

"My righteous-
ness I hold fast,
and will not let
it go."
—Job 27:6

VOICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. V, No. 47.

New York, Friday, November 11, 1922.

Price 2 Cents

N. Y. JOINT BOARD DISCUSSES NEW CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM

President Sigman and Vice-Presidents Feinberg and Breslaw Lay Out Program Before Workers' Body

At the last meeting of the Cloak and Dress Joint Board of New York, on November 9, the constructive program or reforms adopted by the General Executive Board which is to be made part of the demands to be presented to the employers in the cloak and dress industry next spring, came in for a very extensive discussion by the delegates. This program was given in detail last week in these columns.

The program was taken up seriously, and President Sigman led off in the discussion of every clause. He

dwelt principally on the question of wages, pointing out that the unfixing condition of the earnings of a great many of the workers in the trade and their inability to command the same wages in all shops alike has created untold hardships and confusion. The Joint Board has so far adopted the first clause relating to the limitation of the number of contractors which any jobber or manufacturer may employ during any given season. The two following points relating to the jobber question were also adopted. A warm discussion arose among

the minimum wages and whether the scales be higher than the scales. Vice-presidents Feinberg and Breslaw upheld the viewpoint of the General Executive Board that the Union is only concerned in defending the minimum scales. This subject, as well as the remaining parts of the program, will be taken up at the next meeting of the Board, this Friday, for final disposition.

Election Ordered for 19 E. B. Mem- bers of Local 22

The sub-committee of the General Executive Board appointed for Local 22 notified us that the election for 19 members of the executive board to take the place of those members removed after they had been found guilty of the charges presented against them, will soon be placed. The committee has completed plans for the election and will shortly announce the date and place where they will be held. These elections will be taken in a scrupulously honest and correct manner and that the members have a chance to vote in accordance with their convictions and preferences.

Local 38 Adopts Ruling of G. E. B.

On Thursday, November 8, the Ladies' Tailors Union, Local 38, held an important member meeting at 62 East 106th Street, to discuss the communication of the General Executive Board with regard to members belonging to the so-called Trade Union Educational League. After a lengthy debate, the ruling of the Board was adopted.

At a meeting last week, the Executive Board of Local 38 disposed of the case of Frank Magnavita, former business agent of this local. He was summoned twice to appear before this board to answer charges of "misusing of the funds of the organization," but failed to come. As a result he was expelled from membership in the union.

General Survey Ordered in New York Cloak Industry International Union and Employers' Associations Announce Text of Agreement Authorizing Exhaustive Investigation in New York Cloak and Suit Industry—Expected to Take Four Months

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, representing the workers in the industry; and the Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association, and the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, representing the jobbers and contractors respectively, made public last Friday the fact that they have entered into an agreement for conducting an investigation that will seek to establish the exact ills that beset the cloak and suit industry in New York City, and bring about remedial measures for them.

Representing the International Union on the commission was Mr. L. Bernheim, a well-known labor statistician, and Messrs C. Friedman and W. B. Harfield representing the

American Association and the Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association respectively. The conferees included, for the Merchants' Association, Ben Erdman, Jacob Sperber, Joseph Engel and Samuel Blumberg, counsel; for the American Association, Charles M. Summan, Benjamin Spinrad, H. Uviller, and Louis Solomon, counsel; for the International Union, Morris Sigman, Israel Feinberg, Harry Wander, and Morris Hillquit, counsel.

SURVEY AGREEMENT

Our initial step, if we are authorized to proceed, will be to make what we may term a layout sheet of the industry. We shall endeavor to discover as accurately as possible:

The number of contractors.
The number of jobbers.
The number of manufacturers.

We shall also make a classification based on such measures, as, for example, number of machines, number of employees, number of garments produced, volume of merchandise sold, invested capital, quality of garments, etc. and any other classification that may be deemed advisable by the commissioners during their investigation.

CLASSIFICATION WILL COVER EVERY FACTOR

By means of these classifications, namely by structure, function and (Continued on page 11)

Phila. Cloak and Dressmakers Remain Loyal to International

LOCALS 2 AND 15 ALREADY REORGANIZED AND RECEIVE
NEW CHARTERS

The rank and file of the Cloakmakers' Union, No. 2, of Philadelphia, as well as of Local 15, waist and dressmakers, are meeting with resentment at the action of a small minority of their members in having held meetings about a week or so ago at which they "decided" to break away from the I. L. G. W. U. and ally themselves with that opposition group known as the "Trade Union Educational League."

This news created a furore among the workers and, when they realized this action meant that their union had taken so many years to build, is about to become a tail and a Communist kite, a demand immo-

diately arose that both locals be at once reorganized, even to the extent of a change in their present roster numbers.

The reorganized cloakmakers' local already obtained a new charter from the International under the name of "Cloak and Suit Makers of Philadelphia, Local 40." The new local has elected a new executive board, and about 400 members of the former Local 2 have been transferred to the reorganized Local 40. The same is taking place in former Local 15. At the time of this writing, it is not known what the name and number of the new local will be, but it is certain that within a few days this will be definitely taken care of.

At a well-attended gathering of waist and dressmakers last week, the meeting overwhelmingly expressed its confidence in the International and voiced its resentment against outside groups or "leagues" that are creating dissension and trouble among our locals. The spirit of the meeting is best evidenced by the resolution (Continued on Page 9)

Union-Owned Cloak Factory to be Started in Chicago

The Chicago Joint Board, with the endorsement of the International Union, has completed plans for the establishment of a union-owned garment factory to manufacture coats, suits and dresses.

This public announcement was made by Meyer Perlstein, Vice-president of the Chicago district. The proposition has been under consideration for some time past; the capital-

ization of the new concern will be \$250,000, stock of which will be sold in a three-month period. The name of the company will be the International Union-Owned Garment Manufactory.

The union proposes to spend a considerable amount of money the first year for advertising the product of this union-owned factory, every garment (Continued on page 9)

Cleveland Union and Em- ployers Confer with Referees

Next Saturday, November 17, the Joint Board of the Cleveland Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Cloak Manufacturers' Association of that city, are to have a hearing before the Board of Referees in the cloak and suit industry. This hearing will be the initial conference between the workers and the employers in the local trade on the subject of the renewal of the agreement which expires next month.

The Cleveland cloak manufacturers appear to have adopted a rather ag-

gressive policy towards their workers. They insist upon the abolition of a number of trade standards, notably the clauses concerning the guaranteed length of employment and of pay for legal holidays.

The Cleveland workers will, of course, resist all these demands to the utmost. At the hearing on Saturday the Union intends to present to the employers, on its own side, a program of demands for trade improvements which it considers vital to the interests of the workers.

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

This Saturday afternoon, the Workers' University of our International will open at Washington Irving High School, Room 530. The readers will find the description of courses to be given by the University on page 10 of this issue.

Topics of the Week

By MAX D. DANISH

A DECLINING TRADE

IN these days when a half-maddened and half-starved Europe is holding under arms greater masses of conscripted humanity than even before 1914, squeezing the last drop of marrow from its impoverished populations to keep up huge military establishments, and once more converting the old continent into a powder-box,—it is a delight to find in the annual report of Major-General Davis that it has been found impossible in the last year to keep up the strength of the enlisted force of the United States as fixed by Congress, for the simple reason that not enough men were willing to enlist.

The reasons advanced for this lack of men for the Army are quite varied. It is said that the present high level of wages has its effect. The low pay of the private must be a very strong inducement to an ambitious and active young man when he compares it with the wage of any mechanic, or even clerk. And a soldier's or sailor's attire is, to say the least, equally unattractive, limited and unpromising.

But, apart from the purely material reasons, there is in this country a broader and more powerful influence, work which keeps many men away from the Army.—The horrors, the appointment, and the disillusionment of the last war are making our young men distrust soldiering as a career, and the universal ruin it has left behind is giving them a sense of the total futility of the war trade. There is hardly a question that, given a choice, the young men of Europe would have today just as eagerly thrown down the gun as the sabre for a constructive civil life. Within one year after the armistice Germany's great conscript army vanished into thin air when the order was given to disband.

Despite the Poincaré, the Mussolinis, and the other lesser prophets of force and militarism in Europe and America, the world is totally sick of war, bloodshed and devastation. The fact that even here in comparatively unscathed America the unemployed young men would not turn to the Army for a living is a striking example of the profound decline of the soldier's prestige and of the military spirit at least on this side of the Atlantic.

"DRY, WHITE, PROTESTANT"

WHAT has been suspected by many clear-visioned persons for a long while, namely, that the rabid, dry ap-les are at bottom fervent allies of the Ku Klux Klan, has now practically been admitted by the anti-propagandist for the bene-dry forces. The megaphone of the Anti-Saloon League, William H. Anderson, in a public statement last week, openly adopted the Klan as a confederate in the Prohibition cause.

The country must be made "dry, white, and Protestant." Mr. Anderson is "not losing sleep grieving over the increase in the membership of the Klan," because he believes that "a large number of the strongest, most prosperous business men of New York City have been driven into the Klan through recognition of the need of something to meet the aggression of these wet and Protestant forces." This "spokesman for 10,000 churches," as he likes to call himself, finds no other Christian means of bolstering up the all-but-broken-down prohibition enforcement than by the aid of the hooded, law-defying, masked mobs of the Klan which have made obedience to the law a hollow mockery in every community where its influence dominates.

It may be assumed that Anderson would resent the assertion that he is condoning the lawlessness of the Klan. But as long as the Klan is dry and Protestant, as long as it fights the Jew, the Negro, and the Catholic, he is for it. Like the Jesuit of old, the end sanctifies every means to him. Fortunately, the country seems to be awakening to the need of fighting this incoming surge of intolerance and fanaticism which threatens to engulf the whole of America unless a mighty dam is put in its way. The formation last week of a big national association to combat the Klan and all its by-products, the first important move in this direction, is a cheerful piece of news. Among its initiators are found a large number of the leading education and public men of the country.

This association has a colossal task ahead of it. And as its task is purely educational, it is bound to have on its side the solid support of organized labor in America which counts the Klan among its outspoken, aggressive enemies.

A BEGGARED POLAND

A TIGHT censorship clamped by the Polish Government to prevent the leaking out of "unpleasant" news, is keeping the world in dark about the great national railway and textile strikes which are convulsing Poland from end to end.

The picture of economic and social conditions in what is today the Polish republic, as it can be pieced together from information gathered by reliable correspondents, is dismal enough. Germany may be the European powder magazine, but the danger to the peace of the world is just as real in Poland.

At this hour, the Polish railroads are in the throes of a general strike, in which they have been for the last five weeks. One quarter of a million textile workers are on strike in Lodz, Poland's great manufacturing center, and everywhere one casts one's eyes are soldiers marching, drilling and performing anti-strike police duty. And the truth of the matter is that the cause of these huge strikes is hardly political, it is practically economic. The depreciation of the Polish mark has reached a stage where the workers cannot exist unless wages are raised 200 or 300 per cent, continually, automatically, every week. Poland's treasury is empty and her budget deficit enormous, because this proportionally large army ravages the country like the dragon of a fairy tale, swallowing up men and money.

