Commission to the operators and the union leaders to a parley in New York City.

The practical results of this conference are, nevertheless, very much in doubt. The President has no jurisdiction over the hard-coal mines in Pennsylvania, which is not an inter-State business, and the Coal Commission is a purely advisory body. It is doubtful, therefore, that the Government can find any ground upon which to resort to restraining writs or any other form of compulsion. Nor can it be expected that the Government will force the operators to yield to the demands of the union by threatening to seize the mines and to operate them for the benefit of the public.

The prospects of a hard-coal war thus remain undiminished, unless the anthracite operators concede the demand for the check-off system and for the complete recognition of the union. The United Mine Workers are obviously ready to stake their all upon the winning of these two cardinal demands. They are strong enough to do it and there is reason to believe that they will carry the day if they display enough courage and perseverance.

THE END OF THE ENTENTE?

THE publication of the British reply to the French Government on the Ruhr situation and the reparations question had the effect of a streak of lightning cutting for a moment the mass of darkness engulfing Europe and lifting the veil over the intricate and sinister manipulations enacted upon the stage of that unhappy continent.

The sum total of the reply amounts to a practical and definite break of the new eight nine-year-old fighting alliance between England, France and Belgium. In clear, simple and at times cutting language, England charges France in that note with illegal occupation of the Ruhr, with lack of tact and wisdom, and declares herself determined against following the French policy. It strikes a sincere note by questioning the right of France, even under the vicious act called the Versailles Treaty, to invade the Ruhr and cripple Germany industrially.

It can hardly be expected that Poincaré and his coterie will see the error of their ways and modify their attitude towards Germany. They are interested in destroying Germany as a possible future competitor on the European continent and, now that they have their hands on her throat, they will do their utmost to strangle her. They will do it even at the risk of breaking with England, for, to all intents and purposes, that alliance ceased to operate since, shortly after the armistice, an industrially prosperous and peaceful German republic became a living necessity for British commerce and industry and a bugaboo for the "security" of the French imperialists.

THE GASOLINE WAR

THERE is war abroad in the land, though many of our readers may not know it.

It is a fight to a finish between the Standard Oil interests which control the majority of gasoline production in the United States, and the independent producers of oil and its by-products. Standard Oil has enjoyed price-fixing supremacy in the oil-field for years, but of late the growth of independent oil enterprises and the continued discovery of new oil fields began to threaten the Rockefeller hegemony. Hence the oil war.

Of a sudden the Standard Oil of Indiana, in a burst of public-spirited benevolence, announced this week a reduction of six cents per gallon of gasoline with a thinly veiled promise of continued reductions. The announcement, of course, is couched in language which aims to remove every suspicion of this phenomenal cut in price as a means of forcing the independent refiners and marketers to follow the price-level set by the Trust.

Of course, the workers will not shed copious tears over the fate of the independent oil refiners. Gasoline is probably not yet one of the basic necessities of a worker's life, though the phenomenal increase in the use of cheap motors is making it more and more an article of common use. The gist of the story, however, is that Standard Oil has finally awakened to the menace to its indisputed command of oil in America. It has started now with all of its old time vigor a crusade against its younger competitors—which will eventually bring them all in tow into the pastoral grounds of Standard Oil, ready to sell out or go out of existence.

Then, and only then, we shall again have gasoline at 30 cents per gallon and sell peace restored to the octopus of oil.

THE NEW GERMAN CABINET

UNDER the sound of gun-fire in the clash between the police, federal militia, Communists and strikers, the Cuno Cabinet went out of existence last week to make place for the new Chancellor, Gustav Stresemann.

Cuno, himself a big industrialist, reflected in his policies the frame of mind of the big capitalists of Germany on internal problems and problems of foreign policy. For a time the powerful Socialist party of Germany and the labor unions let him alone in the hope that he might succeed in settling somehow the bloody Ruhr business, after which the attention of the German workers could be directed more towards internal affairs. Later, however, as Cuno showed no progress in ameliorating the Ruhr situation, and through playing into the hands of the industrialists he has actually destroyed the German paper currency, bringing additional havoc and misfortune into the lives of the German wage-earners, they decided to oust him.

The result is today a coalition government between the People's Party and the United Socialists, with Stresemann, a shrewd, capable and pliant political leader, at the head. The Socialists and the trade-unionists hold four important portfolios of the new cabinet, which is pledged to redeem the German financial system, to shift the burden of maintenance of the

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Union Health Center News

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

A meeting was called on Wednesday, July 18th, by Mr. Bernard Shientag, Commissioner of the New York State Department of Labor. This conference, made up of representatives from over 100 civic and social organizations, was called for the purpose of discussing the formation of a permanent Educational Council of Industrial Safety and Industrial Health. This council is to cooperate with the New York State Department of Labor in various ways.

Mr. Shientag explained that over 1,300 men and women were killed in New York State during the year in some industrial accident. These accidents are due to the carelessness of the worker in handling the machine, or because of the failure of the employer to use proper safeguards and protective devices on these machines. Mr. Shientag further stated that if an organization such as the Educational Council were to be a permanent institution for the education of both employer and employee, the matter of safety in industry would undoubtedly indicate a marked decrease in industrial hazards. This council he suggested should be made up of representatives of various organizations, trade unions, manufacturers' associations, etc., and should therefore have a permanent intensive program in safety, industrial hygiene and the hazards of industry. Various representatives discussed the plan.

Dr. George M. Price, director of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, outlined a comprehensive plan of educational activity in the factory among the employers, employees and even the manufacturers of machines.

Miss Fannie M. Cohn, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers'

Union, stated that industrial safety was one thing in which the public, the workers, and the manufacturer could cooperate in a united program of action. Various representatives from insurance and casualty companies expressed their opinion on the subject. A resolution was passed urging that the Governor set aside one day in the fall to be known as "Industrial Health and Safety Day," to be celebrated in factories, shops, and wherever workers are employed. Another resolution was unanimously adopted urging that Mr. Shientag appoint a committee to draw up plans and program for an Educational Council of this sort.

The Department of Labor has been holding special meetings for the purpose of discussing new rules and regulations to apply to the sanitary condition of shops in the needle trades. Dr. George M. Price, a member of these committees, offered the experience of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the needle trades, as a basis of cooperation with the New York State Department of Labor on the proposed code.

Miss Wolfson, the educational supervisor of the Union Health Center, is arranging a health educational program for this fall. The program will include lectures both in Yiddish and in English, and important health topics. The exact program will be announced at a later date.

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government from the workers to the well-to-do classes, and to curb fearlessly the limitless gluttony of the profiteers.

That the new cabinet means business is shown in its first act, in which Germany notifies all nations involved in the reparations question that all reparations deliveries in kind would cease immediately in order to avoid a complete breakdown of the German economic and financial system, promising that they will be resumed "as soon as the finances and currency of the nation are again on a firm basis." The note declares that Germany needs all its resources at present to ward off starvation, but that it will continue to carry out the work of reconstruction in the devastated areas.

FROM OUR JOINT BOARDS AND LOCALS

Boston News

By A LOCAL OBSERVER

WAIST AND DRESS

A special meeting of all shop chairmen and price committee members will be held Wednesday evening, August 15, at the office of the union. This will be a continuation of the regular monthly meetings of the shop chairmen which were interrupted on account of the warm weather. Now that the fall season is starting, it is very important that a number of accumulated problems be discussed. Chief among the latter is the question of price settling. During the spring season, because of the ten per cent increase our workers received and also because of the modern styles, the earnings of our members were pretty good. But with the new styles for the coming season, the case is entirely different in some of the shops. The cloth styles are very complicated affairs and since some of our price committees are inexperienced in making prices, it was found at some of the shop meetings held recently that the earnings of the piece-workers are below the minimum basic rate established in our agreement. The office of the union made use of the clause in our agreement which grants to our workers the right to ask for a resettlement of prices whenever they find that their earnings are not up to standard. Upon the demand of the union, the prices were resettled upward in the

following shops: Baron Dress Co., 788 Washington St.; Thayer & Cohen, 241 Tremont St.; and Crown Dress Co., 1160 Washington St. In the above shops the complaints about the low prices were made at their respective shop meetings. But we find that the process of shop meetings is too slow a medium for this purpose. This coming meeting will give an opportunity to all chairmen and price committees to inform the Union if any mistakes were made in settling the prices for the coming season. A committee from the executive board will be present and will give instructions on price-setting to the price committee. The question next in importance to be discussed by the chairmen is the \$4.00 tax of the International. As our members are aware, the last convention of the International at Cleveland decided to levy a tax of \$4.00 on all members for organization purposes. This tax was paid by all locals in Boston with the exception of Local 49. Our failure to pay up to date has been due to the fact that our members had to go through a general settling of the local was not very well off. But now that everything looks peaceful and our conditions greatly improved, it is time that we pay our long-due debt to the International. The latter helped us financially and otherwise, and now it is our turn to contribute our share

towards helping to organize other unorganized markets. The executive board recommends that the tax be paid in two instalments, two dollars to be collected this season and the balance next February. Last but not least, the question of a union house for our members for next summer will be taken up. The executive board, urged by many active members, appointed a committee to devise plans for a union house. This committee will have a very interesting report to make on this subject. From the enthusiasm shown by this union house committee as well as by many active members, we cannot but feel that its success is assured.

WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 7

A conference between the Boston Raincoat Manufacturers' Association and our local on the renewal of the agreement, which expires August 15, took place on Monday, August 6. The conference ended in a disagreement on the very first clause. Our local demanded that when a manufacturer requires additional help, he is to call upon our office for it, and only when our office is unable to supply such help, may the manufacturers seek help from among the ranks of any other organization. The manufacturers, however, insisted that they be permitted at all times to choose their help from whichever organization they see fit. The employers hoped, by their insistence on this demand, to

revive the misunderstanding between the Boston office of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and our local. In this they will not succeed, for the relations between the two organizations are very friendly and brotherly. So far no other conference is scheduled between the association and our union. Our local is making all necessary preparations for the coming conflict. At the membership meeting on Wednesday, August 8, the recommendation of the executive board to levy a tax on our members for a strike fund was passed unanimously. This tax will be \$10.00 for men and \$6.00 for women. It was also decided that all our members stop work on Tuesday, August 14, at 4 p. m. to attend a mass meeting at Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton Street. At this mass meeting, which will be addressed by prominent speakers, among whom will be Brother Frank Lerman of the Amalgamated, instructions will be given to our members on the conduct of the general strike, should such a strike become unavoidable.

The following are the chairmen of the different strike committees:

Brother Fred Monoson will head the General Strike Committee, Settlement and Law Committees; Brother Hyman Weiner will be in charge of the picketing; Brother Meyer Kanowitz was appointed chairman of Hall Committee. The Finance Committee consists of Abe Corman, Moe Rovner, and Benny Levy. Brother Lewin, manager of Local 49, will be in charge of the publicity work during the general strike.

World Unemployment

The following survey is not a comprehensive one, for the statistics of those in the enjoyment of unemployment benefit leave out of account persons whose benefit has expired, although these persons are, of course, still amongst the unemployed. Another defect is the non-inclusion of land-workers.

An outstanding feature that challenges attention is the fact that there is a decline of unemployment in those countries where it has hitherto been greatest, and an increase in others in which it has hitherto been small. The chief countries in which unemployment has been large, but is now decreasing, are the United States, Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, and Switzerland; while in Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia the reverse process is taking place.