Poland is paying dearly for the day France chose her as the benchman and barrier between Germany and Russia. France gave her loans but the money had to be spent on the army, in French munition factories, for equipment, guns and airplanes. Now Poland is "broke" and France will lend nothing to ease her economic burden.

IN THE SIZZLING CALDRON

DURING the last week, in dizzying succession, events followed one another in badly-hashed and half-finished Germany—a cycle of depressing, hope-squelching, affairs, which tend to extinguish what-

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Union Health Center News

The Board of Directors of the Union Health Center met last Thursday at the Union Health Center Building to discuss the report of the director, the ways and means of putting the Health Center on a sound financial basis and other matters relating to the Union Health Center activities.

Representatives of all the locals participating in the Health Center, except Local 9, were present, and Mr. Wander was in the chair.

The director reported that the expenses of the Medical Department of the Union Health Center for the year 1924 would be \$36,000 while the income would be \$30,000, leaving a deficit of \$6,000. The Board of Directors discussed the question as to how to make up for the inevitable deficit and decided that it would be well to inaugurate some large affair which should net not only the needed deficit but also a surplus for an endowment fund and for the increase of Health Center activities.

A committee was appointed to confer on this matter as follows: Mr.

H. Wander, Mr. A. Breslau, Mr. Fish, Mr. Schoenholz and Mr. Levy.

A committee of the Students' Council appeared before the board urging them to support the Health Educational Activities of the Center. The board decided to refer this matter to the Educational Department of the I. L. G. W. U., in order that all educational activities should be under one auspice.

The board likewise decided and instructed the director to notify all locals that are participating in the Health Center of the fact that, beginning on December 1, members of non-participating locals will be charged a fee of \$1.50 for examination treatment.

The meeting on Friday at which Dr. Dana Atchley spoke was well attended, as was also Dr. Goldston's class on Tuesday, November 13.

The theme for the Health Lecture for November 16 is "The Ten Plagues: The Struggle of Mankind Against Disease," to be delivered by Dr. George Draper of the Presbyterian Hospital.

ever ray of sunshine there may have struggled to batter its way through the dark horizon of the European continent.

The Hughes proposal for an expert commission to investigate Germany's capacity to pay, the amount it should pay, and when it should pay, came to naught finally after Poincaré flatly refused to change his stand and put down iron-clad limitations upon the inquiry. This arbitrary and high-handed rejection of the American plan will probably definitely remove the United States as a possible factor in any further negotiations between France and Germany and will give Poincaré free sledding to do with Germany whatever he wants.

In Germany another "putch" in anti-Semitic and monarchist Bavaria fell through—for the time being—resulting in the elimination of Ludendorff as a potential Fascist dictator. The Hitler guerrillas, however, are still carrying on, and when the present economic and spiritual state of Germany is considered, one cannot tell when these henchmen of reaction will turn up as the rulers of that distracted land.

Holland has finally got rid of her unwelcome lodger, the ex-Crown Prince, who is now rushing, with a German passport, across the continent to join his family at an old castle in Silesia. The Allies have issued a mild protest about his return to Germany, but it seems that this was more, in the nature of a half-meant formality. Frederic William is now supposed to spend the rest of his natural days as a private citizen on that Silesian farm, but it requires no extravagant fancy to imagine that his presence in Germany will add zest to the monarchist plottings and create more dangers to the Republic.

Such was the state in which Europe "celebrated" last week the fifth anniversary of the armistice, the hour when the order was given to "cease firing." No wonder Poincaré gave orders the other day to erase an inscription on one of the soldiers' monuments in Flanders to the effect that they fell in "a war to end war." The old French imperialist is, at least, less hypocritical about this bloody business.

FROM OUR JOINT BOARDS AND LOCALS

In the Chicago Joint Board

By M. RAPAPORT, Secretary

A Board of Directors' meeting was held on Wednesday, October 31, 1923, at the headquarters of the Union, with Brother Novack presiding.

Vice-president Perlshtein informed the Board that the General Executive Board has decided on a policy for the cloak trade in regard to the coming agreement, and that a joint Executive Board meeting will be called for Tuesday, November 6, where this policy will be outlined. He also intends to discuss at this meeting the question of a Union-owned factory.

OFFICE REPORT

Brother Bialis reports that conditions in the cloak and dress trade at the present time are very poor, there being hardly any work at all. He reported that he was in court before Judge Fisher in the case of Caplan Brothers on Milwaukee Avenue. This firm was found guilty some time ago of sending out work to non-union shops and was fined \$500.00, to be divided leaving \$250.00 for charity and \$250.00 for the Union. The case came up again. This time the Union demanded of the judge that the firm be ordered to pay \$250.00 to the Union, which so far they have not done. No definite decision was reached and he expects that the case will be settled this week.

He also reports that the outside shops of Shuman Bros. were stopped off this week on account of the firm sending out duplicates to these shops, when the inside workers had nothing to do. This case will be taken up direct with Mr. Shuman, where a solution will be found which will enable all these workers who work for Shuman Bros. to get an equal share of work.

On the question of Kirshbaum's shop, Brother Bialis reports that he could not do anything so far on account of Mr. Kirshbaum's absence from the city. He will be back next week, and the manager will then take up the question of whether this firm intends to manufacture or job their work entirely.

A special Board of Directors' meeting was called for November 3d to discuss the occurrence which took place at the firm of S. Shapiro, 317 South Market Street.

This firm assaulted one of our union members, Brother B. Parzinsky, a finisher, who was badly beaten by the boss's son. The trouble in that shop arose after the Executive Board of Local 49 had investigated and found all the workers of this shop were working overtime for the last two seasons without receiving pay of time and a half.

When the assault occurred, the shop was immediately called down, and a demand was made of the association that this finisher be paid all expenses of the doctor, also all time lost for not being able to work, and that a fine of \$1,000 be imposed by the union.

Brother Bialis reports that he was in conference with Chas. Cohen, the president of the association, where this question was taken up, and he demanded a special Board of Directors' meeting of the manufacturers for Monday, November 5, where this question must be settled to the satisfaction of the union, if not, action will be taken accordingly. The workers, however, will be sent back to work in the meantime pending the outcome of this controversy.

Goldie Spector, a finisher in that shop, will not be allowed to go back to work on the ground that she was the one responsible for this trouble,

because she took out a warrant for the arrest of Brother Parzinsky, who was badly beaten.

The manager further reports that Brother Lederman was assaulted by one of the firm of the Bell Dress Company, 327 South Market Street, while attending a complaint of the Union. The people were immediately stopped, and in the afternoon, the boss appeared in the office of the union and apologized for his actions, and imposed a fine upon himself by giving \$10 and two dresses to the Jewish Orphan Home. The manager accepted his proposition and the people were sent back to work after the firm promised that this thing will not happen again in the future.

A joint executive meeting together with the delegates of the Joint Board, was held on Tuesday evening, November 6th, with Brother Novack presiding, for the purpose of outlining, the policy and demands adopted by the General Executive Board to put before the manufacturers for the coming agreement, and also to discuss the advisability of opening a Union-owned factory.

Brother Perlshtein outlined the policy of the General Executive Board on the question of what is necessary to improve the conditions of the workers today. In order to improve these conditions, the Union must begin to do work on a constructive basis.

The General Executive Board has worked out the problem of unemployment, which is the most vital problem today, and the utmost attention must be given to that subject. In most of the European countries, particularly in England, the government has provided funds for this unemployment insurance, which in this country we do not have. If we work in an industry, that industry must protect the worker, to enable him to make a living during the whole year.

Vice-president Perlshtein also spoke of the advisability of starting a Union-owned factory in the city of Chicago, which he believes is an ideal place to start such an undertaking. Our struggles in the past have always been to strike for the bundle, which did not amount to very much, and after thirteen years of strife, with the powerful Union that we have now, we find that we do not control the industry. The only remedy that can be found to meet this situation is that the Union must also be the producer.

The workers at the present time are not yet ready to take over the industry as a whole and manage it, and in order to work to that end, we must begin by establishing a Union-owned factory, go out and sell direct to the consumer, which we believe can be done by capable and efficient management. \$100,000 shall be raised for this venture, and every member should be interested to buy at least one share or more, which would be approximately about \$25 per share. If the Union and its members have courage enough, it surely will be a success. This subject was of great interest to the members.

BUY

WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI
Exclusively

Boston News

By A LOCAL OBSERVER

The second meeting of the Joint Conference Committee for the formation of one joint board was held on Tuesday, November 6, at 21 Essex Street with Vice-president Monosson presiding.

In his opening remarks Brother Monosson informed the Conference Committee that the question of establishing one Joint Board in Boston had been taken up at the last quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board in Chicago, and a committee with full powers was appointed to make this joint board a reality.

Brother Monosson further stated that, in accordance with the constitution of the International, no one local, no matter how large a membership it may have, can be represented at the joint board by more delegates than any other local. This being the case, the Conference Committee decided to go over to a discussion of the other details in connection with the formation of such joint board.

The question of finances was then taken up, and after a lengthy discussion, it was decided in principle that all expenses incurred by the joint board be shared in by all locals affiliated with it through payment of a per capita tax for each member. For the purpose of making proper financial arrangements, a committee consisting of Sister Mania Fettebaum and Brother Harry Goes was appointed. This committee will work in conjunction with Brother A. Trediker and I. Lewin, managers respectively of the Joint Board of Cloakmakers and Waist and Dress-makers' Local 49, and will report to the next meeting of the Conference Committee, on a plan that would be satisfactory to all concerned.

It was also decided that, upon the formation of one joint board, an entire reorganization shall take place and that new elections be held for both paid and unpaid officials. The office staff of the joint board shall consist of a manager, two business agents and two bookkeepers.

While no definite conclusion was reached as to the headquarters of the Joint Board, it was understood that at a future date a committee will be appointed to find suitable quarters to house all the locals and offices of the Joint Board.

An invitation was sent the following morning to the committee which was appointed at the General Executive Board to come to Boston as soon as possible. So far no reply has as yet been received from them, but they are expected here shortly.

The waist and dress industry, which was exceptionally busy a few weeks ago, has since suffered a reaction and is now very slack. The manufacturers in Boston at the be-

ginning of the season started out on a larger scale than ever, and everybody here expected a prosperous season. In this hope we are greatly disappointed. Many factors contributed to this state of affairs.

The main cause is the general depression in the clothing industries all over the country. The New England States to whose trade the manufacturers in Boston mainly cater, are at present suffering from partial unemployment due to a shut-down of some of the largest cotton mills. A number of dress shops have completely closed up. Others are working only part time and very little of it.

The number of complaints filed at the office of Local 49 by the members of the union is no greater than at other times, but their nature is different. Most of the complaints at present are for equal division of work. Some manufacturers attempted to take advantage of the dull season and favored certain workers in their shops. The office of the union took drastic action in two of these shops, as a result of which the complaints in all cases were adjusted satisfactorily.

The Executive Board of Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 7, at its meeting on November 5, decided to start an organization campaign. There are not very many unorganized shops in the industry. The organization campaign is aimed mainly at the few corporation shops which have lately sprung up. Local 7 realizes that, in order to keep up the present standards and conditions, the activities of these bedroom shops must be nipped in the bud. Judging by past experience, Local 7 will come out successful in their campaign. The Executive Board also decided to arrange a ball for the members of the local.

A ball committee was appointed consisting of Brothers Monosson, Weiner, Corman, Marsh, Rovner, Rosenthal and Seigal.

The Executive Board further recommended that, in appreciation of the good work of Brother Hymen Weiner who acted in the capacity of manager of Local 7 during the three weeks' absence of Brother Monosson, he be presented with a suitable gift. Brother Weiner gave up during the three weeks considerable time, and adjusted satisfactorily many complaints for the members.

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Morality Again

Bulletin: Nazimova becomes the Invited Guest Star of the Grand Guignol Players Beginning Monday Evening, November 5, in "The Unknown Lady."

George Middleton's Sensational Divorce Drama That Was Suppressed by the Keith Circuit, At the Frolic Theatre.

By SPECTATOR

With this announcement a group of artists stick out their tongues at morality of the *Forst* American brand. And once again a play about which a very few had heard, becomes widely discussed and widely seen.

It is a peculiar thing—this American morality. Here we have a play concerned neither with Gertie's Garter nor with "exalting the human form." It pictures neither the sex appetites of a Casanova nor the open sex appeal of a gorgeous musical comedy. It is a one-act play attempting to portray the nastiness forced upon men by our own divorce laws. When "society" will permit two mismatched people to divorce only when one of them can prove adultery, we force these people to collusion and to trafficking with the "unknown ladies" whose business it is to supply evidence. This, according to report, was the burden of Mr. Middleton's play.

The play had come to the Palace Theatre from a successful tour of the West. It had aroused enthusiastic appreciation from its audience. Nazimova is assuredly too fine an artist to be capable of that peculiar trading upon sex repression which has become the stock-in-trade of so

many of our "entertainers." For her, as for all artists, men's instincts cannot be filthy; there are basic appetites which all men—and all beasts—share. Most frequently the "filth" exists only as a by-product of men's attempts to sidetrack.

I am not one of those who believe that because Freud built a theory of human behavior upon the "sub-conscious," we must break all restraints of action, thought, and speech. True, the psychoanalysts make out an almost irrefutable case against repression—of sex as well as other instincts. But none of them as far as I can see believe indulgence to be the antonym of repression. I am pretty certain that a stinging interest in undressed musical comedy choruses is derived from an unhealthy sex life, just as is the zealous desire to suppress those choruses. And for all the vast differences in artistic merit, a story like *Casanova's Homecoming* seems to me also to speak to something morbid and unhealthy in its audiences. Seeing and reading such plays is a method of letting off steam; a vicarious outlet for repressed instincts.

But here is where the peculiarity of American morality enters. Is the un-

dressed musical comedy suppressed? Is the bedroom comedy suppressed? Very seldom. *Casanova's Homecoming* and *Wicked as Love and Juries* are suppressed. And even *The Unknown Lady*. In other words only when art attempts to ponder human appetites and the cruelty of human repressions; only when creative thought attempts to question certain of the institutions in which men straightjacket their instincts; only then do the moralists rise in righteous rage.

The Unknown Lady was playing on a vaudeville circuit. In that fact is food for the gaiety of unnormal people. Not for a moment would I suppress vaudeville. As long as enough people exist who care to see it, let it go on. It even happens—and not infrequently, either—the two-day and even the three-day present something well worth hearing and seeing. The jazz hands like that of Vincent Lopez; the comedians like Eddie Cantor, Eddie Foy, Fannie Brice, etc.; acrobats, the dancers, even the "trained seals" are really "good fun." But between such bright spots stretch interminable hours of vulgar, cheapness, and straight "filth."

"Did you ever patronize vaudeville, Mr. Kincald—that is extensivelily!" asked Chester Mullins in *To the Ladies*. Mr. Kincald did not; but Chester did—and extensively. For every Kincald there are a thousand Chesters filling the vaudeville houses night after night; smirking at the "jokes," guffawing at the "married" jokes; smacking moist lips over gestures and movements whose meanings are but thinly veiled. They go on; but when *The Unknown Lady*

strikes the stage, some one protests (it was a priest this time) and the Keith management, admitting Nazimova's art and protesting that the action was in no way directed at her, "suppresses" the play.

And then the inevitable happens. A group of artists takes up the play. They offer it again to the public. I am sorry that the Grand Guignol players used the word "sensational" in its Bulletin. A "sensational" divorce drama that was suppressed by the Keith Circuit! sounds too much like an obvious bid for customers. Suppression remains the best publicity. There is still one sure road to success.—Mr. Sumner and his kind hold his key.

And who knows? Perhaps the players are bidding for customers. Why not? *The Unknown Lady* is a significant playlet; perhaps even a good one. Nazimova is an undoubted artist of the first rank. The players, like other enterprises, must pay bills. And I am quite sure the shekels will be raked in.

Somehow I'm afraid Mr. Tired Business Man will feel cheated when he comes out. But a good many of him will go in—expectantly. Keith's has accomplished that.

But who am I to speak? I'm going, too. A suppressed sensational divorce drama. And no advance in prices.

We thank you, Mr. Albee of Keith's, and your Catholic Priest and Mr. Sumner and the rest. You have given many of us Jürgen and Casanova and Lawrence and now *The Unknown Lady*. We, who are about to live, salute you. Who knows! Unwittingly, you may help us to change the divorce laws.

Review of the Month

The outstanding feature of the month has been the statement of confidence in the future of business by Judge Elbert H. Gary, followed by the declaration of an extra dividend by the United States Steel Corporation, the issuance of an optimistic interview by Jesse Livermore, a large Wall Street operator whose prophecies have proved accurate in the past, and a sudden and decided upswing in the stock market, with a large volume of trading.

This was merely the climax of a series of hopeful statements by the prominent representatives of American wealth, including the National City Bank, the National Bank of Commerce, and the Guaranty Trust Company in New York, the Continental and Commercial Bank in Chicago, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, Secretary of Commerce Hoover, and Governor Crisinger of the Federal Reserve Board.

How far these statements are based on an impartial estimate of the facts, and how far they represent a concerted effort it is difficult to say. It is significant that the interest of most of these persons is tied up with the Republican party, that a presidential election is approaching, and that the best possible Republican campaign slogan is prosperity. Whatever may be the explanation, however, one thing is certain—these powerful interests are not now interested in deflation or depression, and they evidently intend to do everything within their power to maintain active business. That power is large, and they would not be likely to bet on prosperity if they felt that depression were inevitable.

It is striking that the harmony is little jarred by references to any necessity of wage reductions or the much touted "shortage of labor" which a few months ago was said to threaten the nation's industries.

Our own estimate of the future does not reveal any serious or gen-

eral menace to labor in the way of wage reductions or unemployment, at least for some months to come.

Retail trade continues in large volume, wages and employment are both higher than since 1920, and while the cost of living has recently risen a little, the purchasing power of wage-earners remains relatively high. Thus there is no threat to business in retail markets.

Wholesale buying is large and has increased slightly. This is not accompanied by any abnormal accumulation of stocks on hand since retail purchasing moves them off the shelves. The distribution of goods is active, as may be seen in the figures of railroad traffic, which remain higher than ever in history.

The iron and steel industry is certainly due for a period of operation at lower levels than were reached last spring, but not, in our opinion, for any such slump as would indicate depression. Its capacity was increased at least 50 per cent during the war years, and an abnormally high level would be required to keep it near capacity. The steel boom of last spring was occasioned by the extraordinary demand for building materials, railroad equipment, and so on to make up the shortages accumulated during the depression. As soon as these shortages were sufficiently reduced, steel orders were bound to fall off somewhat.

A danger mark would have been reached if production had remained at the high level long enough to build up large unused stock, and if in the meantime duplication of orders and speculation had driven prices so high that the normal amount of orders for current demand were discouraged. Apparently this was not the case. Building and railroad equipment orders still continue in fair volume, and the other sources of steel demand indicate a normal amount of production for months to come.

Cotton manufacturers are complaining because of the high prices

of raw cotton, and the northern mills may attempt to kill the movement for the 48-hour week by a shut-down which will divert production to their southern establishments. Such a course would be hard on New England, but would not much affect the country as a whole, because of increased activity in the South.

15,500,000 Jews in All; 1,643,012 in N. Y. C.

Of more than fifteen and a half million Jews in the world, according to the recently issued American Jewish Year Book for 1923-24, 3,602,150, or less than 20 per cent, live in the United States.

Of that number, statistics compiled by Harry Schneiderman, editor of the book, show that 1,643,012 Jews, representing 29 per cent of the total population, are residents of New York City. The Borough of Manhattan leads with 657,101, followed by Brooklyn with 604,280. Thirty-eight per cent of the residents of the Bronx, or 278,169, are Jewish. There are 86,194 Jews in Queens and 17,168 in Richmond.

The majority of Jews in the United States are centered in the large cities, including Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, Boston, Cleveland, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Detroit.

More than 67 per cent of the world's Jews live in Europe, where they number 10,536,751, according to year-book figures. Countries containing the largest number are: Poland, 3,500,000; Russia (Union of Socialist Soviet Republics), 3,113,066; British Empire, 795,466, including 295,000 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Germany, 615,000; Hungary, 498,213; France and its possessions, 441,500, including 165,000 in France proper; Czechoslovakia, 361,990, and Austria, 350,000.

There are 83,794 Jews in Palestine and 5,101 in the Irish Free State. Since 1908, 908,878 have been admitted to the United States. During the same period, 51,621 Jews, or 5.6 per cent of the total admitted departed from the country. The per-

centage of total departures of all nationalities to total admissions since 1908 was 36.2.



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The A. F. of L. and Its New Goal

By J. CHARLES LAURE

As the direct result of the Portland convention, the American Federation of Labor has set itself a new goal. It is none other than "industrial democracy." This has been elaborated by Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, in a series of newspaper articles in which he says most recently, "there must come to industry the orderly functioning that we have been able to develop in our political life. We must find the way to the development of an industrial franchise comparable to our political franchise."

Mr. Gompers wants more than "collective bargaining" in industry on behalf of the 3,000,000 men and women he represents in the trade unions of America. He wants the workers to join with management and capital to run industry on some joint plan still to be devised. He wants to develop the idea with the growth in strength and power of the labor organizations. In this he has the hearty support of Socialists generally, to whom Mr. Gompers has been frequently opposed and whose philosophy he still rejects.

Morris Hillquit, spokesman for the Socialist party of America and an authority on the intricacies of working-class political action, in commenting on the stand taken by the Federation's leader said:

"It is the most advanced and enlightened position Mr. Gompers has ever taken on social problems and it fully coincides with the philosophy and practice of modern Socialism."

That there has been a distinct departure from the Federation's "bread-and-butter" policy of the last forty years, Mr. Gompers makes clear. He says the formulation of a new policy at Portland is "the most significant and important labor declaration of recent years."

Just what the Federation implies by its proposal to bring the trade union in an advance toward "industrial democracy" is not yet clear. The implications permit the wildest speculation on what new theory of workers' participation in government may be evolved by the application of the genius of American Labor to the practical affairs of industrial control.