No definite figures are available. The Department of Commerce figures for the middle of last year were 3,500,000 while those of the Department of Labor at about the same date were 5,500,000. Since then most of these persons have been reabsorbed into industry.

In 1921, the climax of unemployment in Belgium, 30 per cent of the total number of workers were unemployed. The percentage has now been reduced to 2.6. Denmark shows the greatest fluctuations in employment. During the first three months of 1919, the trade union records show that 25 per cent of their members were unemployed. By the end of 1920 this percentage had been reduced to 3, but early in 1921 the unemployment percentage again rose: in the spring of 1922 it reached 30 per cent, since when it has gradually fallen; in May, 1923, it was as low as 9 per cent. Switzerland showed the highest proportion of unemployment to her population, when the number of these reached a total of 146,000 in the winter of 1921-22. Since then there has been a steady fall, the number of

unemployed in May of this year being as low as 46,000.

The decline of unemployment in Great Britain is much slower. The climax was reached in the middle of 1921, when nearly 18 per cent of the insured workers were unemployed. In the autumn of that year there was a slight fall, to be followed by a rise in the winter to 16 per cent. Since then there has been a steady but very slow decline. In May of this year the trade unions reported that 11.3 per cent of their members were still unemployed. In 1919 the normal rate of unemployment was only slightly exceeded at the beginning of the year. In 1921 there was a steady decline of unemployment until, in October it reached 1.2 per cent. After a slight rise in the beginning of 1922, it sank in June and July to 0.6 per cent. In the autumn of 1922 the tide turned, and by April, 1923, it had reached 7 per cent. Since the autumn of 1922, unemployment has made great strides in Austria. At the beginning of 1922 there were only some 30,000 or 40,000 unemployed persons; in October the numbers began to rise, and by February they had attained 169,000.

There was a heavy toll of unemployment in Czechoslovakia in 1919, but matters improved rapidly at the end of the year, and in 1920 and 1921 there was comparatively little unemployment. In the winter of 1921-22 unemployment began to increase rapidly; by the end of the year there were 438,000 unemployed. In Italy unemployment remains widespread. In August of last year there was a decrease, but in autumn and winter there was a new access of unemployment; by February of this year the figures had risen to 400,000.

No statistics are available as to unemployment in France, but it is known to be inconsiderable. It will be obvious that the movement of the labor market follows in its course the

Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers Pledge Support in Fight Against Fascists in America

At a recent well-attended meeting of the Philadelphia Dress and Waistmakers' Union, Local 15, the problem of the Italian members of our union to combat and fight against the spread of the Fascist movement in America was gone into extensively. The Italian Chamber of Labor of New York made an appeal to Local 15 for support in the campaign they had undertaken to oppose the spread of Fascist principles in the United States and to counteract their union-breaking activities. After discussion, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, the Fascist movement of Italy under the leadership of Dictator Mussolini is doing all in its power to extend its influence to the United States in order to destroy all that our Italian fellow-workers have built up during long years of struggle and self-sacrifice; and

WHEREAS, this Fascist movement is endorsed by all the chambers of commerce, Rotary Clubs, and manufacturers' associations who are forever fighting the American labor movement; be it therefore

RESOLVED, that the Dress and

movements of international politics and economics, and reflects the general economic uncertainty.

Waistmakers' Union of Philadelphia pledge its moral and financial support to the Italian Chamber of Labor in New York in its fight against the spread of the Fascist movement in America and thus help maintain the unity and integrity of the American labor movement of which our Italian fellow trade-unionists are a loyal and integral part.

(Signed) A. BLOOMFIELD,
Recording Secretary.

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

Vol. V, No. 34. Friday, August 17, 1923.

Entered as Second Class matter, April 19, 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 1106, Act of October 3, 1917 authorized on January 25, 1918.

What Does the Joint Board of Sanitary Control Do?

A Criticism by M. J. Ashbia and a Reply by Dr. George M. Price

Brother Ashbia's Statement

The active workers of our Union are now greatly concerned over the problem of how to combat the scab and the corporation shop in the ladies' garment industry, the number of which has recently become threateningly large. Upon this occasion, I should like to raise the question: "What does our Joint Board of Sanitary Control do in this situation?"

I do not know what others might think, but it is my opinion that, if the Joint Board of Sanitary Control had established a definite standard of a sanitary shop and had conducted an energetic campaign for its enforcement, at least 50 per cent of this pestilence known as the social shop would have disappeared and the rest would have been easily eliminated by the efforts of the union.

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the women's wear industry was organized in 1910 after the settlement of the great cloak strike. It was formed on the basis of partnership between the Cloakmakers' Union and the Manufacturers' Protective Association. The purpose of this joint arrangement was to do away entirely with the old lightless, airless, and microbe-infested shops which flourished in the industry in the years before the union became a factor in the shops.

We thought at that time that, just as it is important for a labor union to improve the condition of the worker as far as earnings, work-hours, and general treatment is concerned, so it is equally important to improve the place where the workers are compelled to spend most of their waking hours at work. That's why we had placed great hope on that institution, and in the first years after 1910, our union spent a great deal of its time and money to make this institution more and more effective. In 1913, there was even called a special convention in Yonkers, N. Y., to consider the question of a sanitary label that would guarantee the purchaser that the garments had been made in a clean sanitary shop.

The faith in the necessity and effectiveness of this sanitary board was so great that in 1913 Dr. Isaac Hourwich permitted himself to state at a meeting of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board that the Sanitary Control was, in his opinion, the only positive labor gain of the strike of 1910. The statement failed forth at that time great excitement and was treated by many as an insult to the union. No one, however, desired to refute the assertion that the Joint Board of Sanitary Control was one of the big achievements won by the union in the strike of 1910.

To the writer of these lines this Joint Board of Sanitary Control appeared in an entirely different light in 1916. I was at that time the manager of the Brownsville district. In Glenmore Avenue there was a shop located ten steps down in a basement with but scanty light coming in through the unobstructed part of the front window, while in the rear where the pressers worked it was pitch dark. I refused at that time to sanction this shop before it was inspected by one of the Sanitary Board's staff. Much to my surprise, a woman inspector of the Board approved this cellar shop. When I, in astonishment, asked her how she could have done it, she replied rather simply that it "was not such a bad shop."

Now if that shop on Glenmore Avenue was "not such a bad one," I be-

gan to think there must be some which are even worse than that; and if this is the case—why on earth do we want a Joint Board of Sanitary Control? I confess it was from that moment that I began to doubt the efficacy of that institution.

The ineffectiveness of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control has perhaps contributed largely to the present situation in the trade. It is a well-known fact that, with very few exceptions, the scab shop, and especially the corporation shops are, in a sanitary sense, the worst in the trade. It is but natural that, when a few workers get together and form a shop of that kind, they would seek to bring down expenses to a minimum—first, to enable them to compete with the other fellows, and second, because as a rule they have not much to spend. The sanitary condition of the shop naturally enters little into their consideration as long as the rent is low. These shops are nevertheless the greatest menace for the union shops as the jobber, no matter how profuse in his promises, will keep on sending work there as long as they hold out to him the temptation of cheaper production.

The ordinary methods employed in combating such shops are not altogether effective. The general public outside our union sphere is not concerned in our war against these shops.

The situation would have been entirely different if the Joint Board had taken a hand in the situation and had adopted a definite standard of sanitary conditions, of light, air and general safety for the workers employed in ladies' garment shops. Then the average jobber would have been afraid to send his work to unsanitary shops. A statement by the Sanitary Board that this or that jobber or manufacturer makes his work in unsanitary shops would have a required effect on public opinion. Our manufacturers and jobbers don't like to take losses and would probably be less inclined to go on fostering and multiplying petty shops as they are doing now.

This would have been the work of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control since 1910. Had this work been kept up with required energy and vigor, the bigger and more sanitary shops would not have gone out of existence one after another to be replaced by a myriad of tiny "factories." And surely the present situation when we are compelled to take up arms once again against the sweating system would not have come to pass.

That the Sanitary Joint Board could be at times effective, we have had proof just recently in a case when a certain manufacturer wanted to reduce his shop on the plea that a part of his workers are compelled to work in the dark. The case was turned over to the Sanitary Joint Board, the shop was investigated and the reply came quickly: the workers must not be allowed to work there. Naturally, we cannot take exception to this decision. If the place is really dark we should not, of course, like to see our workers employed there. But the question arises: In this case it was the firm which objected to working in an unlighted part of the shop; but in how many cases of poorly lighted shops did the Sanitary Joint Board stop the employers from manufacturing when these employers insisted that they would? In other words—what does the Sanitary Joint Board do to stop jobbers or manufacturers from sending out their

work to shops where it must be made by artificial light all day long? And how does it generally account for the fact that after 14 years of its existence, the sanitary conditions in our shops are today much worse than in 1910?

We know, of course, that the work of improving sanitary conditions in our shops is not the task of a single day or of a single season. We know that it will take a long time before this woefully neglected condition is rectified. Unfortunately, however, we do not see even a beginning in that direction, and we ask again: What does the Joint Board of Sanitary Control do?

An Answer by Dr. George M. Price

Under the above title, Brother Ashbia asks a question and immediately gives an answer to it, although he doesn't seem to be sure of his answer, because he ends the article with the same question.

Brother Ashbia asks, "What does the Joint Board of Sanitary Control do?" and in his article tries to prove that it doesn't do anything, that it hasn't accomplished its purpose, "for, had it done so, the industry would not at present have the 'plague' of small corporation shops, which are so many and which are in such bad condition."

He likewise expresses his opinion that "had the Joint Board of Sanitary Control established definite standards of sanitary conditions, of air, light, and general safety which must be adopted in every workshop, then the ordinary jobber would be afraid to send his work to an unsanitary shop, because the publication of such facts would deter the jobber from sending his work at the unsanitary shop."

Of course, I do not mind the attempt of Brother Ashbia to make the Joint Board of Sanitary Control the "goat" for the rise and development and spread of the numerous small corporation shops, for I know Mr. Ashbia knows better and is aware that there are many and deep and well-defined economic causes for the splitting up of large shops and for the creation of many new shops which seem to be under no control of any employers' association or the Union.

Brother Ashbia knows, or ought to know, that the Joint Board of Sanitary Control has jurisdiction only over those shops which are under joint control; that is, those shops which either belong to manufacturers' associations or which have individual contracts with the union; that only in these shops have we control either through the associations or through the union.

Mr. Ashbia well knows, or should know, that not only the Sanitary Board but the union itself is some times unaware for a number of months of the very existence of these small shops, and, if it is impossible to control them by the numerous agents of the Union, how can he expect that the few inspectors of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control should detect these fast appearing and so rapidly disappearing small corporation shops?

Mr. Ashbia knows, or should know that, even when these small shops are found by the union and discovered by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, our institution has no control over the sanitary conditions in those small shops and our inspectors may not even be admitted to these shops because the owners have a perfect right not to admit anyone into their shop and the union has no control of them.—Add the Joint Board of Sanitary Control has no legal right to enter a shop without the sanction of the owner or the employees.