Mr. Gompers is very clear in his published statements on what he doesn't want. He wants to keep bumbling politicians from messing up industrial works. He does not want a bureaucracy. He does not want partisan politics. He wants rather democracy in industry.

He does not want few and untied legislators, especially radical members of Congress, to rush in and try to solve the problems of mining, railroads, housing and cost of living by passing laws. No social evils can be corrected that way, he argues, for political government is incompetent to deal with economic problems. State Socialism is a stench in the nostrils of the American people, he adds. On the other hand, he believes "functional elements" in industry will find it easy to deal with

industrial affairs and he urges the trade unions to prepare for an enlightened participation in this task. Certain unions are already working out such policies, he intimates.

The Federation seems in this new declaration to be groping toward a representative form of industrial government which shall be administered by representatives chosen by the various groups constituting industry. With this idea Socialists are in general accord. Between the two, since they are agreed, there may result a new contribution to the many plans that have been advanced to assist in the evolution of an industrial commonwealth to replace the profit system.

Morris Hillquit points out that the nearest approach to an outline for an industrial democracy as suggested by President Gompers was that contributed by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb in their recent work, "A Constitution for the Socialist Commonwealth of Great Britain."

"The Socialist program contemplates precisely what Mr. Gompers advocates—an industrial democracy and a bureaucratic political government or a form of representative state Socialism would be as repugnant to us as to Mr. Gompers," said Hillquit.

"The Webbs have already suggested the definite outlines of a bicameral government that would serve as a model. They propose not two political bodies, in the sense of a lower and upper chamber, but a co-ordinating economic congress

and a political government, the latter being limited to matters outside of the industrial life of the nation—foreign affairs, health, justice, police, etc.

"The entire philosophy of the new guild school of Socialism is based largely on that conception. Each industry through its chosen representatives would form a legislative and administrative body for the purpose of dealing with industrial problems.

"Society is not organized today to do this properly. The present form of government in all advanced countries, as Mr. Gompers points out, is incompetent to deal with the problems of the economic world. They were devised at a time of small scale industries. Today industries have grown so large that they cannot be safely left in the hands of individual owners and, to save itself, the community must take hold.

"There must be an industrial democracy and only the enlightened trade union movement can bring it about."

Mr. Gompers has already suggested that the Federation's new program be investigated by students of political and social economy. It is worth study and its further development will be fast or slow, according to the amount of cooperation there will be between the practical trade union leaders and the intellectuals.

A sympathy such as exists in Great Britain between the students and the labor leaders will probably be developed in this country as the result of the Federation's new striving for a voice in the management of industry.

What Factory Girls Earn

Thirty thousand women employed in the confectionery, paper box, tobacco, collar and shirt industries and in mercantile establishments in New York State are receiving less than sixteen dollars a week. More than one-fourth of the women employed in these factory industries and more than one-fifth of the women employed in the State's mercantile establishments are receiving less than twelve dollars a week. Thousands of women in these industries and in mercantile establishments are receiving less than ten dollars a week.

The foregoing evidence of the struggle for existence that must be the lot of thousands of the State's women wage-earners at a time when economic experts place a fifty-five valuation on the dollar, is the outstanding feature of a report made public by State Industrial Commissioner Bernard L. Shientag on a study of wages earned by 60,000 women over sixteen years of age employed as set forth above. Four months were required to complete the survey which covered 278 firms in New York City and 298 firms in other parts of the State, confectionery, tobacco, paper box, shirt and collar factories and mercantile establishments being selected for the study because these are the businesses in which a large portion of the working women of the State are employed. The wages were obtained from figures furnished by the employers.

Commissioner Shientag directed the Bureau of Women in Industry of the State Department of Labor to make the survey, following the widespread discussion that marked the United States Supreme Court's decision declaring minimum wage legislation unconstitutional. The failure of the Assembly at Albany a few weeks later to pass a minimum wage bill designed to meet the court's objections also added to the general discussion of the subject. Other

parts of Commissioner Shientag's report show:

In New York City in the industries studied, approximately one-half of the women workers received less than \$16.25 and upstate about one-half of the women received less than \$14.25 a week.

In New York City ten per cent of the women in the four factory industries and four per cent of those in mercantile establishments earn less than \$10 a week. Upstate, less than \$10 a week is earned by over twenty-one per cent of the women in the factory industries and twenty-nine per cent of the women in mercantile industries.

The highest wages paid to women were in the tobacco and mercantile industries in New York City and even in these industries about one-half of the women employed received less than \$17.25 a week.

The weekly earnings given represent the amounts actually received by the women workers after making deductions for loss of time, illness, layoffs, etc. Assuming, however, that no time at all was lost throughout the year, which is not possible in the industries studied, half of the women in these industries—upstate would receive less than \$16 a week or \$800 a year, and in only two industries in New York City, the tobacco and mercantile industries, would the weekly earnings of half the women employed equal \$20 a week or \$1,000 a year.

"While it is true," says Commissioner Shientag, commenting on the survey, "that the study shows the wages of women in these industries have doubled in ten years, and while it is encouraging to note that such wages are slightly ahead of the cost of living in this period, the distressing conclusion remains that large numbers of women in this State are receiving what is clearly less than a living wage; that is, less than is sufficient to maintain their health and provide the necessities of life.

"The conditions revealed again emphasize the need for some form of minimum wage legislation that will help the thousands of women wage earners who are bravely battling to keep their heads above water. This makes the third time that similar official surveys have shown that thousands of women workers in this State were receiving pitifully low wages. It seems incredible that with a knowledge of the situation, this State has done nothing to remedy this gross injustice in our industrial life."

Commissioner Shientag believes that New York State should set up machinery for a thorough investigation of wages paid to women and minors in all lines of work, taking into account all the factors of employment, in order to have the assistance of a wage board similar to the one in operation in Massachusetts. Employers, employees and the general public would have representation on this wage board, which would be empowered to investigate wages in industries employing women and minors, and make recommendations for the payment of a living wage by such employers as are not meeting this requirement. The board would have no power to enforce its recommendation and would depend solely on the force of public opinion to influence employers who were not paying a living wage.

"It seems to me this is the least this State can do," says Commissioner Shientag. "It is the remedy that was advocated by Governor Smith immediately after the United States Supreme Court decided that it was unconstitutional to prohibit an employer by penalty from employing women at less than a living wage."

RAND SCHOOL NOTES

Clement Wood is beginning a course in Contemporary Fiction at the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, this evening at 8.40 p. m.

"The Saturday Cameraderie" will hold its opening meeting tomorrow afternoon at 3.15 p. m. at the People's House, 7 East 15th Street, under the joint auspices of the League for Industrial Democracy and The Rand School of Social Science. Mrs. Louis Adams Floyd will continue to act as chairman. Tomorrow's speaker will be Norman Thomas. His subject will be "The Labor Press." Ralph Chaplin, poet and member of the I. W. W. will speak on November 24.

On Sunday evening, November 18, Dorsha will give a dance program at the Rand School for the benefit of the Scholarship Fund.

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JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

WELL DONE, THANK YOU!

The action of the "leaguers" among the Philadelphia cloak and dressmakers, as well as of that baker's dozen of "league" members among the cloak finishers of New York, proves once more the timeliness and the propriety of the ruling of the General Executive Board with regard to these misguided souls. By refusing to adhere to the decision of the General Executive Board, they have demonstrated beyond contravention that to them this "league" is far more precious than their International, and that they worry mightily little whether such demeanor on their part will be interpreted by the employers in our trades as weakness and disintegration of the Union and as a signal to start an assault on labor standards in the shops. It also shows that their belonging to the Union in the past has been mere hypocrisy and cant and that they joined it only to carry on within it their destructive tactics and policies.

Only a blind person can fail to see now that the General Executive Board had placed its finger upon the sorest spot within our Union when it decided to issue its memorable recent ruling. The Board realized that we have in our midst an element with whom the Union, its past achievements, policies, hopes, and aspirations count for nothing; an element which is at heart our bitterest enemy and which rejoices at our failures and defeats; a group which is steadily engaged in undermining the very fundamentals of our structure,—and that, if left unmoored to continue its nefarious work, this element would bring down to the ground the great institution which our workers have labored to rear in the course of a long and hard 40 years. Indeed, these our enemies have by their very action demonstrated how urgent and how imperative the ruling of the Board was.

For this they deserve our thanks. For, if they had submitted to that order, the ruling of the General Executive Board may have opened an avenue for doubt and speculation as to its wisdom. Some would cite this as evidence of their loyalty to the organization regardless of marked differences of opinion on social and political matters, and would reproach the General Executive Board for having cast a doubt on their loyalty without cause or warrant. The ruling of the General Executive Board would then, with some semblance of justice, be considered as hasty and ill-considered and would cast a serious reflection upon the Board which might eventually find an echo of disapproval at the coming convention of the International Union.

But this arrogant defiance of the "leaguers" and their flouting of the laws of our organization has put them in their true colors before our members in general and before the whole labor movement. The next convention will have to realize that the General Executive Board by its courageous action has plainly saved the organization from an evil and destructive force which has wormed its way into the very heart of our Union and which would bring ruin upon it if left unchecked.

Our members should congratulate themselves upon the fact that this coterie now stands stripped bare in all its ugliness before the whole world. Neither can they claim ignorance of the consequences of their acts. For months now President Sigman missed no occasion at open meetings and through communications to point out to them the viciousness and folly of their ways. He told them that they were acting like sworn enemies of the Union; that they have displayed contempt and defiance towards the elected officers of the organization; that even though an insignificant minority in our Union, they spoke and acted as if to impress the outside world that they represented our entire membership; that they were undermining the confidence of the members towards the officers of the union and were thereby obviously and intentionally aiming to strike a death-blow at the organization. And now that they have openly defied the authority of the International and we are finally rid of them, the General Executive Board, in having forced them to come out in the open and to throw off their mask of deceit, deserves the undivided and wholehearted applause and support of every loyal man and woman belonging to the International.

This news from Philadelphia and from Local 9 in New York is therefore valuable and cheerful tidings, when viewed from this sound angle. These enemies within our own ranks could have gone on playing their false role, "submit" to the order of the General Executive Board, and continue eating into the heart of the organization. The shrewd among them, we are told, did want to pursue such a policy and to play a middling, compromising part. But the General Executive Board would have none of such a "silent" acquiescence of its authority. It demanded that compliance with its decision be full and unequivocal and made in open daylight. And only then when they realized that there can be no alternative in this situation, they decided to come out with their true faces.

And now that these few locals are either reorganized or on the way to being reorganized, the road of these union-enemies to our organization is completely cut off. They can do their damndest outside of the Union but not within it—after they had excommunicated themselves from it by their own actions. Their folly, however, has helped to secure our unity and indivisibility. Within a few weeks when affairs will have become normal and orderly again in these affected locals, we shall have no more "left" or "right" locals in the International. As in former years, our Union will present a solid and unified mass of workers, and the friction and fighting which has been going on in our locals over matters that have nothing to do with labor unionism or with our problems, will have come to an end. The volume of energy which hitherto has been wasted in fighting over alien and irrelevant subjects which have converted some of our locals into warring camps, will now be directed against our real, logical and sole enemy—the jobber and manufacturer, who are ever vigilant in their ceaseless efforts to exploit our men and women.

The International has before itself now a great program of industrial reforms and demands which must be realized, a program which when carried out will spell an actual revolution in the trade. This pestilent "league" business, unless torn out root and branch, would eventually evolve into a real menace for the successful carrying out of this highly important industrial program. It would paralyze our activity, and the outside enemy would under such condition surely find a way of utilizing this friction to his own advantage.

Now the road is clear. The treacherous rocks have been removed, and we may confidently expect now that the International with its truly loyal local will continue upon an unbroken march towards greater and higher aims and gains.

The handful of disloyal "leaguers" who by their stepping out of the way have made the road clear for our Union, indeed, deserve our open thanks for it. True, we do not expect them to remain entirely silent. We know that they will yell and scream to heaven hurling invective and slander as before against the International and its leaders. But this need not disturb anybody too much. They may screech and curse, but their yelpings will not hurt the Union any longer. The world knows them by this time; they cannot mislead anyone any longer, and their power for evil has been stripped. They are avowed union-wreckers and their influence is nil and worthless.

GOOD NEWS FROM CHICAGO

The spirit of destruction is making room in our Chicago unions for a constructive spirit. They are laying plans there today for the realization of a dream which has found for itself a warm place in our hearts, but which until now we were not able to carry out.

The readers will surely recall one of the resolutions adopted amid great enthusiasm at the Chicago Convention in 1920 for the opening of union-owned and union-operated cloak factories. These factories were meant to be examples of labor conditions and superior workmanship. The same resolution was re-adopted at the Cleveland Convention in 1922, but no attempt by the International has been made to materialize the plan. Now glad tidings are reaching us from Chicago that the executive boards of all the locals together with the Joint Board have taken up the plan and are beginning to carry it into effect. Four years ago we believed, and we believe just as strongly today, that it is a splendid plan and that it can be carried out. True, there were a great many obstacles in the way during the past few years which prevented the establishment of union-owned shops and factories. Perhaps in New York, owing to special trade conditions, the launching of such a factory would be met with greater difficulty. Not all that is good and constructive, however, must come out of New York City, and is quite likely that Chicago is the most appropriate place for such an undertaking.

Vice-president Perlestein, together with the other active members of our union in Chicago, must have weighed all these facts in their heads and decided that Chicago is the right place for such a factory. We have reasons therefore to believe that this plan will soon become an actuality. It will require the hearty support of all the Chicago cloakmakers, no doubt, as it is a big job and will need an initial fund of \$100,000. There is no valid reason why the consuming public should refrain from buying cloaks made in a clean sanitary union shop, and Chicago in addition is a great union city and is an especially good market for union-made goods.

We shall not enter into distant speculation as to what effect such a union factory might have in the future upon the entire cloak industry. It is easy, however, to visualize that, instead of selling to retailers, the union might open retail stores of its own and thereby eliminate the big profits of the middleman. If its own shops and stores are a success in Chicago the International will find it easier to open such shops in New York and other cities.

Without regard to its future development and possibilities, however, we may say that it is a very important undertaking which deserves the enthusiastic support of our members. The International as a whole will not only watch this experiment with great interest and attention, but will itself take an active part, by word and deed, in this enterprise. The Chicago locals are a part of our union and the success or failure of their activities is of immediate and keen concern to the International as a whole.

Of course, it does not imply that the Chicago locals of the International will in the meantime neglect their other equally important tasks. Now that the nightmare of internal dissension is vanishing in Chicago and in other localities, there should be nothing too difficult for our organization to attain. The plan to open a union factory in Chicago, launched by the Chicago Joint Board is an example of that constructive work to which our union should devote itself—in line with the series of constructive demands which it is making ready to present to the jobbers and the manufacturers all over the country, aimed at the solution of a great many vexing problems in our trades.

At the Sixth Quarterly Meeting of the G. E. B.

By S. YANOVSKY

III.

The committee that appeared before the sixth quarterly meeting in Chicago were comparatively few in number, yet they managed to occupy a goodly part of the sessions.

We have already reported on the committee of the pressers. Another committee came from Local 9 in the person of Brother Hyman, its manager, who came in response to an invitation forwarded to Local 9 after this local had rejected the order of the General Executive Board regarding leagues, to show cause why the local should not be expelled from the International and be reorganized.

In the course of the hearing, by inference implied that Local 9 does not want to break away from the International. The statement which Brother Hyman rendered on behalf of Local 9, however, is quite interesting and worthwhile quoting. He stated that neither the Executive Board of the local nor the member meeting on the 8th of October voted for the rejection of the order of the G. E. B. True, he stated, the majority of the members of the local are for various reasons against the ruling, but they are all organized men and they know that G. E. B. orders must be carried out. The Executive Board of the local did decide to ask the G. E. B. to reconsider its ruling. A minority of the Executive Board was for the immediate adoption of the order of the G. E. B. under protest, but, in order to be certain that they represented the will of the members, the Executive Board called a member meeting and at this meeting the majority opinion to ask the G. E. B. to reconsider its ruling was adopted.

It would be quite superfluous to enlarge here on the argumentation of Brother Hyman with regard to the "injustice" and "impracticability" of the ruling. These arguments have been considerably threshed out already and besides they are all of minor importance at this moment. It is not a question whether the ruling is right or wrong, but whether an order by the General Executive Board is to be carried out or rejected. Brother Hyman himself admitted this in his statement, and he also emphasized the fact that the meeting of Local 9 never decided to reject this order but asked for its reconsideration. At the same time, Brother Hyman declared in the name of Local 9 that it is ready to submit to the decision of the General Executive Board in the following words: "If your board nevertheless thinks that the order is desirable, we, as a local cannot do otherwise, except to submit and try through methods provided in our constitution for its repeal."

This declaration by Brother Hyman that Local 9 never defied the order of the G. E. B. and that it is ready to carry it out, brought the Local 9 uproar to an end for the time being. The G. E. B. appointed a committee consisting of Vice-president Seidman, Fannia M. Cohn, Dubinsky, Breslaw and Feinberg to see that Local 9 carried out this rul-

ing and that it notifies its members that no member of the local may belong to any of the aforementioned leagues, that those who belong to them must withdraw from any activities of these organizations and that failure to comply with this ruling will make them liable to expulsion from the organization.

Another "committee" of about 40 persons, mostly girls, requested to be admitted to the meeting of the G. E. B. After President Sigman had learned that they represented no local organization but were a self-constituted committee which came to argue on behalf of the eleven expelled members of the Chicago locals, he decided, with the full concurrence of all the members of the G. E. B., not to admit them, for the following reason: The General Executive can deal only with organized bodies within our union. It cannot negotiate, however, with any unorganized moba whether they are or are not members of the union. Their appearance in such a large number without credentials was clearly enough for the purpose of terrorizing the G. E. B. The several members of the moba endeavored to make this point clear to some of the members of this deputation in the lobby, but without success. And they remained there behind the doors of the meeting room until the session was over.

This incident, however, served a purpose inasmuch as it opened the eyes of the G. E. B. to the woeful lack of understanding, on the part of many union members in Chicago, of the principles of trade union organization. Of course all these girls came to the meeting of the G. E. B. without any ill intentions; they meant well and they thought that they could save the cruel President of the International and the stony-hearted members of the Board on behalf of the expelled leaguers. But the mode of this appearance and the mode of their action in coming alone simply proved that they knew nothing of what a trade union is, of the rudimentary rules of conduct of members of organized labor.

Brother Weiss, manager of Local 6, the New York Swiss Embroidery Workers' Union, appeared as a committee requesting additional aid from the International for organization work. In a report he told the members of the Board of the various attempts made by the local to organize the Swiss embroidery workers in New York and New Jersey and how at one time the membership of the local rose to about 2,000. The general ills which affect the garment industry, however, are present in the Swiss embroidery trade, too. Small shops, absorbing the foreign units out of the industry and in these small shops labor conditions are difficult of control. The girl workers employed in the New Jersey shops are in addition of a rather unorganizable character. Under such conditions, organization activity in the trade is rather difficult though far from hopeless, and if the International would give them liberal

assistance, they hoped to succeed in organizing the trade fully.

A committee from the Chicago Joint Board requested that the G. E. B. appropriate a larger sum for educational work.

A committee from the Cleveland Joint Board reported at the last session of the Board in Cleveland (as known, the last two sessions of the Board took place in Cleveland) on the present conditions in that city, with a view to familiarizing the Board with the demands of the unions in Cleveland which are to be incorporated in the new agreement. There were also two committees from the outside, one from the Socialist party asking for financial aid, and one from the Modern House fund. Their requests were referred to the Finance Committee. A number of communications were received and discussed at length—one from Local 62, pointing out the general situation in the white goods industry in New York. From the report of Brother Snyder, it may be gleaned that the state of affairs in Local 52 is far from good. The local still, so it appears, suffers from the aftermath of that mismanagement which almost ruined the white goods workers' local not so long ago.

The conditions in Boston and the problem of uniting all the Boston locals into one joint board were also seriously discussed. Among many other important letters read by Secretary Baroff was one from Local 152, the new button-makers' local recently organized, which appears to be in pretty good shape; the appeal of the Amsterdam International for aid for the German labor union to which the general office had already responded with a donation of \$1,000; one from Local 22 complaining that the transfer of Local 23 members is going on too slowly, and many other requests and complaints which were in due course referred to the general office or to special committees.

All this work was transacted at the Chicago sessions, which lasted a full week. But, as the G. E. B. deemed it necessary to visit Cleveland on its way back to New York, it was decided to complete some of the most important work before the Board in Cleveland. This we shall cover in our final article on the sessions of the board. We only desire to mention some of the important decisions adopted at Chicago.

An energetic campaign for a union label on ladies' garments, a subject frequently discussed at our conventions but until now not attempted to be carried into practice. Vice-presidents Ninfo, Breslaw, Perlstein, Reiberg and Heller were appointed as a label committee.

2. After a lengthy debate on a policy to be adopted with reference to the time duration of any strike ordered by the International in any of our industries, Brother Breslaw's opinion declaring that the I. L. G. W. U. cannot adopt a fixed policy on this subject and that the circumstances of each conflict must ultimately decide the length of each individual strike, was adopted by the board.

INTERNATIONAL CALENDAR

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

Five thousand mourners assembled at Mount Zion cemetery in Brooklyn, to witness the unveiling of a memorial erected by the Waist and Dressmakers' Union and the Workers' Circle on the graves of the 145 victims who perished in the Triangle fire. In addition to the individual tablets, a long marble strip covering the entire enclosure reads:

"In memory of the young men and women who died in the Triangle Factory fire in the A-1 Building on March 25, 1911. Erected by their Brother and Sister Members of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local 25, I. L. G. W. U."

The workers in one of the biggest revolts of the year, the Janine Clock Company, shut off the electric power for a few minutes on one Monday morning in honor of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor which was beginning its sessions at that hour at Atlanta, Ga.

The Philadelphia Clockmakers' Union refused to fight against the cloak shop of M. Siepin, 919 Walnut Street, who had locked out his workers because they belonged to the Union.