Brother Ashbia must be naive indeed if he thinks that the simple publication of Sanitary Standards, which, by the way, have already been in existence by us for the last thirteen years, would deter the jobber from buying garments from the small corporation shop. Neither the union nor the Joint Board of Sanitary Control knows or can know from what shop the jobber buys his garments. At one time the members of the associations in the Joint Board were compelled to register their contractors, but at present the small shops are not contractors and the large shop owner or jobber does not really know from what shops he is going to buy his goods next season, and therefore it is impossible for him to have a list of the shops from which he buys, as he only purchases garments wherever they are cheaper or for some other reasons advantageous to him.

Brother Ashbia, after citing a case of a basement shop, which was O. K'd by the inspector of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, which was probably done so according to legal requirements, and another case where the Joint Board of Sanitary Control judged right in preventing a large shop from reducing the number of its workers,—continues to ask, "What has the Joint Board of Sanitary Control done to those manufacturers who have dark, dingy, and unsanitized shops, and why, though in existence nearly fourteen years, are the general sanitary conditions of the shops worse than in 1910,—and more garments made under unsanitary conditions than was the case fourteen years ago?"

In answer to those questions, I will simply state that the facts are not so, that it is not true that here are so very many shops unsanitary or that conditions are worse than they were in 1910.

If Brother Ashbia would have read our last report, he would have seen my discussion and comments upon the very fact of the increase in the number of small shops and the difficulty of controlling these by the Board, the impossibility of knowing the existence of these shops and the fact that these shops, although unsanitary, contain a relatively small percentage of the general working population in the industry.

He would also have found out that, of the 3,207 shops in the two industries under our control, with 48,414 workers, there were not less than 1,299 shops or 77 per cent in the dress and waist industry, and 1,037 or 62 per cent in the cloak and suit industry in Class "A" and "B," which means excellent and fair; and 434 or 23 per cent in the dress and waist and 627 or 38 per cent in the cloak and suit industry in Class "C" and "D." This surely does not indicate that all the shops are unsanitary or bad.

If Brother Ashbia would have read the report, he would also know that the inspectors of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control during 1922 made not less than 18,684 inspections and that not less than 57 "C" shops and 160 "D" shops have advanced into the higher grades. These inspections do not include the 1,724 inspections made in a special survey of the dress and waist industry in November and the 1,168 buildings which were inspected during December in the building inspection. They also do not include the 13,778 fire drills which were conducted by our fire drill squad mostly in the shops of the dress and waist industry.

If the sanitary conditions in the industry are so bad as Brother Ashbia seems to think, what does he think would be the conditions if the Joint Board of Sanitary Control did not make the 35,554 inspections which have been made in the course of our year's work?

What is the Matter With Leah?

(Lithuanian Silhouette)
By ABRAHAM REISIN

Old Deborah cannot quite make out what is the matter with her girl Leah. A quick-witted girl Leah is, and grasps everything in a flash. She talks fit to print and has the brain of a male.

Yet, when it comes to dealing with young Leah is fairly a child. Every young man she meets—never mind his trade or avocation—just turns her head. Even if they have no trade, just plain loafers, idlers, they seem to appeal to her. A youngster without a mustache she calls a "dud," and a old bachelor is in her eyes a practical person, a prop, one who understands life. Now, who can be so clever and guess what is the matter with Leah?

True, she, Deborah, knows the truth. Leah is already about twenty-six or twenty-seven—and if one is given to being careful reckoning she might be soon twenty-nine. But why should a girl lose her head? Just the opposite—the older, the more circumspect she ought to become.

And yet, with regard to this very business of seeking out a man for herself, Leah is a veritable child. She trusts them all implicitly the moment she meets them. Of course, there is no great misfortune in that. Leah remains pure and unsold, Deborah will swear to this. On the other hand, Deborah would not mind in the least if a man did kiss her Leah once in a while—why not? She, her mother, is an old Jewess, but is not quite as fanatical as all that. If she only knew, at least, that each new party that Leah somehow discovers for herself

—goodness knows where from—had given her a bit of joy, she would have felt somewhat compensated for the money it costs to entertain and feed the bunch.

As it is, they come, eat, and drink, and part with a cordial handshake. Deborah is an old-fashioned Jewess, but how can she fail to understand that Leah suffers therefrom? Wasn't she herself a girl once upon a time? True, in those olden times one didn't have to wait so many years for a man. She herself became a bride at eighteen. But she well remembers how eagerly she was craving the bridegroom's kiss, his embrace.

Yes, in the olden days there wasn't long waiting. But now, Leah, such a smart, bright child does not seem to be able to tie herself to anyone for any length of time. Her most loyal follower lasts only a month or two. Some last only a few weeks—while others peter out in a few days. "A tramp cat if treated decently would stay longer around the house," Deborah would complain bitterly to herself at times.

Yet, bad as these past trials had all been, there was always the consoling thought that these fellows were all what one would call "kosher" boys—i. e. such as the police were not after. Yet—was the crying to that, youngster who was trying to dodge the draft and looked like a child. How Leah loved him, that urchin! Leah would occasionally even caress him like a child—just run her fingers through his hair, "you know . . .

But the latest of them all was truly an odd creature, may God not punish her for her words. You could weave a wig from his hair—so long is it, heaven forbid! Leah says he is an anarchist. Does not believe in anything—denies everything. But the long-haired fellow eats like a hungry duck and will not refuse a drink before his meal either. May God not punish her for this talk!

But if only he was the last one, if only he married! But he insists that he does not believe in marriage. He says marriage is a leftover from barbarian days—what would you say to this? Now, if one does not believe in marriage, what sense is there in coming around every day, to eat, to drink, and that's about all!

True he is not like the rest of them. He kisses Leah—she even caught them once at that—and may believe she never saw anything. But what good is kissing if this bird does not believe in marriage? Besides, it is quite a risk to have a person like that around the house. One may pay dearly for it. Such artists, they say, are even worse than Socialists. They go even without a trial.

And where, O where, does Leah get them? Such a quiet, shy girl as Leah! The other day she asked her:

"Leah, you work so hard, and you waste all your hard-earned money on these young men. What will be the end?"

Leah smiled, was silent for a minute and then said:

"Mother, it is worse without them." "But don't you see, my daughter, how it all ends up with nothing—how it all runs down the river?"

"Down the river," Leah laughs, "but that is not so bad. A river is prettier than a lump of dry soil, than a lonesome, lonely room. A river,

union leaders is, of course, that even if this be so, the only way to get the matter righted is to stay at work and negotiate on the basis that the cost of living figures, on which the wage cut was based, are at fault.

Another dispute that as yet shows no sign of settlement is that of the boiler-makers, who have been locked out for 13 weeks owing to their refusal to accept the night shift and overtime agreement that the employers have tried to force upon them. All the efforts of the Parliamentary Party have failed to induce the government to intervene, and the employers, except in certain individual cases, decline to meet the men on any of their very reasonable proposals. Preparations are now being made, therefore, to carry on the struggle until the employers give in.

Two fatal pit explosions this week, resulting in 35 deaths, should bring home to the public the injustice of letting men who are daily in danger of their lives plead for a living wage. Yet this week again the miners' leaders are meeting the owners in London in the attempt to settle peacefully doubtful points in the agreement between them by which "men in many districts cannot earn a living

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

The Joint Board of the New York Cloakmakers' Union decided to admit two Italian delegates from Locals 9 and 35 and two delegates from the Russian-Polish Branch.

The dress and waist firm, Lack Manufacturing Company of 341 Hicks Avenue, Brooklyn, against which the union has been conducting a long and bitter fight is finally compelled to leave Newville. Notwithstanding the aid which this firm was receiving from the city police and their privately hired "detectives" it was ruined by its stubborn opposition to the union and was compelled to go out of business.

The cost of the Cleveland strike mounts to seven and a half million dollars. It costs the manufacturers alone a million and a half a week; the scale are leaving the city and new strikers are not coming along. New York cloak shop chairmen pass a resolution to take the strike into their own hands and to sustain it morally and financially. Philadelphia cloakmakers take themselves five per cent out of their wages for the Cleveland strike, and similar aid is coming from Toronto.

After the union had collected for "Brother" Wolf Grudner of 1300 Washington Ave., Bronx, \$26 in black pay from the firm of H. Schreiber, he was killed by a car while on his way self and left for Cleveland—scab.

mother, is not quite so bad."

So try to argue with Leah. Though otherwise she is right smart and talks fit to print. But those fellows, those men, how do they turn her poor head.

The "No-More-War" Demonstration in London

By EVELYN SHARP
(London Daily Herald Service)

There was certainly no opposition to the big London "No-More-War" demonstration held in London on July 28. Four large processions converged on Hyde Park, flying international banners, banners breathing universal love and brotherhood and hatred of nothing but war, banners proclaiming the detestation of militarism by Youth. And nobody opposed anything that was said on any platform in support of the resolution to demand an international conference for general disarmament by mutual consent. Accounts from the provinces, where in 123 towns similar meetings were being held at the same time, show that similar agreement was felt everywhere. Yet, if France were to attack us tomorrow, how long would the people hold out against the press campaign against her that would be instantly instituted? It is impossible to say. One can only be sure that opinion is apparently against militarism among workers generally, and certainly so in the ranks of organized labor. Of that there is no doubt whatever.

THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

The industrial situation is not improving. The prospects of unemployment in the coming winter are exercising the minds of all thoughtful people. The Labor party raised the subject in the House a few days ago and criticized the Government severely for not having adopted any of their schemes for providing the workless with employment. Big Business everywhere, as shown by the speeches of chairmen and bankers at many shareholders' meetings recently, is

alarmed at the effect upon trade of the Ruhr situation. Even Sir Alfred Mond, M. P., not famed in the past for his sympathy with labor, blamed the government in the same debate in the House saying that there was no money for unemployment schemes. It was absurd, he declared, to say that the financial resources of this country were so limited that they could not squeeze a few hundred millions out in order to get on with work.

Among the industrial disputes now in operation, that of the dockers seems to have reached a deadlock. While the men have now gone back in all the provincial docks, the London men are still out in large numbers. The Labor Ministry, without actually declining to meet the strike leaders, has stated its opinion that the proposed pact with the men is the National Joint Committee for Port Labor. The employers have so far, however, taken up the position that they will only negotiate with the union's leaders, who are against the strike. The strikers, on the other hand, are of opinion that the Port Council will have to negotiate with them soon, because they are still solid against returning to work on reduced wages. It is difficult to say how the dispute will end. That the London men continue to stay out, and without striking, is sooner than submit to a reduction of a shilling a day on wages, which is part of an agreement to which they originally subscribed, is an indication that in London this further reduction is the last straw and represents an impossible standard of living. The contention of their

FINNISH INSURANCE COOPERATIVES GROW

Fire insurance, say the Finns in the little Republic of Finland, should be a cooperative business. Why should private individuals make profit out of the risk of other unfortunate? Anyway, the individual's risk is the community's risk. So let's organize a cooperative which will give the community the benefit of profits made on joint risks.

The Finnish Cooperative Fire Insurance Company has become the strongest insurance company in that progressive Baltic country. From a total business of \$7,350,000 in 1921 the cooperative has increased its busi-

ness to \$8,511,000 in 1922. Nineteen-tenths of this amount is insurance carried by cooperative societies on their property and the rest is carried by individual members of the cooperatives. There are over 450 participants in the insurance company. Net profits, amounting to over \$11,140 were turned over to the reserve fund, which now totals \$300,000.

THE FOUR SUSPENDED MEMBERS

In spite of the opposition of the Tory Die-Hards, the Prime Minister carried without a division his motion in the House for the readmission of the four suspended Labor M. P.'s. They were suspended on June 27 for calling M. P.'s who opposed the milk grants for necessitous mothers "murderers," and have steadily refused to apologize or withdraw what they said. The day before, the four M. P.'s tried to resume their seats in the House but were refused admission by the police. The Prime Minister's action is a victory for good sense and justice, as well as for the suspended M. P.'s.

In addition to the fire insurance company, there is a life and sickness insurance cooperative, called the Cooperative Pensions Institute, which is the central organization for 172 local societies. Over 950 persons are covered in these life insurance cooperatives. Receipts for 1922 amounted to over \$44,490.

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

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

Vol. V, No. 34.

—181—

Friday, August 17, 1928.

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, 1919.

EDITORIALS

ENEMIES WITHIN AND WITHOUT

At this hour, when our International is fairly deluged with injunctions, and when every ounce of our strength should be conserved for the death-and-life struggle which is confronting us; when conditions in our industry are far from desirable and a great many of our workers are in eager desperation looking forward to the beginning of a belated season; when it is no longer a question of adding strength and power but of retaining what has been built up in the past,—at this hour we should rather not speak of that element within our own union which is doing its worst to hinder and obstruct its life-work and activities.

We should rather have believed that their influence on the masses of our workers is of no significance and of no effect, and that it is idle to waste words about them. But we cannot honestly do so. The very fact that we are passing now through a bad time makes this union-breaking element particularly dangerous. This is their opportune moment, their harvest time, their only chance to get an audience when the workers are going around idle and are half-despondent and miserable.

What has happened in Chicago in the last few months clearly illustrates the tragic aspect of our preceding statement. Here it is: Meyer Perlstien, vice-president of our International, was several months ago designated by the General Executive Board to conduct a big organization campaign in Chicago and in other Western cities. With his accustomed energy, he set about his task. Vice-president Perlstien is neither a "right" nor a "left" partisan. To him all workers in our trade are either actual or potential union men, and the best union member to him is the one who aids in the work of organizing the unorganized, of making stronger our labor units in every city in the land.

Ours is a great enterprise, a task which is sufficient to enthuse every person who is at heart devoted to the cause of the workers. If slackened at times, this enthusiasm is easily stirred by the persecutions from the courts, which seem to be working overtime to demoralize our forces. At such a time it would appear that all political and other differences of opinion would go by the wayside; that the entire force, zeal and energy of the organization would be directed toward withstanding the attack of our natural enemy, the exploiters and their henchmen.

Nevertheless, to our grief and disappointment, we see that the employer, the exploiter, has secured for himself allies and co-workers in a considerable number of our members in the city of Chicago. Moreover, these allies whom he had regarded as his friends of the rank and file, but union officials. It was they who have helped the exploiters to weaken and demoralize the union—and compelled Brother Perlstien, faced on the one hand with this grave and difficult fight against the employers, to give up a great part of his time and his energy to fighting against those who should have stood side by side with him and helped him to repel the attack of the bosses. Is not this, indeed, a sad situation?

Within a labor union one must have implicit faith in all those who belong to it. In a labor union, one must regard his fellow-members as his comrades and co-fighters, and, when one of a sudden discovers that those whom he had regarded as his brothers are in reality his enemies, that they despise him and are only waiting for the chance to stab him in the back; that they are animated not by the welfare and good fortune of the organization which honored them by electing them to office, but that they are agents and tools of another organization whose sole purpose is to destroy and eventually annihilate it; when one learns that behind the backs of the union they are holding secret meetings at which all the affairs of the union are settled and decided upon in advance, in accordance with the dictate of an outside group which is the deadly enemy of the labor union; when all that takes place in the very midst of the most heated fight against injunction, bosses and injunction judges you can visualize the state of mind of Vice-president Perlstien and the chagrin and dismay of our General Office.

Of course, this group of destructionists who aid the bosses against the union will be driven out of the union. Our International will not allow these reptiles to stay in the union and to undermine it from within. Nevertheless, it is disgusting enough that, just at the present moment when our mind and energy should be directed exclusively to building things, we have to occupy ourselves with the unpleasant job of cleansing the organization of these miscreants who, under the cloak of progressivism and idealism, are unceasingly aiming to prevent the union from going ahead.

It is an unpleasant task, but, were it a thousandfold more unpleasant, it must be done and as thoroughly as possible,—

for, dangerous as is the enemy from without, we know him and we wage an open fight against him. When weak, we may at times retreat a step in order to gain more strength to attack him tomorrow. An enemy from within, however, is immeasurably more menacing, your would-be friend, your "brother" who nurses murder in his heart against you and is always ready to attack you from the rear.

Of such stuff is made this so-called "left" element which has found a nest for itself in the Chicago unions and in its central body, the Joint Board. After a long investigation, it was brought out clearly that the secretary of the Joint Board, one Davidson, was practically the agent of an organization which sails under the name of "Trade Union Educational League." It was brought out that the business agents of the union were first elected by this league and that they had to account to it for their activities. It was further proved that the entire policy of the union was decided not at the meetings of the Joint Board, but at the caucus meetings of the league. In a word, it was shown that the Joint Board, the very life-nerve of our locals in Chicago, was converted into the tool of an organization which is the outspoken enemy of our union and of its entire program and policy—an organization which, though it goes under the name of "Trade Union Educational League," aims in fact to supplant our union and is thus no more and no less than an opposition union.

Had this league come out in the open as an opposition union, it would have been of no importance whatever in our industry, as the masses of our workers hate the idea of an opposition union. Yet, opposition unions in the past, no matter what one might be inclined to say about their aims and purposes, were honest enough to wage an open fight. Not so the so-called "Trade Union Educational League." This group travels under the name of an "educator" of the union, though its true character is nothing else than that of an opposition union, and its agents and emissaries in the union are doing everything within their power to undermine it from within.

That this is so has been made clear to us from the stenographic report of the investigation conducted by the Joint Board, after a reading of which there can be no two opinions concerning the miserable part which the two defendants, Davidson and Kanefsky, have played in the Joint Board. This report also throws a true light on the character of this league. Nevertheless, the committee which was appointed by the Chicago Joint Board to investigate the charges was not able to agree in its judgment. The majority of the committee found the accused not guilty, and found that the "Trade Union Educational League" was an organization formed only to propagate certain progressive ideas within the union. This makes the situation even more grave, for it discloses the fact that we have to do not only with two union officers who have shown themselves to be disloyal to their union, but with the majority of a committee elected for the purpose of rendering an honest and unbiased opinion on the basis of the facts presented to it.

This majority opinion, which was later reversed by the Joint Board, shows clearly that this poison has penetrated many of our Chicago unions deeper than some of us have imagined. The International will have to deal with these anti-union elements quickly and drastically enough. The fact is that the Chicago Joint Board adopted the minority report which regards the Trade Union Educational League as a masked opposition union, and charges the defendants with disloyalty and violation of confidence vested in them by our union.

These union-smashers will no longer be able to hold office in the organization. But that is not enough. The International cannot and will not be content with that. The International will not give up the fight as long as there remains even one in any of our local unions who would obey instructions relating to the management or activities of our union from persons or organizations who have nothing in common with the union, no matter what their pretenses and preachings may be.

Just as we cannot imagine a real labor union taking instructions from an employer or a group of employers, so can no genuine trade union be managed from the outside by groups or cliques alien to them. Neither common sense nor the constitution by which they are governed will allow members of a union to be at the same time members of an opposition union even though it is hidden and cloaked under fine phrases and deceitful subterfuge.

THE SUB-MANUFACTURERS' STRIKE AVERTED

We cannot yet, at this writing, give our readers the details of the arrangement effected between the jobbers and the sub-manufacturers, with the aid of our International, which for the time being has checked the attempt of the contractors to declare a stoppage against the jobbers, who, while endeavoring to get their garments made for them a few cents cheaper, have made it next to impossible for the sub-manufacturer to exist and conduct a real union shop.

The stoppage, were it carried out, would have been a misfortune for thousands of our members who are so impatiently awaiting the coming season. The stoppage would have aided the sub-manufacturers but little too—except that it would have increased the number of the non-union shops, and would have made the fight against the jobber even more difficult. To control the jobber and to make him truly responsible for his workers, as if he were the direct manufacturer, the union must adopt and carry out a systematic industrial plan and make it part of the new agreement with the jobbers. Our International is now engaged in the working out of such a plan which is designed to bring an end to the chaos prevailing in the cloak industry at present.

The Trade Union "Educational" League

The Role It Plays and Its True Character

BY MEYER PERLSTEIN

(The following is a report forwarded by Vice-president Meyer Perlstein to President Morris Sigman of our International Union covering the trial of two union members, members of the Joint Board of the Chicago locals of our union, charged with belonging to an organization whose policies and aims are inimical to our International Union. We believe Vice-president Perlstein is entirely right in his judgment and fail to see how there can be two opinions in this matter. We ask our readers to peruse this report carefully as it touches upon matters of the gravest importance to the well-being of our organization.) Editor.

I herewith wish to submit a summary of the evidence and testimony of the trials of Israel Davidson and Alex M. Kanevsky, submitted and testified at the hearing held by the committee appointed by the Chicago Joint Board of the I. L. G. W. U.

The hearings of this committee were public. The first hearing was held on Wednesday, July 18th, and concluded on Tuesday evening, July 24th. At the first hearing the office stenographer took the minutes. For the second hearing a court stenographer was engaged. The digest I am presenting to you is a summary of the minutes, and the following are the facts:

It was proved that the Trade Union Educational League is an organization built almost on the same model as our International and its affiliated locals. There are industrial branches that include industries controlled by the different international unions. In every city there is a branch of every particular trade organized. All these local branches of every trade are grouped into a national department, and these different departments are federated into a national organization with national headquarters in New York under the supervision of national officers and so forth.

There is such a thing as the needle trade section, mining section, railroad section and so forth. Locally the needle trade section is divided into two branches, the Ladies' Garment Workers' Branch and branches of the other needle trades. The local sections are really built almost upon the same lines as the locals of any

international union except that, instead of craft-lines, they are organized on industrial lines. It may also happen that the reason they are still organized on industrial lines is because, with all the agitation the Trade Union Educational League has conducted, it did not succeed as yet in reaching the great mass of workers and a very insignificant minority are really affiliated with it. There is no question that, should it succeed in really reaching the great mass of workers, it will organize on the same craft-lines as our different local unions are organized. The fact that the League finds it necessary to divide the needle trades into many branches signifies that they are leaning towards it.

So you will find that the local branches are really local unions, and the national departments are organized on the same basis as the international unions, and the Trade Union Educational League as a whole is the central link that connects all these departments and is almost organized on the very basis of the American Federation of Labor, with the exception that these different departments are more closely connected, and the authority is more centralized than it is in the American Federation of Labor. The local sections of every branch of industry are conducting national conventions on the same basis as the conventions of the different international unions. Conventions are also held in all the departments of the Central Trade Union Educational League, on the same basis as the conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

This is the system of organization of the Trade Union Educational League locally and nationally; politically the Trade Union Educational League is under the direct control and guidance of the workers' party of America, that is, of the American Communist party; internationally they are connected with the Third International, or it is better to say, the Communist International. The expense of the League is being covered by contributions from members

of the League.