After a strike lasting two days in the case of the B. & B. hard, 85 Fifth Avenue, the sample makers employed there via a wage scale of \$25 per week.

3. Boston and Baltimore were picked as the two cities from which the members of the International will have to choose, in a referendum vote early in 1924, a convention city for the 17th convention of the I. L. G. W. U.

It was also decided that, in addition to the book containing the history of the International which is being written by Dr. Louis Levine, a reference book be compiled containing the mass of collected material which, according to Dr. Levine, is highly important and contains a wealth of facts. These facts and information will eventually be lost unless they are collected within the covers of a book which is bound to be of great use for the future work of the International.

Sol Polakov New Baltimore Manager

Brother Sol Polakov was appointed this week by the General Office as manager of the Baltimore Clockmakers' Union. He will take charge of the Baltimore Joint Board and of local organizing activity.

Brother Polakov is well known to the older members of the International Union, having at one time been one of our First Vice-presidents, and is one of the pioneers in the trade union movement of the ladies' garment workers. He has had many years of organizing experience and, with the aid of the loyal members in the Baltimore Union, there is reason to believe that he will make it a living factor in the local trade.

BEGINNING THE EDUCATION SEASON

The Educational Department of our International has already begun its activity for the coming season.

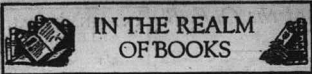
A few years ago, when the first attempts were made in this field, many members looked askance at this work and regarded it as sort of toying with adult education,—as a mere publicity or advertising stunt.

Fortunately, this time has gone by, and the great majority of our members now consider this educational work of our union as one of its big tasks. And even though it is as yet impossible to point to the concrete results attained by these few years of educational effort (it is readily understood by all that such work as adult education cannot be expected to yield immediate and startling results), this necessarily gradual and slow process in the end brings about a better understanding of the trade union movement

and its mission and affords a clearer viewpoint upon all that goes on in the world in which we live.

The opening of the educational season this year was celebrated with an excellent concert program in which a number of prominent artists participated, among them the virtuosos violinist, Sascha Jacobsen and Mrs. Wolf Raskhis, as well as Choir Director Lioy.

The short talks which were delivered by several of the instructors and by the leading officers of our union, called the attention of our workers to this excellent opportunity for education and enlightenment which the International offers them. And, judging by the attention and the applause with which these talks were greeted, they must have found a deep response in the minds of the throng that crowded to its full capacity the great hall of the Washington Irving High School.



IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

Of the Workers, By the Workers, For the Workers

The Control of Wages. By Walton Hamilton and Stacy May. Volume II of the Workers' Bookshelf. Published for the Workers' Education Bureau of America. George H. Doran Co., New York, 1923. 50c.

By SYLVIA KOPALD

II.

(Concluded from last week's issue.)

No more fitting subject could be chosen for a workers' text-book than wages. For in our present scheme of things the lives of the working class are made by the pay envelope. Its contents determine whether the worker can go on living, how he can live and how well he can provide for his family. What more tempting bait could be thrown out for the workers' interest than the analysis implied in those few words—The Control of Wages? What more immediately pressing question are before the workers than whether wages can be increased and how?

Mr. Hamilton and Mr. May apply themselves to these questions with a full and sympathetic understanding of their basic importance. Wages, they point out, represent the form in which the overwhelming majority of the American people receive the share of the national income. And because our "great society" is a money regime, the wages determine the well being and culture of the great "plain people." The continuance of industrial society in its present form depends upon the workers' continued satisfaction with wages. His satisfaction in turn depends upon two things: the amount of the wage he receives and the prices of the goods he must buy. It depends upon his regular receipt of some of money for his work sufficient to bring him a share of the fullness of life. Given the economic system within which he must work, can he assure such receipts and increase their size? Seeking a practical program, the authors attempt to indicate first the "next steps" in the general campaign for raising wages.

The analysis from which Mr. Hamilton and Mr. May compounded their program is splendidly clear-cut and revealing. There are three fundamental problems involved in it and in the solution of these problems lies the framework of the practical wage program. Can wages be controlled, and thus increased, by human arrangements or are they the products of natural laws whose workings men tamper with at their peril? If wages can be increased, what are the sources from which the pay envelope can be fattened? Finally (since the mere discovery of sources is not enough) how can workers tap the sources of increase so, that their riches may be made to flow into workmen's pockets? As Arthur Brisbane might put it if he were interested in raising wages: "WAGE INCREASES: WHETHER, WHERE AND HOW."

The authors are not kept long by the "whether" of their problem. In spite of the many pages taken by economists and pseudo-economists to prove that the apportionment of wages, profits, interest and rent is the result of "natural laws," it needs a very slight excursion into reality to discover that "they ain't no such thing." It is noteworthy that the discoveries of the natural laws of wages have usually been of or with those to whom the "natural laws" were kind. It is easy to believe that the small wages received by the other fellow are or

dained by an inevitable, uncontrollable law when the same law gives you the large profits. But just because it is so easy, one needs no long train in psychanalysis to suspect the scientific basis of the belief. Workers certainly will not be surprised to see how the "natural laws of wages" crumble under the acid test of reality.

"The rate of wages," says the business man solemnly, "is determined by the law of supply and demand." But supply and demand are not simple things. Each is a compound of many factors, such as the number of laborers, their organization, training, etc., and the type of management public demand for labor's products, technical efficiency, etc. Before the business man could prove that "supply and demand" make a natural law beyond human control, they would have to prove that the factors contained in supply and demand are beyond such control. They generally do no such thing. It is the economists who have applied themselves to this proof, usually by searching for some final, responsible factor behind supply and demand. These attempted proofs have included "the subsistence theory of wages," "the wages fund theory" and "the specific productivity theory of wages." Each of these theories has its own modicum of truth and its own peculiar fallacies. But they all also possess in common one oversight which immediately invalidates their claim to the title of "law." They attempt to make absolutes out of the facts of "current reality." Behind "subsistence," "wages fund," and "specific productivity" lie the same factors that lie behind supply and demand in general. And these factors are continually developing and changing. Things which change may lend themselves to human control.

Wages, then, can be controlled and increased by men. But the workers, like Oliver Twist, have discovered early in their career that they cannot get more merely by asking for it. How can they get that important elusive more? Very frequently they have fought for it only to find that higher figures on the pay envelope meant higher figures on the monthly bills. And in that discovery, properly understood and utilized, lies the beginning of wisdom.

For wages, as the writers point out, is a double affair of the nominal (money) wage and the cost of living. Consequently increasing wages must prove a double affair of increasing nominal wages and reducing the cost of living. It is this double problem which makes the bulk of this book.

There are three sources from which workers may obtain increases in their money wage, sources which the authors label the pecuniary, the technical and the economic. The pecuniary sources include all those income-bearing wages which are paid out of the receipts of any business. If any group of workers can raise the prices of the goods they produce and thus squeeze "a little more" out of the unorganized ultimate consumers; if it can appropriate some of the income paid to capital owners, to the owners of natural resources,

to other groups of skilled workers, or finally, if it can force a reduction in the prices of materials and supplies, it may find in any or all of these methods a way of increasing wages. However, each method possesses certain limitations which must be considered carefully before its adoption.

The increased production that might be won through improvements in the technique of industry presents a far more promising source of wage increases. In an increased efficiency of labor and of management, in the fostering of invention and the movement of equipment and factory organization may lie the key to an increased output from which wage increases may safely be drawn.

Finally the "economic arts" by which this industrial system is run may offer promising sources of wage increases. In such things as the business cycle, the labor and continuous parsimony for the services of property, the wasteful marketing of products and the duplication of processes and plants, lie economic drains which draw off much of the funds from which wage increases might be paid. To eliminate or diminish these drains would be to increase the sources of wages increases.

But, before increases in the nominal wages can be considered any real significance, they must carry with them some control over the amounts which must be spent to purchase the necessities and comforts of life. There are two ways, according to our authors, by which the cost of living may be reduced. It may be reduced, first and obviously, by reduction in the cost of commodities. This problem is intimately connected with the entire system by which commodities today are made. Secondly, the cost of living may be reduced by increasing the workers' "free income," or the number of things, such as education, medical attention, the use of parks and recreational centers, etc., which he obtains without cost as a member of an industrial and political society.

There is an undoubted premise in the sources which Mr. Hamilton and Mr. May uncover. Every phase of industry has been made to contribute some facet from which increased wages may flow. The next question to which the workers must apply themselves concerns the tapping of those sources. Against the greed and opposition of all the other groups who compete for shares of the nation's income, how can they appropriate an adequate portion for themselves.

The authors give over some five chapters to the formulation of a wages program, the main points of which may be summarized as follows: Each union must adapt the general wage policy to the specific conditions prevailing in its industry, its habits and rules to its own moral conditions. The strength of the organization is undoubtedly a primary consideration and the workers should never fail in their attempts to increase it. Yet might alone is only one half of the armour available to the workers. They have right on their side, too, and they can afford to insist upon and present the facts, all the facts and nothing but facts. Knowledge is Labor's arm, the union's strength, its right. Knowledge should dictate both the "next step" and the "long-time planks of the wages program." Mr. Hamilton and Mr. May present certain specific next steps and long-time planks. They are most impressed, apparently, with a scheme for liquidating ownership in the long-time demands by curtailing the right of inheritance through "short time securities."

Wages, then, can be increased within the limits of the present system through human arrangements. There are definite sources from which the increases may be taken. There are definite methods by which

they may be taken. This is the "overturning moment" defined by the workers' study of wage. That the cardinal facts stand forth so clearly is proof of how well the authors have done their work.

Yet, there are little ways and means, it seems to me, by which their study might still be improved; and perhaps the improvements can be made in the second edition. I pass over my feeling that the authors' "long-time planks" would not be practicable within our present system. Since it would need such strength and determination, for instance, to whittle away a little of the rights of ownership by the liquidation of its long-time demands as to challenge it in its entirety, why not pursue the more drastic demand? But this is only my idea, and the authors are entitled to their guess on what is feasible. These ideas, which stress as it is "pure and simple" reader are perhaps more pertinent.

There are two inconsistencies in the arrangement of the author's material. The trend of their thought is clear. Wages can be increased; there are definite sources of increase; there are definite methods by which these sources may be tapped. Yet Chapter VII on the "The Might and Right of Labor," which is clearly the advocacy of a method of attack upon the wage problem, is placed between the discussion on the sources from which the nominal wages might be increased, and through which the cost of living might be decreased. In other words, the clarity of the development is blurred by this injection of a discussion of policy into a discussion of the sources of increasing real wages. Chapter VII should come after the present Chapter XI.

Similarly, since the authors state at the outset that wages are a double affair of the price the worker receives for his labor and the cost of the products he needs, it would undoubtedly clarify their treatment of the whole problem if they gave only two primary sources of increasing wages: increasing the nominal wage and decreasing the cost of living. For after all an increase in the workers' "free income" represents a decrease in living costs and belongs under the second primary source of increased real wages. To make it a third primary source when wages are "a double affair" is to rob the attack upon the whole problem of some of its directness. (Cf. pg. 107.)