The Trade Union Educational League of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of Chicago meets regularly every month. In cases of necessity special meetings are called. There is really no difference between the work performed by them and by any of the local unions of our International or by any of the Joint Boards of our International with the exception that at present the League forces legislation and does not have as yet the full power of administration, whereas the locals of our International and the Joint Board perform both. The League is gradually forcing itself into a position whereby it may also indirectly perform the work of administration by forcing upon the unions as officers members of the League. The reason it is able to do this is because of the fact that it is organized for that purpose.

The League discusses and agrees or decides general trade questions, it also takes up and decides what stand to take on the current events of the organization. The members of the League are pledged to bore within the existing unions and to see that the policies of the League be carried through. Certain policies that the League forces the Union to adopt are policies which are contrary to the policies of our International Union, as for instance the Shop Delegate System which is supposed to be built on a Soviet form and so forth.

The fact that the members of the League claim that the League was organized for educational purposes only is a fraud, and it is done for the purpose of deceiving the members. It means that the principal leaders of the League have learned from past experience that the organization of open opposition unions was not a success, so they do it now on a different basis under the camouflage of education. The members of the unions have always opposed opposition unions and to deceive the members an opposition union is organized under a camouflaged name, upon the basis which snakes use,—that is, calmly and quietly eating up, poisoning, de-

stroying the very heart of the organization. The League has also official publications, The Labor Herald, The Freiheit, and so forth.

From the testimony of the two accused, we learned that the local League of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in which Davidson and Kanevsky are very active, has discussed and agreed on the following trade-union questions:

1. The reorganization of the present administration in the unions on a Shop Delegate System.
2. The different unions to be reorganized upon the present basis of the Trade Union Educational League; it is called Amalgamation.
3. Until such Amalgamation comes to pass Amalgamation should be brought about between the different local unions, because the League had come to the conclusion that our International has too many local unions, and that they must be amalgamated.
4. What the system of work in the shops should be, week-work, piece-work, or standards of production, and the League has made its own conclusion.
5. Whether there should be a labor bureau in the unions or not, and the League has decided this also.
6. Who the officers of the union should be. The officers who the League claims are reactionary must go, and those whom the League favors are called progressives and shall take the place of the others.
7. A labor party is organized upon the principles laid down by the Workers' Party.
8. The League has discussed and condemned the International for certain action it has taken during the shoemakers' strike in New York.
9. According to a report of Davidson in the Freiheit, it has decided not to permit the officers of the union to act in a certain stoppage which occurred recently, as they acted a year ago in a similar stoppage.
10. It has decided not to disclose to the union the names of the members of this League nor to disclose the names of the officers of the League, and so forth.

(Continued on page 11)

The stoppage, however, as planned by the sub-manufacturers, would afford them no relief whatever. We cannot blame the sub-manufacturers, in a way; they sought to save themselves—but it is, nevertheless, characteristic of them that, while they were busy laying their stoppage plans, they completely left out of consideration the thousands of workers employed by them until pointedly reminded about it by the International Union.

ANOTHER YEAR OF PEACE IN BOSTON CLOAK TRADE

One, as a rule, is never certain, when an industrial contract between workers and an association of employers expires, that the next agreement will be concluded without a fight—particularly so when times in general are not very good and the machines in the shops are idle.

So in Boston, when the agreement between the union and the manufacturers expired last July, every indication pointed in the direction of a contest—before a new contract would be signed. Fortunately, a clash was averted, and after some negotiations, the agreement has been renewed for another year.

We recommend the course of the Boston manufacturers to other employers in our various garment centers as the wisest and most economical way of dealing with unions affiliated with our International. We also congratulate our Boston union on this conclusion of an agreement without any great effort or sacrifice on their part. The comparative ease with which this agreement was renewed is evidence of the fact that they had honestly and faithfully carried out the provisions of the old contract.

True, the times now are far from good in all cloak centers, but we must not lose courage. Sooner or later work will begin, and after the year is over our workers will have found out that they have on the whole fared this year not worse than last year and, perhaps, as we are inclined to hope, a good deal better.

THE VICIOUS ATTACK OF THE CHICAGO DRESS MANUFACTURERS

The Chicago manufacturers have not gained their senses

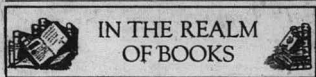
yet. On the other hand, it would seem that they are getting daily more and more addicted to the idea that they can prevent the International Union, through injunctions, from organizing their workers into a strong labor union.

It is too bad, indeed, that these employers know so little of the history of the labor movement, or else they would have perceived how futile and silly their efforts are. A time there was in Europe when a labor union was forbidden by law and when belonging to it was regarded as a crime. One caught affiliated with such a union would be jailed, banished, and martyred. The governments of France, England, and of many other continental countries have waged merciless fights against the trade unions—and yet, the fiercer the persecution of the trade unions the stronger they grew in numbers and strength. In the end, all the laws against the labor unions had to be abolished and the powerful governments openly admitted their impotence to destroy the unions which have grown so invincible underground.

That was not so very long ago, a bare few generations. Today, the labor union is a universally recognized power. Kings and presidents, willy-nilly, reckon with it. It is true, here and there one still finds a judge who thinks in the terms of the outworn past, and who still believes that he can arrest the legitimate and normal activity of a union by an injunction. Such efforts are, nevertheless, futile. All injunctions to the contrary notwithstanding, the labor movement is growing and accumulating power and influence.

The dress manufacturers of Chicago might learn these things with profit for themselves. How silly to run after injunctions in the belief that this would stop their workers, whom they regard as their chattels, from joining the union! If they only knew that this only spurs these workers on to join the union!

The Chicago manufacturers may go on for a time with their injunctions under the spell of the illusion that they can stem the tide of the oceans. The force of the incoming flow will soon prove to them that such paper barriers amount to nothing in the irresistible march of the wage workers towards a better world, and a better living.



Youth to the Rescue

By SYLVIA KOPALD

The Revolt of Youth. By Stanleigh High. The Abingdon Press, 1923. New York and Cincinnati.

"What'll save the world?"
"I will," said Youth,
"With my heart and my soul,
I'll save the world."

Of all the deliberate saviors of the world, youth without doubt possesses the greatest chance. Against the hard-boiled cynicism of the statesmen or the calculating eye of the business men who gather in conferences, the fair and high courage and enthusiasm of youth is a tender promise. Of course, the labor movement cannot be included among the deliberate saviors of the world. For labor the hardship of life is a thing neither of the laboratory nor the statistical compendium. It is a thing felt with an immediateness and insistence that makes the desire for change and improvement hot, and precluding academic considerations are unnecessary.

Youth, on the other hand, is a period which always produces earnest and altruistic urges. Every youth at one time or another has seen himself saving something—which may as well be the world—before an admiring audience. But the present youth movement possesses far more than this. It represents a dynamic response to the oppressive disillusion brought by the Versailles "peace." The war had been an affair of the young. It was not only that the actual fighting required young blood; the war took so many of the best of the rising generation. The ideals to which the statesmen dedicated the war were ideals of youth. But with the armistice the old came to their own again. The treaty of Versailles was an old men's peace, seeking by old men to restore an old order.

If the elder statesmen had won any kind of success in their stolen job, the revolt of youth might not have taken on so sharp an edge. Even an old order offers some chance of life if it goes. The Europe of the Versailles pact is a wreck and a shambles of dark and uncertain future. But the future belongs preeminently to youth. With the more than four years of horror behind and the chaos of the post-war world before, youth has begun to "reason why." The picture of millions of young men and women rising to hurl pertinent questions at things as they are is a thing to conjure with.

After finishing Mr. High's story of the youth movement, one wonders whether he has not conjured with it too much. His descriptions of the actual forms which youth's revolt has taken in the various countries of the world are the work of a careful and scientific observer; his conclusions are written by a religious enthusiast and poet. For me the most significant aspect of the youth movement is the variety of aims to which it has dedicated itself; for Mr. High, apparently its most significant aspect lies in the fact that youth has combined.

There can be no question but that the facts give Mr. High's hopes much to feed upon. The revolt of youth is more or less world-wide. Although England and the United States and Japan do not possess organized youth movements, its younger generations have become prominently restless and

articulate. But in France, Germany, Eastern Europe, China, Latin America, youth has organized. In the modern world, organization is a prime essential of achievement.

It may be a beginning, but on itself, organization is not enough. Organizations must know what they want to achieve and how; in other words they must have a program. Organized youth over the world has many ideals and aspirations in common—a better world, the life of the imagination, a freer social relationship, student life, such things concern youth everywhere. But in the answers given to "how," especially to how to build a better world, there are clear-cut differences—differences that not only set off the youth of one country from that of another, but that even split the youth movement within a country into warring factions. Gather together Mr. High's own summaries of the world youth movements and you have eloquent testimony to the cross-currents whirling through them.

Organized youth in France works through *The Young Republic* a "youth movement having for its aim the establishment of Christian principles in all realms of life—private, social, political, national and international." Youth in England has not organized but "whether it is found in enthusiasm for the League of Nations, in a quickened faith in the possibilities of a democratic education through the Workers' Educational Association or in the development of non-conforming, unconventional liberal opinion, there is much evidence to indicate that the youth of England . . . without radicalism are working for the construction of a better world order the foundations of which will be built upon a more intelligent world understanding."

In Germany the youth movement has grown to most promising proportions. There are many organizations of youth. *The Wandervogel*—a post-war revival of a pre-war organization—seek to "form our own life in sincerity and upon our own responsibility" and to fight the "unintelligent hamperings of the Church, the School, and the Home." There are youth organizations originated and supported by "adult leadership"; the German National Youth Union with 50,000 members by the militarists, old nobility and political parties of the Right; the Democratic Youth Movement with 20,000 by the German Democratic Party; the Socialist Youth Movement with 65,000 by the Social Democrats; and the Catholic Movement "greatest in members" by the priests. Then there are the Bourgeois Movement and the Proletarian Youth Movement. Finally there are university organizations whose aim it is to make study possible in suffering Germany. The *Studentenschaft*, for instance, seeks to secure economic assistance for the students, to create greater cooperation between students and authorities in arrangement of curricula and to "cultivate international student relationships."

The youth movements in Eastern Europe are concerned chiefly with the problem of maintaining university life in the face of great economic distress and political disorder. They have accomplished many novel and significant things in the pursuit of

this major aim. In Latin America there has been a most stirring union between students and workers and this new unity had presented itself as an immovable wall against "the serried attacks of corruption and violence of your common enemy."

The Chinese youth have placed themselves wholeheartedly behind the fight for a free China, and time and again have forced lethargic or traitorous officials to take action against Japanese imperialistic designs in Asia. In addition to this political struggle they have launched a Renaissance movement which seeks to effect change in every department of Chinese life from religion to the commonest Chinese language. A good portion of the Japanese youth, on the other hand, have taken up the sword against the militarists and the reactionaries that grip their own country.

Such, then, are the gropings of youth. Out of these gropings Mr. High would compound *A League of Youth*. He would have this league devote itself not only to the specific concerns of youth, i.e., to school affairs and the revolt against shackling, superimposed conventions, but to the larger problems of economics and political organization of the world. With this proposal, it seems to me, Mr. High wrenches himself violently from the realm of fact. Certainly he is building on shifting sands.

This job of reconstructing the world is no easy one. The war has shaken the foundations of our old order; famine and disease stalk the lands; the shadow of new wars falls heavily upon Europe; foreign exchange, foreign trade, transportation, production have been so disordered by the old men's peace that all their seventeen or more later conferences have been unable to restore health to the broken machine. What has youth to offer here?

Mr. High's own account suggests the weakness of its contribution. Whenever youth has attacked the problems of youth where it has devoted itself to affairs of school or "apprenticeship for life," there is unity in its ranks. But, when it ap-

proaches world affairs, that unity splits into a thousand splinters.

"Oxford sentiment is almost unanimous in favor of the League of Nations." . . . "Many free Germans (youths) took an active part in the revolution on the side of the proletariat, others formed *Wandervogel* bands each with one hundred members, to fight the Spartacist movement." Every political and industrial faction in Germany has organized the young in the families of its members. "Many, probably most of these Russian youths, have fought against the Bolsheviks in one or more of the many 'White' armies which have attempted to overthrow the present regime." And in Latin America and China "they have taken to joining forces with the labor unions."

And there you have it. How would Mr. High join together in the League of Youth the Russian youths who fought in the "White" armies with those who fought in the "Red" armies; the Oxford League of Nationsists with the free and Latin American student-unions? Youth with to build a better world, but the Fascists also believe they are building a new world, as do the Bolsheviks—and many others. Is youth alone a sufficient bond with which to tie together world-reconstructors? I do not think so. For it is an inevitably passing thing while this job of world reconstruction demands a constant drive. Youth contributes a spirit, an enthusiasm; world reconstruction needs economic interest—and force. Because "heart and soul are not enough," youth alone cannot count on civilisation's rescue. It must tie up with something more unchanging, more single-tracked in its outlook. And on Mr. High's own showing it is. Every world movement from monarchism to Bolshevism is mirrored in the youth movement.

Too many of us in America have been, flinching recently with the idea of an American youth movement. The sooner we learn the lesson written in the feet of Mr. High's book the better. To my mind those of us who wish to have the world must join forces with organized labor. It is the only way.

A Nation at Play

By A. LEBEDIGER

There is in the political life of America a huge amount of naïveté, simplicity of youth, and provincialism.

This simplicity not infrequently appears to the onlooker like backwardness, and often it gives rise to curious and even shocking situations. Yet, on the whole, it is not without attractiveness.

President Harding has died—and his place was taken over by Vice-President Coolidge. Harding was an average citizen—without any special distinction or merits. But Coolidge—he is so terribly, overwhelmingly ordinary!

The press has so little to say about the dead Harding. Hardly a statesman—not a man of science—not even a good speaker, but just a plain nice man, an honest, well-meaning man.

But what about Coolidge? The scribes are at a loss to say even that much about him. Yes, he is a good husband and loves his family; he has a father who is almost 90 years old; as Governor of Massachusetts he paid \$32 rent a month; he cuts his own hay, mows his own lawn, etc., etc.

Heavens, how little, how provincial, and how naïve! Yet, there is something about it that I like—and for the following reasons:

(a) There is in this provincialism a strong flavor of honest, rugged simplicity and charm.

(b) It indicates that we here in America are not yet corrupted, in a political sense, as in Europe.

Europe makes a great ado over its presidents and rulers. In Europe they must come up to the mark; they must be aristocrats in blood and culture. America is not overawed about its Presidents; it even likes them better if they come up from the lower strata. Wilson was overlearned for America and he was not like us. But America likes the wonder-child in politics, the ex-rail splitter, the newsboy who had risen to dizzy heights.

America believes in the simple thing. Its leaders may come from the farm, too—they need not necessarily be aristocrats. America is not heartbroken even when one of its Presidents proves to be a failure; after all, it is only for a stretch of four years—and, in the case of a Coolidge, it might amount to about a year and a half altogether.

America, from time to time, likes to "try" this or that type of a President. America is toying with its politics and that's all. Europe treats its politics earnestly, gravely, like a problem of life and death. But America looks at it as a game, like the annual world series of this or that national sport.

America is still a young land and it can afford to play.

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

CORN NOW DEARER THAN WHEAT IN WEST.

While one-third of the world is crying for bread, farmers in some of the southern sections of Michigan are feeding wheat to live stock. The market price of 90 cents a bushel is blamed. With shipped-in corn selling for almost \$1, farmers say they cannot afford to sell wheat and buy corn.

TO INVESTIGATE SHUT DOWN OF OIL PLANTS.

Oil producers and refiners who have announced their intention of closing down their plants during August in order to reduce their surplus are in for some direct questioning by the Federal government. Operatives from the District Attorney's office of Chicago have been sent out on the trail of the producers who have agreed to the shut-down.

LEWIS CHARGES BITUMINOUS STRIKE CONSPIRACY.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers formally charged non-union members of the National Coal Association with conspiring to serve a strike in the unionized bituminous fields of the country.

LOCOMOTIVE BANK IN BALTIMORE.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers through its holding company, the Brotherhood Investment Company will open a new bank in Baltimore. It is understood the brotherhood is willing to invest up to a million dollars in an institution which would meet its requirements as a cooperative bank.

RAILROADS AT PEAK OF PROSPERITY.

American railroads are today the most prosperous in their history, according to a statement by Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the Southern Pacific Company.

300 PER CENT PROFIT INCREASE IN ANTHRACITE.

The report of the Coal Commission says that anthracite operators make three times as big a profit as they did before the war. Inasmuch as the operators did not make the coal, don't dig it, transport, handle or sell it, they seem to be doing pretty well.

CONGRESSIONAL REGULATION OF LABOR URGED.

Child labor in the United States is increasing, judging by the late reports received by the United States Children's Bureau, Grace Abbott, chief of the Bureau stated in an address before the American Home Economics Association in Chicago. She urged a constitutional amendment giving Congress the power to prohibit and regulate labor, a power which according to Supreme Court decisions Congress apparently does not possess.

CONGRESSMAN URGES UNITED STATES MINES OPERATION.

Government seizure and operation of the anthracite mines in the event of the continued failure of the operators and miners to get together on a new wage scale was urged by Congressman Bacharach of New Jersey, a member of the Ways and Means Committee in a speech at Atlanta City.

INCREASE IN DIVORCE RATE.

The divorce rate in the United States is now 9.3 divorces to each hundred marriages, as compared with 6.3 in 1916.

TELEGRAPHERS ASK FOR WAGE RAISE.

The adjudication of working rules and an increase averaging 6 cents an hour in the rate of pay for telegraphers on 30 railroads was asked by President Manion of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers before the United States Labor Board.

HEARST PROTESTS AGAINST LAND SEIZURE.

Wm. Randolph Hearst, the largest land holder of Mexico, has filed formal protest with the State Department in Washington against the threatened seizure of his land of 323,000 acres in the State of Chihuahua.

COOLIDGE'S LABOR POLICIES TO BE REVEALED IN SEPTEMBER.

President Coolidge, President Gompers and other American Federation of Labor officials will hold a formal conference early in September on the labor policies and program of the Coolidge administration.

MASSACHUSETTS THREATENS ANTHRACITE BOYCOTT.

The Joint Special Coal Investigating Committee of Massachusetts serves notice on coal operators and miners that in case of a strike the Committee will advocate a boycott on anthracite coal throughout New England.

RATIO OF DOLLAR VALUE, 1913-1923.

In the purchase of necessities, a dollar now has a buying power equal to 59 per cent of its pre-war value, according to a nation-wide survey of retail prices just completed by the Department of Labor. The average family now is forced to spend approximately 70 per cent more for these necessities than in 1913. The Nation's rent level stands 63 per cent above 1913.

ENORMOUS DIVIDENDS IN COAL IN SPITE OF POVERTY PLEA.

John Brophy, president of District No. 2 United Mine Workers of America, in replying to a statement made by two coal producers' associations that the "spectre of bankruptcy shows its grim visage on the horizon of Pennsylvania," sets forth figures by which he shows dividends were issued to stockholders of big mining projects of from 40 to 150 per cent.

FOREIGN ITEMS

SILESIA

PEACE IN SILESIA.

"Peace" in Silesia seems to have been celebrated by 1,200 arrests, and the presence of over 100 injured persons in hospital.

IRELAND

IRISH WOMAN LAWYER.

Miss Early, the only woman lawyer in Ireland, made her first appearance at Drumecondra (Dublin) Petty Sessions on July 23, when she successfully represented a complainant who sought possession of a cottage.

DENMARK

CHRISTIAN INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Some 170 delegates from more than 20 different countries have met at Nyborg Strand, Denmark, for the annual conference of the Christian International Movement. Among the subjects down for discussion are the relations between China and Japan, between France and Germany; the problem of the economic life of the world, and other topics relating to the radical application of Christian principles to society and international relationships.

AUSTRALIA

LABOR IN AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT.

In the Australian Parliament Labor has been obstructing the Government's new Air Defense Bill (which provides for a death penalty as well as a great increase in expenditure). The opposition has been shown especially to the government's inclusion in the bill of references to the British Army Act.

DIVISION OF ESTATES IN AUSTRALIA.

In New South Wales, if the owners of large estates fail to subdivide these voluntarily within the next few months, parliament will take action to compel them to do so. A list of genuine land-seekers is also to be made; applicants will have to state their experience and furnish credentials. An expert committee will assist in making suitable subdivision.

JAPAN

STATISTICS OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS.

There are some 54 trade unions in Japan, with a membership of about 22,000. They are concentrated in two groups, the Japanese Federation of Labor, and the Association of Trade Unions, containing about 12,500 and 16,000 members respectively.

There are also tenants' unions, containing some 800 members. One union, that of the Osaka Arsenal Workers, supports Japanese imperialism. The leaders of the Japanese Federation of Labor are university graduates and professors; those of the Association of Trade Unions are workers. Until recently, there existed a monthly journal, entitled "The Unionist Movement," but it is said to have been suppressed.

JUGOSLAVIA

NON-MANUAL WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS IN JUGOSLAVIA.

The cost of living doubled in Yugoslavia since the beginning of the year. The average daily pay of officials (including university professors) is about 70 dinars, and it costs more than that amount to obtain the cheapest board and lodging for the day (exclusive of breakfast). As a result, two organizations have been formed: the Federation of Civil Servants, and a Union of Secondary School Teachers. The teachers threatened resignation unless their claims were complied within a given time; and the government has promised to grant them an increase.

NORWAY

END OF NORWEGIAN PAPER MAKERS' STRIKE.

The strike in the Norwegian paper industries, which affected 14,000 workers, was brought to an end on July 10 by the intervention of the National Conciliation officials. The employers have abandoned their intention of a lockout.

SWITZERLAND

HOLIDAY HOMES AT REDUCED PRICES FOR TRANSPORT WORKERS.

The Association of Holiday Homes of the Swiss Railway Workers offer reduced terms for a stay in either of their two holiday homes to any member of a transport workers' union affiliated with the International Transport Workers' Federation. The offer extends to the families of those benefiting by it. The two homes in question are situated respectively at Brenscino, on Lake Maggiore, and Crubisbalm, on the Rigi.

AUSTRALIA

QUEENSLAND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

On March 1st a new unemployment insurance law came into force in Queensland. It provides for: (1) The payment of a weekly amount to all unemployed workers in the State over 18 years of age; (2) the reduction of unemployment by the careful organization of all the available work; (3) the establishment of labor farms for the employment of those otherwise unemployed.

DENMARK

SYSTEMATIC DISTRIBUTION OF BUILDING WORK IN DENMARK.