Finally, I share the authors' own dissatisfaction with the label they gave to their "wages theory." Labels are important, and to call a theory which insists that wages can be controlled "the functional theory of wages" is to convey none of its challenge to the workers. For one thing the mathematical connotations of "functional" are generally unknown to them. For another, the new meanings which the Guild Socialists have given the word in their attack upon capitalism is quite different from that which mathematicians and our authors give to it, and more likely to be known to a wage worker. It would seem that it be called instead "the institutional theory of wages." Such a title would convey at once the authors' challenge that wages are an institution under the present system, that institutions are not "eternal or inevitable" and that institutions can be controlled and changed by men.

But these matters are unimportant things which can be remedied in the next edition. And it is up to the workers to see that there should be a next edition—and many more. For they have here a book that has been written by men who are of them and with them, that has been planned to help them tackle their most immediately pressing problem and that has been sponsored and published by an organization belonging to them.



CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

TRADE UNION MOVEMENT GROWS.

There has been a recent development of the trade union movement in Podkarpatska Rus. On Sunday, October 7, there was held at Ushorod a conference of all the local branches of all the trade unions represented in the Czech national federation. At this conference evidence was given that the trade unions are becoming more consolidated and are increasing in membership. As is well known, the trade union movement in Podkarpatska Rus has been much disturbed by the disruptive activities of the Communist Party, but, thanks to the hard work of its members, it is now taking deep root again. The Czech-Slovakian Congress held at Ushorod in December, 1922, founded a secretariat, where the work is centralized. Today the unions represented in our federation at Podkarpatska Rus number 35 branches and 3,160 members. At the conference 26 local branches, containing 62 delegates, were represented. The conference discussed questions of organization, emphasized the importance of educational work and, in a resolution dealing with social politics, pronounced in favor of unified social legislation, of the speedy establishment of old age and disablement insurance, and of the strict observance of the present social laws.

During the past year the Communists have succeeded in capturing certain trade unions, such as the leather-workers, glove-cutters, shoemakers' and glove-makers' unions have left the Czech federation which is affiliated with the I. F. T. U. It is worthy of note that the Glove-makers' Union which no longer shares the views of the Czech National Federation, has eventually affiliated with the nationalist glove-makers' union, in conjunction with which it issues a technical journal.

A further result of this change is that those members of these unions who still adopt the platform of the Amsterdam International have now left them, in order to form a special leather-workers' union, which has been joined by all members who have remained loyal to the old federation, with the exception of the saddlers and sport-apparatus workers. The new union therefore belongs to the Czech national federation. It is now taking steps to affiliate with the International Federation of Boot and Shoe Operatives and Leather-workers, which will shortly hold its congress at Dresden.

In spite of the present economic difficulties, the new organization is making good progress; and numerous groups of workers who have abandoned the Communist organizations are joining it and availing its numbers.

FRANCE

NEED FOR UNIFORM POLICY.

The conference recently held at Paris of the General Council of the French Federation of Trade Unions (C. G. T.) was of especial importance from the point of view of the united front, as it constituted a definite step forward in the direction of the settlement of this problem. The fact that certain of the departmental unions have, on their own initiative been trying various methods with varying success in the hope of being able to reach agreement with the unitary (Communist) organizations of their district, has caused the Management Committee of the C. G. T. to instruct the National Council to deal with the question, in order that a uniform policy may be adopted throughout the country. The statements of the representatives of the departmental union concerned (Somme, Oise, Indre-et-Loire and Cote d'Or) show very clearly what are the difficulties which prevent the creation of a united front. On the one hand, they emphasize the importance of unity; on the other, they declare emphatically that such unity is only possible, and can only be of practical use if it is effected upon a purely trade union basis, to the exclusion of all influences emanating from external organizations, such as political parties, etc.

The resolution adopted on this subject by the General Council of the C. G. T. refers to the Paris resolution. This resolution laid it down that national and local unity alike can only be achieved by the re-establishment of a single national federation for the country, and of single unions for the respective trades. Moreover, departmental unions must conform to the resolutions of the congress of the national federation.

Evidence of the Communist (C. G. T. U.) Federation's fear of unity of organization is furnished by their issue of a circular to their unions, condemning the above-mentioned procedure in the Somme department. The Executive of the C. G. T. U. warns members against all policy which "under the pretext of establishing trade union unity, is paving the way to the independence of the organizations, and thus to the gradual decline of the C. G. T. U." The circular goes on to say that the resolution which was sent by the joint commission of representatives of the organizations of both wings to all the Somme unions concerned, "is contrary to the resolutions of the executive of the C. G. T. U." The resolution in question is the one which demands the re-establishment of local and national unity in the trade union movement. The C. G. T. U. circular, on the other hand, prefers its notorious "unity in action." On no account, however, is this unity to be realized practically in the individual organizations.

GERMANY

TRADE UNIONS DEFINE POLICY.

On October 17th the Federal Committees of the three national trade union organizations, the General Federation of German Trade Unions, the General Federation of German Civil Servants, and the General Federation of Salaried Employees, held a joint meeting in order to define their policy in the present threatening situation in Germany. The resolution passed at this meeting formulated the demands to be submitted to the Government. The following paragraph of this resolution relates to the attempts now being made to abolish the eight-hour-day:

"The organized workers continue to offer resolute opposition to the attempt to abolish the legal eight-hour day, being firmly convinced that under any reasonable economic system adequate production is possible within the eight-hour working day. Should overtime work be necessary in isolated sec-

tions of industry, the trade unions are prepared to make collective agreements arranging for it."

In his closing speech, the president of the General Federation of Salaried Employees laid emphasis on the fact that this joint meeting of the workers' salaried employees' and civil servants' organizations was a warning to the Government and to the extremists of the Right, who believe that they can put an end to the Republic.

HOLLAND

NON-MANUAL WORKERS IN INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION.

On October 14th a Congress of Non-Manual Workers was held, at which the question of the establishment of a Non-Manual Workers' Federation was discussed. After lengthy discussion a plan of action was drawn up, of which the following are the outstanding points:

"The Federation of Non-Manual Workers' Unions considers that its first tasks are: (a) to promote continuous and organized cooperation and the general strengthening of the existing federations of non-manual workers' unions, both as a national federation and as federations organized according to industry; (b) to strive for cooperation with the trade union federations of manual workers in all cases in which the interests of the non-manual workers are directly or indirectly affected, or whenever this is desirable for social development or for the satisfactory regulation of the processes of production."

It should be noted that both the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions (affiliated with the I. F. T. U.) and the General Netherlands Union of Clerical and Commercial Employees (affiliated with the Netherlands Federation) have declared themselves to be absolutely opposed to the establishment of this Federation, on the ground that in Holland it makes an artificial distinction between manual and non-manual workers. It will perhaps be objected that both in Germany and in Great Britain there are independent federations of non-manual workers. But in both these cases there are close organic ties between these federations and the trade union federations of their respective countries. In Holland, on the other hand, the newly-established organization consists of ten unions, some of which are very small. All of these take the neutral standpoint, and with one exception, have never formed a part of the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions.

ROMANIA

COUNCIL DENIES DISRUPTION MOVE.

The statement made by the Berlin "Kote Fahne" in its report of the Roumanian trade union congress, to the effect that the Trades Union General Council, "because it knew that the great majority of the Roumanian workers were opposed to the Amsterdam International, induced Sassenbach, secretary of that International, to come to Roumania a week before the congress in order, with the support of the authorities, and the aid of the whole of the bourgeois press, to make preparations for the disruption of the trade unions," is untrue; Comrade Sassenbach only arrived in Roumania the evening before the opening of the Congress, and neither directly nor indirectly, either before or after the Congress, did he have any negotiations with any representative of the authorities or with any person connected with the authorities.

Phila. Workers Loyal to Union

(Continued from page 1)

which was adopted and signed by practically all present. This is the resolution:

"We, the undersigned members of Local 15 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in meeting assembled upon the call of the Executive Board of our organization, herewith declare that the action of the 138 members of this local on November 8, in voting that Local 15 withdraw from 'our International Union' and thus isolate ourselves from the American Labor movement and destroy thereby every advantage and industrial gain we have secured at such great sacrifice in the past, have acted in a most irresponsible manner, unbecoming men and women belonging to organized labor, and have again demonstrated their insincerity and false pretense as members of our Union.

"We further state that we are firmly resolved to remain loyal and faithful to the cause of Labor, and to continue the existence of Local 15 under the banner of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. We are convinced that the action of those of our members who have voted to break away from our International does not represent the will and the wish of our members. Their vote to drift for themselves we can only regard as their individual act which is in no way binding upon the majority of the members of Local 15, and for which they alone and no one else are to be held accountable before them-

selves and the labor movement in general.

"And we further state that, as loyal members of Local 15 and of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, we shall comply with the laws and rules of our Constitution which we have pledged ourselves to uphold, and shall faithfully carry out the order issued by the General Executive Board with regard to members belonging to dual organizations, in the full confidence that this decision will help to maintain the integrity, the solidarity and prestige of our International Union, and further advance the cause of the workers in our industry."

Union-Owned Shop in Chicago

(Continued from page 1)

ment of which will bear union label. This garment workers' cooperative factory will sell to the retail trade through the union's own stores. The funds for the \$250,000 capital will be subscribed by the locals and the members of the union under a stock issue plan. The union will make a special effort to get the trade of the farmers and of union members and their families.

While the project is purely local and is confined to Chicago and its environs, the International Union will cooperate fully in the working out of the plan.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

Thousands Attend our Opening Exercises

More than two thousand persons, members of our union, old and young, men and women, assembled last Saturday evening in the beautiful auditorium of the Washington Irving High School.

As early as half past seven, the auditorium was practically filled. All came to celebrate the reopening of the Workers' University and the Unity Centers of their International Union. More than that, they celebrated the advance of the movement for Workers' Education within trade unions in this country. They all took pride in the fact that it was the good fortune of their International Union to be the pioneer of this movement.

The program was exceptionally beautiful. The huge audience enjoyed the mastery violin playing of Saesha Jacobsen. The charming songs of Mrs. Raskhis met with appreciative applause. The splendid singing of the International Chorus, conducted by Mr. Leo Liov, was a genuine treat to the audience. It showed that our workers are capable of many more things, besides contributing to the economic life of the community. The artistic performance of the chorus promised much for the future. All felt that the International Chorus is an institution which will persist and will meet with continued success.

The speakers of the evening dwelt upon the importance of the educational work of the I. L. G. W. U. Mr. Fichandler, our Educational Director, pointed out that it was a matter of pride for our members that their union was the first American labor organization which did not rest with merely providing for the economic needs of its members. It considered educational activities as part of its legitimate functions.

Our secretary, Brother Baroff, addressed the audience briefly. He emphasized the importance of education for workers and stated that the investment made by the International in its Educational Department was worth while.

Vice-president Feinberg, chairman of the Educational Committee, also spoke to the audience. He showed that the present situation within our own organization demanded close thinking and careful analysis. He hoped that our members would attend the classes of the Educational Department in large numbers, and would utilize the information in facing the serious problems which some of our locals face at the present time.