In order to obviate the seasonal nature of building activity, a scheme is on foot for the distribution of the work over the whole year. To this end a building commission is inquiring into the number of new buildings to be erected, in order that they may be begun in proportion as workers are at liberty. The cooperative building associations are supporting the scheme.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

A Course in Economics and the Labor Movement

By SYLVIA KOPALD

Given at the
UNITY CENTERS
of the

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
Season 1922-1923

LESSON 2—The Production of Human Want Satisfaction.

1. We have established that: The cornerstone of economics lies in the fact that man is a social animal who uses tools. The satisfaction of his animal wants calling for food, shelter, clothing and fuel constitute the first demand upon industry. In modern economics, as always, production is the fundamental social process.
2. How Human Wants are satisfied socially may be illustrated by the simple process through which a mother or wife prepare the meals—say the dinners that are to satisfy the hunger of her family. She
 - (a) Buys the meat, vegetables, etc.—or what we may call the **Raw Materials of the Meal**.
 - (b) Cooks it, or **Manufactures** a finished product by the use of
 - (c) Pots, Pans, Stove, etc., or **Tools of Production**, and finally,
 - (d) Places it upon the table for **Distribution** among her family.
 - (e) In all of these steps her **Labor Power** is involved.
3. In essence the social productive process repeats this simple process. Practically these same steps are necessary, for we must obtain
 - (a) **Raw Materials**—from the Land, Mines, Seas, Forests by **Extractive Industries, Agriculture and Mining**.
 - (b) **Make them into finished products in factories and mills by Manufacture**.
 - (c) **Use tools in the process**—which have been made by past labor and are called **Capital**.
 - (d) **Apply labor power at every stage of the process**.
 - (e) **Distribute the products among the population through transportation, storage, exchange and distributing agencies**.
4. Basically all production rests upon **Nature** (land, mines, seas, forests) and **Labor** (physical and mental activity directed toward production). If you examine the productive steps outlined above you observe that everything involved in the process—e. g. tolls, transport, factories, etc., were made by labor power exerted upon raw materials obtained from nature.
5. If we compare the process of making a meal with the wider process of social production we observe, together with the similarities, certain differences also. These really constitute the characteristics of modern production which is,
 - (a) A round about, long-time process in which the final product is separated by many time consuming stages from the raw material, and which as a whole is highly organized.
 - (b) Based squarely upon the machine.
 - (c) Carried on, on a large scale.
 - (d) Operated by minute division of labor and specialization.
 - (e) Responsible for the consequent indirect nature of want satisfaction.
6. Modern Production is the latest stage in a long economic evolution whose stages show men obtaining the things by which they lived through—
 - (a) Hunting and fishing.
 - (b) Herding.
 - (c) Farming.
 - (d) Handicraft (use of small tools operated solely by human energy).
 - (e) Factory System (use of power-driven tools—machines).
 The movies show in popular fashion how this evolution has occurred in America over the short space of about 200 years (e. g. Indian and hunter pictures, cowboy pictures, "Down on the Farm" pictures, railroad pictures, industrial pictures, "Wall Street" pictures). The same process covered some 500,000 years in the world as a whole.
7. Behind this economic evolution lies the tremendous technical advance which has brought a steady improvement in the tools of production which we have outlined in Lesson 1.
8. To get the goods produced into the millions of homes and factories that need them also requires a far more complex process than that involved in the woman's walk from kitchen to dining-room, even though the same basic principles underlie both. Here railroads, steamers, trucks,



Report of Education Sub-Committee, Trades Union Congress General Council

(Conclusion Continued)

Meantime, with a view to giving effect to the Congress resolution as early as possible we recommend:

(a) That the General Council continue to cooperate with the Trade Union Education inquiry committee for the purpose of giving effect to the Congress Education Resolution of 1921.

(b) That the General Council be empowered to take over Ruskin College, the Labor Colleges, and the organization set up by the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (which now includes the Post Office Workers, the Railway Clerks, and the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen), as soon as satisfactory financial and other conditions can be agreed upon, and pending such time as they are taken over the General Council be empowered to enter into such arrangements with them as it deems to be in the best interest of the trade-union movement.

(c) That such arrangements shall

not involve any increase in the affiliation fees paid by trade unions to Congress funds without authorization of the Congress itself.

(d) That the General Council have such direct representation on the governing body of any college or organization that may be taken over as will ensure that its work, policy, and methods conform to the wishes of the trade union movement.

(e) That the General Council be empowered to submit to its affiliated trade unions plans for their fuller participation in any education scheme which it may approve or initiate, and take such further steps as it deems necessary with a view to the development of a comprehensive scheme of the character recommended in our report.

(f) That the General Council report to the Congress each year what steps it has taken in regard to these recommendations.

Our Activities

(Report Submitted to the Conference of the Workers' Education Bureau)

(Continued)

B—The Workers' University

The classes in the Workers' University have increased in number. The subjects taken up are more substantial than at first and are taught more extensively. During the past season, there were six classes conducted in the Washington Irving High School, New York; three on Saturday afternoons and three on Sunday mornings. These courses extended from November until April. Also single lectures were given on important labor subjects.

SUBJECTS

The following courses were given during 1920-22: Labor and Management, Policies of Trade Unionism, Boycotts and Strikes, The Department of Records and Research of the I. L. G. W. U., Trade Unionism in England, The Situation in the Steel Industry, The Coal Mining Situation, The Psychology of Trade Union Organizations, Workers' Control, Current Economic Literature, Current Economic Opinions, The Cooperative Movement, Economic Geography, Social and Industrial History of the United States, History of Civilization, Sociology, The Role of the State in Modern Civilization, Labor and the Peace Conference, The Plumb Plan, Applied Psychology and Logic, Social Psychology, Tendencies in Modern Literature, Public Speaking, etc.

Announcement of Our Activities for 1923-1924

The announcements of the activities of our Educational Department for the year 1923-1924 are of the press and are now ready for distribution among our members.

This announcement is embodied in a thirty-two page pamphlet, 5½ by 8 inches. It begins with an introduction in which is stated the object of the educational activities of our International. Then follows a short historical sketch describing the history of our educational activities and also the forms of management and control. In this announcement are described all the courses—thirty-six

of which are given in English and eleven in Yiddish—and also an announcement is made that lectures will be arranged in the Italian and Russian languages. This short description of every course gives our members an idea as to what they may expect from it. The courses are carefully prepared by the instructors so as to meet the needs of our members.

It would be advisable for our members to obtain an announcement and select the courses they desire to study.

In the next issue will be given a short description of every course.

telephones, telegraphs, the postoffice, stores, storage facilities, etc., must be called into service.

9. After all this has been accomplished, each one of us must face this question: Since the things I need can be secured only through money purchase, how many and how much of the things I need can I get? Such a question leads at once into the question of wealth distribution.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. Mackoff, Secretary

(Record of Meeting, August 8, 1923.)

OUTSIDE COMMITTEES

Upon opening the meeting, Sister Mary Bonano who is employed in the labor bureau appeared before the Board stating that she received a letter from Brother Mackoff notifying her that owing to the consolidation of the Dress Joint Board with the Cloakmakers', her services will terminate on August 11th, and that she may, if she chooses, apply for a similar position to Brother Kaplowitz, the secretary of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union.

Sister Bonano stated that she believes that Brother Mackoff had no right to send her such a letter and she furthermore stated that she has no intention of making an application to the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union for a position, saying that if she is considered merely a clerical worker, she intends to leave by the end of this week.

The chairman informed Sister Bonano that this letter was sent to her and to others in accordance with instructions of the Board of Directors. The secretary was instructed to see Sister Bonano and Mirsky and urge them to remain in their present position until other arrangements are made.

COMMUNICATIONS

A communication was received from Local 22 which reads in part as follows:

The report of August 1, 1923, was taken up verbatim, which includes different important decisions of the Joint Board. This report was approved with the exception of the action of the Joint Board for delaying the recommendation of the Board of Directors to donate \$5,000, from the Joint Board to Local 25. Our Executive Board feels that the decision of the Board of Directors is a just one, based upon proper judgment considering the close relation between the waist and dressmakers.

They therefore came to the conclusion that, in order to strengthen that organization so that they should not be left without means and go to destruction, a certain sum be donated.

Upon motion the communication was placed on file.

A letter was received from Brother Hochman which reads in part as follows:

At the last meeting of the Board, I reported orally about the conference between Brother Israel Feinberg, general manager of the Joint Board Cloakmakers' Union, and myself. I explained to you Brother Feinberg's plan for running the affairs of the dressmakers and my opinion of it. Since then, no one communicated with me and none of the plans submitted through Brother Schoenholz, at the last membership meeting of Local 22, I knew nothing about the contemplated arrangements.

I have given due and serious consideration to the entire matter and have come to the conclusion that under the circumstances a dress division, in the manner asked by our Joint Board, is absolutely essential for the well-being and further conduct of the affairs of our union and continued efforts toward organizing the dress industry.

This, however, I am sorry to say, does not coincide with the opinion of the new management.

I am very anxious to continue to serve our union to the best of my ability. I do, however, feel that the new arrangements do not make it possible for me to give my best efforts in that direction. If I could

possibly continue to serve in the same capacity as I have served until now (without caring anything about the name such an office would be called) I would be the happiest man today. I have decided not to accept the position offered me, namely manager of the Independent Division.

Knowing that the office I have been holding until now has been abolished under the new arrangements, I consider my services terminated at an end.

If it were for the fact that I am anxious to present a final report to you, I should have stepped out at the end of this week. I shall, however, be ready to present a report to you at the next meeting and shall, to my greatest sorrow and regret, consider my relations, as an officer of our organization, terminated on Friday evening, August 17, 1923.

This letter brought about a warm discussion in which many delegates participated. A great number of them expressed their regret that there will be no dress division according to the understanding and conception of our members.

The Board of Directors submitted their report of their meeting held on August 6th, which in substance is as follows:

Brother M. Eisenfeld, manager of Local 66, appeared before the Board stating that, in view of the Joint Board decision to launch an organization drive in non-union embroidery shops and the fact that they will not be able to do this on account of the dissolution of the Joint Board, Local 66 which paid its share on account of the assessment, should be given a certain sum of money to enable them to conduct an organization drive.

The Board of Directors, after consideration, decided to refer this request to the local secretaries.

The Finance Committee reported that they acted upon the request made by the committee representing the Sacco and Vanzetti Defense Committee and they decided to recommend that the Joint Board donate \$100 towards that defense.

In regard to the request made by Theresa Malkiel from the New York Call that we cancel their debt of \$500 to our Joint Board and also that we give them a contribution, the Board of Directors decided to grant the request of writing off the \$500 due to the Joint Board from the New York Call.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Brother Mackoff submitted an itemized statement of expenses incurred by the Joint Board during the month of July, 1923.

Brother Mackoff further reported that according to instructions from Brother Sigman, the secretary's office will be closed officially by the end of this week. He therefore tried to make arrangements with the auditor of the International to make a thorough audit beginning next week. The auditor of the International, however, Brother Mackoff stated, advised him that as he is very busy, it is impossible for him to make the audit during next week and advised him to see Brother Sigman about it.

The report of Brother Mackoff was taken up verbatim, the Board of Directors approving the July financial statement and then appointing a committee consisting of Brothers Halperin and Mackoff to see Brother Sigman with a view to having him arrange that the audit be made in due time.

In connection with the financial report, the Board of Directors took up

the question pertaining to the transfer of monies and records to the local secretaries who should work out plans and submit them to the next meeting of the Joint Board.

OUTGOING OFFICERS

The Board of Directors then took up for discussion the fact that due to this amalgamation certain Joint Board officers will automatically be out of office. They therefore con-

sidered, in view of the fact that some of them were connected with this organization for a number of years, the advisability of having the Joint Board show its appreciation in some form for the services they rendered our union.

A committee consisting of Brothers Berlin, Halperin and Stein were appointed to work out recommendations and submit them to the Joint Board at their next meeting.

The Trade Union "Educational" League

(Continued from page 7)

and guided by the Communist party of America and by the Third International. You will readily realize that the League is a pure and simple opposition union pledged to replace this union gradually and to take it in and make it a department of the Trade Union Educational League.

The last decision of the General Executive Board states clearly that members of the International who are members of any League or any organization that performs the duties and does the work of the union must withdraw from the League, or they cannot be members of our International Union. It is clearly proved that the Trade Union Educational League is really the League to which the decision of the General Executive Board applies. It is an opposition organization, it is a League which performs the duties which the union is supposed to perform and, therefore, the members of the International are either to withdraw from the League or else they cease to be members of the International.

The fact that Davidson, speaking for Kanavsky as his attorney, emphasizes again and again that the League is a pure and simple educational institution is proved by the following questions and answers to be a fraud, and the reason why Davidson has emphasized it so much is because he thought that, since the League was made to mislead by its name a certain number of members for so long, it would be able to continue to do so in the future.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS QUOTED FROM THE MINUTES

Mr. Perlstein: Let me ask you this, Davidson, you are one of the accused, and the question I ask you will have to be answered straight. For instance, if the International calls on the Joint Board of the Chicago organization and tells them to organize an educational committee in accordance with the constitution of the International, and in accordance with the proceedings of the last convention, and a committee is appointed by the Joint Board and works out the matter of this educational activity, will you as soon as the committee is organized withdraw from the League?

Mr. Davidson: If the educational work that will be conducted by these unions will satisfy me, and they will agitate for my ideas that is, the ideas of the League, then I will.

Mr. Perlstein: That is you will wait, and unless the committee will do what you believe should be done, you will withdraw.

Mr. Davidson: Of course.

Section eight, article three of the constitution of our International reads as follows:

"No member of the I. L. O. W. U. can be a member of more than one local union at the same time or of any other organization of the trade."

It has been proved in the testimony of the accused themselves that the League is an organization that consists of members of the union of the ladies' garment industry, that it deals with the same questions that the union does, that it is an opposition union organized within the union and,

therefore, it is clearly proved that the accused cannot hold membership in both organizations, and they are either to withdraw from the League or remain members of the International Union or if they refuse to do so, they cannot hold membership in our International Union.

In conclusion, I wish to say that, besides the legal or moral side of this situation, I am convinced more than ever by the disclosures of the accused themselves that things cannot under any circumstances remain as they are at present; that the League has become a menace to our organization, our organization which was built upon the sufferings and sacrifices, blood and tears of our members and their families. If we want our Union to exist and perform the duties it is organized for, the poison that is eating its heart must be cleared away.

I also wish to submit a summary of the investigation and disclosures made to the committee of the Joint Board on the charges brought against Davidson that he directed and participated in certain caucus meetings that have performed duties which the Joint Board is delegated to perform and so forth.

From the investigation and disclosures made at the hearings held by the committee the following are the facts:

1. It was proven that while Davidson was secretary of the Joint Board he attended many caucus meetings. These performed the functions the Joint Board was to perform.

2. It was proven that before the last election for business agents took place Davidson had participated in a caucus which had decided on the slate of business agents who were to be elected.

3. It has been proven that caucuses were held after election, and that certain business agents who were elected, and who were in the office and on the payroll of the Joint Board for many weeks were called by Davidson to the caucus meeting, and then Davidson told them to bring reports to them. Davidson also criticized this business agent for not reporting until the caucus had to call upon him and remind him of it.

4. These caucuses were held secret and the names of those who attended these caucuses were being kept secret.

So it has been clearly proven that Davidson while secretary and a direct official of the Joint Board has misused his office for purposes of his own, has misused the confidence and the trust placed in his hands, and has acted in a manner unbefitting to an officer of the Union or to an officer of any organization and, therefore, I am convinced that Davidson is not eligible to hold any office in any of the local Unions or Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

M. P.

Patronize Our Advertisers

The Week In Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

The Constitution Committee, which was appointed at a recent general meeting, consists of the following members: David Dubinsky, Joseph Fish, Sam B. Shenker, Sam Perlmuter, Isidore Nagler, Benjamin Evry, John C. Ryan, Harry Zaslowsky and Harry Goldstein. This committee held its first session in conjunction with the executive board on Thursday, August 9.

The reason for this joint meeting was the very important problem confronting this organization, namely, the decision of the International to amalgamate the Waist and Dress Joint Board with the Cloak and Suit Joint Board, to be known as the Cloak and Suit, Dress and Reformer-makers' Joint Board. The decision instructs that Local 60, which is the printers' local of the dress and waist industry, should amalgamate with Local 35, the cloak and suit pressers' union, and that Locals 22 and 89 send delegates to the Joint Board. As for the Cutters' Union, no such order is necessary, since we are and have been one local for the past number of years.

At one time we did have two separate cutters' locals in the ladies' garment industry: the old Local 6, which was composed of the cloak and suit cutters, and Local 60, which was composed of the waist and dress cutters. The amalgamation of these two into the present Local 10 subsequently took place.

After the formation of Local 10 there was no distinction between the dress cutters and the cloak cutters. All had black books and were under one management. Finally, however, there came a time when the International, in conjunction with the local, decided to organize the waist and dress industry, which occurred about ten or twelve years ago. That is the time when the waist and dress cutters originally began to receive red books, mainly due to the fact that the majority of the cutters working in the waist and dress industry were not full-fledged mechanics, and in order to distinguish them from the mechanics who were members of Local 10, this procedure was instituted and has been followed ever since. Although this method was followed, the local remained as one, under one management.

The meetings which were held every Monday night, were of a general nature, where discussions took place as to the situation in the cloak and suit, waist and dress, and miscellaneous industries, until the time came when the waist and dress cutters began to clamor that a sub-division should be made in the organization, claiming that the interests of the waist and dress cutters were, to a certain extent, being neglected.

After wrangling over this proposition for some time the organization finally decided to subdivide itself into three branches,—the cloak and suit, waist and dress, and miscellaneous,—and to hold separate meetings. Not only that, but the waist and dress division was given its own executive board to transact business for a period of time, until this was eliminated and there was only one executive board, composed of representatives from the three branches, which is the method being followed at the present time.

Now, with the amalgamation of the two joint boards, the most important problem confronting the Constitution Committee is the situation in our own local at the present time. At the last meeting of the Executive Board, this problem was discussed, and General

Manager Dubinsky, as well as General Secretary Fish, argued in favor of a complete amalgamation; i.e., to eliminate the various branches that we have at present and have one unified solid organization; and that there be no distinction as to dress books, cloak books, etc., as well as that there be no distinction regarding dress cutters going in to work in cloak houses, and vice versa.

This, in other words, will mean that there is a cutters' organization, Local 10, where every once or twice a month all business of the organization will be transacted.

Brother Harry Goldstein No. 1, on the other hand, argued that this amalgamation should not take place, as, he believed, the dress cutters will lower the standards of the cloak and suit cutters by trying to break into the cloak and suit shops.

A number of other cloak men gave their opinion to the effect that this amalgamation should not take place for the reasons outlined by Brother Harry Goldstein.

The Constitution Committee will begin its work and will have its next session the coming Tuesday, when this matter will be taken up again for discussion. As yet no definite decision has been reached on this problem by the Constitution Committee, but we expect that it will be done in the very near future and the members will have an opportunity to express their favor or disfavor of the recommendation of the Constitution Committee at the next special meeting, which will be called either for the end of this month, or, at the latest, the general meeting on September 24.

MISCELLANEOUS

As a result of the conference between representatives of the International Locals 10 and 62, and the Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association, which was held last Monday night in the office of and presided over by President Morris Sigman, the controversy which was raging for a few months, is gradually coming to a head.

According to the letter which was sent out and which resulted in the holding of the conference, it was planned that the matters in dispute be presented before the Grievance Board, as provided for in the agreement. The various representatives present at this session were intended to sit as the Grievance Board. However, because both sides were not properly prepared, a general discussion took place with respect to the problems which brought about the disputes.

The letter, which called for the Grievance Board, is reproduced below:

"Cotton Garment Manufacturers of New York, Inc.

"Gentlemen:

"Within the last weeks our Union has presented numerous complaints to your association involving violations of our collective agreement on the part of some of your members. The complaints included discharges of workers by reason of Union activity . . . and violations of the provisions of Clause TWELFTH with respect to the Union affiliation of employees.

"In the majority of cases your Association failed to take any action whatever on our complaints, and in some instances your representative took it upon himself to rule out complaints on the ground that they were without merit in his opinion.

"Proceeding from a desire to avert a total break-up of our agreement, we asked for a conference between your association and our union, and such a conference was in for the evening of August 14 at your association rooms. Representatives of our two locals were in attendance at the time and place agreed upon and so was the General President of the International Ladies' Garment

Workers' Union, but not a single representative of your association appeared. "The course of conduct thus consistently followed by your association seems to be deliberately calculated to ignore the obligations assumed by your association under our collective agreement, to provoke and humiliate the representatives of our organizations and to break the agreement between us. With a full realization of the disastrous consequences to the industry which any open breach between the employers and workers would entail at this time, we have determined to make a final effort to reach an understanding with your association and to reestablish the machinery for adjustment of disputes provided for by our agreement.

"With that in view, we herewith call a meeting of the Grievance Board provided for by the TWELFTH Clause of our agreement, for the hearing and determination of all claims against members of your association heretofore presented to you. The said meeting will take place at the office of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 3 West 10th Street, New York City on the 18th day of August, 1923, at 5 o'clock p.m., and you are respectfully requested to have your four representatives attend the meeting to our agreement."

Copies of this letter were sent out by Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; David Dubinsky, general manager of Local 10, and A. Snyder, president of Local 62. The sending of this letter was the result of a communication which Manager Dubinsky sent to the association on July 10, in which he made complaints against specific employers who, in violation of the Twelfth clause of the agreement, refused to admit representatives of Local 10 in their factories for the purpose of ascertaining the union affiliation of the cutters. Furthermore, Dubinsky pointed out in the letter, the manager of the association had refused to conduct investigations of the union's complaints.

In this letter the manager requested that a grievance board be held with a view to taking up these matters. The letter, as stated above, was dated July 10, and no reply was received. The manager assumed, therefore, that the association's representative took a drastic stand in that he practically refused to submit the controversy to the grievance board in conformity with the agreement.

A conference was requested by the International for Locals 10 and 62, and as the letter reproduced here shows, none of the employers' representatives were present.

The final result of the so-called conference, which was held on Monday, July 13, was a suggestion unanimously adopted, that a regular grievance board be convened for next Monday, August 20, at which the union's complaints will be heard. The members involved will be called before this board.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

Notice of Regular Meetings

MISCELLANEOUS Monday, August 20th

GENERAL Monday, August 27th

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place