Vice-president Fannia M. Cohn,

secretary of the Educational Department, called the attention of the audience to the fact that the International was the pioneer in the movement for workers' education in the United States. Like all other pioneers, it paid the price, but this was more than worth while. She mentioned the fact that the entire American Labor Movement is now imitating the example of our International and that labor schools are being organized throughout the country. She felt that the example of our International has to a large extent caused this development in this country. She also called attention to the extensive educational program planned for the next season for the benefit of the many, and not of a few. She urged the audience to support it not only by approval, but also by actual attendance at the classes.

Dr. Overstreet, Professor of Philosophy in the College of the City of New York, and a member of the faculty of our Workers' University, was one of the speakers of the evening. His address, humorous at first, became serious towards the end. He quoted someone who said that the events of the next thirty years will probably determine the history of the world for the next three hundred years. He stated that civilization is now in a highly unstable condition and that an impulse in one direction or another is likely to determine the course of development for many years. In this crisis, he felt that it was the intelligent and well-informed workers who might be able to determine the future.

The last speaker of the evening was Brother Yanofsky, editor of our publications. He brought out the important truth that workers without education could not achieve their aims, but were mere unthinking, blind followers of others. He emphasized the fact that it is only by understanding conditions and studying their causes, that workers are able to use their intelligence for solving satisfactorily the problems which confront them at all times.

After the program, hundreds of our members went to the gymnasium where they danced to their heart's content.

In a large degree, the success of the evening was due to the splendid cooperation and enthusiasm of members of the Educational Committees, who acted as ushers and helped to make the audience comfortable.

A MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT SIGMAN

To the Educational Committee, I. L. G. W. U., Washington Irving High School, New York.

I regret greatly that sickness prevents me from attending your opening exercises. I rejoice with our members at the continued success of our educational work. I hope that they will use it constructively in their union activities.

May the International continue ever more successfully to provide for the spiritual needs of its members and help them to win in their struggle for the Rights of Labor.

Fraternally yours,

MORRIS SIGMAN.

Other messages of congratulation were received from Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau, and Miss Theresa Wolfson of our faculty.

Weekly Calendar



WORKERS' UNIVERSITY Washington Irving High School Irving Place and 16th St.

Room 530
(Will Open November 17)
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17

- 1:30—SOCIAL FORCES IN CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE. By Bird Stair. This course will study George Bernard Shaw, the incomparable satirist of the stupidities and falsehoods of our civilization; H. G. Wells, the Utopian scientific optimist; John Galsworthy, the tender-hearted humanitarian, appalled by the guilt between the classes; Upton Sinclair, the fearless and tireless realist; Sinclair Lewis, the merciless delineator of American middle-class ideals; and other novelists, dramatists, and poets of the new order.
- 2:30—AMERICAN LABOR IN MODERN CIVILIZATION. By David J. Saposs. The course will analyze and discuss such subjects as the philosophy and tendencies of the American Labor Movement, strength of unionism, racial composition and distribution of union membership, problems of organizing the unorganized workers, federation and amalgamation, dual unionism, educational activities of unions, labor control of industry, nationalization of industry, labor bank movement, etc.
- 10:30—FOUNDATION OF MODERN CIVILIZATION. By H. A. Overstreet. This course will attempt to discover what are the basic forces, individual and social, conscious and unconscious, historic and new that are actually at work in the shaping of our developing civilization.
- 11:30—POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN MODERN CIVILIZATION. By H. J. Carman. This course is designed to give a summary view of the outstanding social, industrial and political features of American civilization since 1500.
- All classes meet in Room 505. Each course will consist of six lessons which will be given once a week at the same time and place above mentioned. We would advise our members to visit our Workers' University next Saturday and Sunday, and attend the introductory lessons. This will enable them to select the course they most desire to attend.

UNITY CENTERS

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, Harlem Unity Center—P. S. 171—103d Street, near Fifth Avenue.
8:30 p. m. Dr. Margaret Daniels—Trade Unionism in the United States.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20—Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 61—Crotona Park East and Charlotte Street.
8:45 p. m. Miss Sylvia Kopel—Labor and Economics.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21—East Side Unity Center—P. S. 63—4th Street near First Avenue.
9:00 p. m. Mr. A. L. Wilbert—Social and Economic Institutions.

EXTENSION DIVISION

YIDDISH

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18—Local No. 1—1581 Washington Ave., Bronx.
10:30 a. m. Max Levin—The American Labor Movement.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22—Local No. 17—Reformer Makers' Educational Center—142 Second Avenue, Manhattan.
6:00 to 8:00 p. m. Mr. Goldberg will instruct in the English language.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22—Local No. 17—73 Delancy St., Manhattan.
9:00 p. m. H. Rogoff—The Rights and Duties of a Citizen in a Modern Democracy.

RUSSIAN

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23—Russian-Polish Branch—315 East 10th Street.
8:00 p. m. David Z. Krikin—Social History of Russia.

OUT-OF-TOWN EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

PHILADELPHIA

YIDDISH

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16—New Century Drawing Room, 124 S. 12th Street.
8:00 p. m. I. Feinberg and Fannia M. Cohn—Aims of Workers' Education.

Musical program with Mr. Wm. K. Kincaid, first flutist; Mr. Louis Shenk, bass, and Mary Miller Mount, pianist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23—New Century Drawing Room, 124 S. 12th Street.
7:45 p. m. C. H. Niegler—Theater and Drama.

CHICAGO

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19—Office of Joint Board, 324 W. Van Buren Street.
7:30 p. m. Arthur W. Kornhauser—Social Psychology.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22—Office of Joint Board, 324 W. Van Buren Street.
8:00 p. m. Paul H. Douglas—Labor in Modern Economic Society.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21—Lawson School, 1256 S. Homan Avenue.
7:30 p. m. English.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18—Gymnasium work. For place and time inquire at the office of the Joint Board.

CLEVELAND

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19—Office of Joint Board, 203 Superior Building.
8:00 p. m. H. A. Atkins—Applied Psychology.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22—8:00 p. m. E. L. Oliver—Aims, Problems and Tactics of the American Trade Union Movement, with Special Reference to the I. L. G. W. U.

BALTIMORE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20—Office of the Joint Board, 301 Alsquith Street.
8:00 p. m. N. H. Fagin—How to Understand the Social and Economic History of the United States.

ALL LECTURES IN ENGLISH UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURES IN WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

On Saturday, November 17, at 1:30, the course in Social Forces in Modern Literature will be opened by Prof. Bird Stair. At 2:30 Mr. David Saposs will begin his course on American Labor in Modern Civilization.

On Sunday morning, November 18, at 10:30, Professor Overstreet will give the first lecture on Foundations in Modern Civilization. At 11:30, Professor Carman will open his course on Political and Social Institutions in Modern Civilization.

All of our members who are interested, are urged to attend these introductory lectures. Then they can decide which they wish to attend for the remainder of the season.

No admission cards are needed for the introductory lectures. After registering, members will obtain cards which will add them to all sessions of the Workers' University.

General Survey Ordered in New York Cloak Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

productive capacity, we will get possession of data which will put us in a position to cover every factor in the industry, and by sampling a sufficient number of typical contractors from each of the nine groups, weighted in accordance with the importance of each, we can make an authoritative study, and be certain that it will be representative of the entire field and our conclusions valid for the industry as a whole. In addition, it is possible that this method will lead to some important discoveries. For example, it might turn out that a large majority of contractors having an output of less than a certain number of garments per week are losing money, while those with an output above that number are doing well. We have no reason at this time to believe that such is the case. We offer this merely as an illustration of the nature of the conclusions which our system of classification may develop, which might remain hidden were we to proceed without a careful statistical analysis.

THE CONTRACTOR

Having laid the ground work, our next step, naturally, will be to ascertain what the facts are in regard to whatever maladjustments exist or are alleged to exist. We shall commence our investigation with the contractor, not because we have any pre-conceived belief that he is entitled to more or less consideration than any other actor, but because we are of the opinion that he furnishes the logical starting point of the investigation.

The contractor claims, as you know, that among other evils he is suffering from:

1. Inadequacy of payment.
2. Unfair competition.
3. Lack of uniformity between himself and the jobber.

As to the first claim, the contractor contends that he is not paid enough to reimburse himself for what he lays out for labor, trimmings and overhead, including a moderate drawing account to compensate him for his personal services as an active worker; and to allow him something above all expenses, commensurate with his investment and his risk and as a reward for his entrepreneurial function.

We shall attempt to discover if the contractor is not getting sufficient compensation and why. We shall on the one hand examine into the internal factors of the shops in question and see whether the fault lies in such things as inefficient management, lack of business acumen, ignorance of the principles of cost calculations, prohibitive overhead or any other internal factor.

Unfair compensation. The contention is that the "legitimate" contractor—that is to say, that the contractor who has contractual relations with the union and preserves union standards—cannot compete with the non-union shop or the shop which, though ostensibly in contractual relations with the union, nevertheless seeks to and succeeds in evading the prescribed union standards.

In this connection, we shall study the prevalence of the non-union shop and the non-standard union shop and shall endeavor to come to a conclusion as to whether these types of establishments are sufficiently numerous to undermine the union standards and create unfair competition.

We shall place the responsibility for their existence, if they exist, not from the moral but from the fundamental economic standpoint. Finally, we shall appraise the advantage which the "illegitimate" shop has over the legitimate.

LACK OF UNIFORMITY

The charge of lack of uniformity is claimed by the contractor to imply an unequal bargaining power as against his customer. We shall inquire into the truth of this and, if we find it is well founded, we shall seek to learn what the underlying conditions are which make such a state of affairs possible.

This, of course, will lead us to a thorough examination of the methods of doing business between contractor and his customer and a investigation about such questions as the supply of contractors in the industry in relation to the demand for the product, the number of contractors employed per jobber, the size of orders, the reorder situation, the "contractor turnover," and the machinery of price determination.

THE JOBBER

Our next step leads us to the jobber.

Our first task here will be to check carefully all data and information obtained from and through the contractor, not only for the supply of accuracy, but also in order to learn the point of view of the jobber on all questions at issue. We shall also try to develop additional information to that obtained from the contractors.

We shall then take up the difficulties which the jobber faces. Although the jobber has not formally registered any complaints before the joint conference, we have taken cognizance of some of the obstacles which he encounters, and we hope during the source of the investigation to uncover more.

THE UNION

The union, like the jobber, has not made a formal statement of complaints.

Here, again, we shall check all information obtained through our investigation of jobbers, manufacturers and contractors against the knowledge and point of view of the union. Since the union states that it is suffering from the maladjustment between jobber and contractor, though not directly a party thereof, and that the disastrous consequences which fall upon its members are lack of sufficient employment resulting in inadequate annual earnings.

It, therefore, becomes our task to search into the truth of these assertions and, if we find the alleged conditions exist, to seek the causes.

We will investigate the relations of the union to the various component elements or parts that go to make up the industry; that is to say, its relations with the various unions, the nature of the contracts, if any, that may exist and to what extent these contracts are, in fact, performed. We will make comparative study of the contractors that are not and those that are under contractual relations with the union, either through the associations or by direct contract with the union. As a result, our ultimate deductions will portray not one particular branch of the industry but the industry as a whole; will point out the difficulties that exist, where these difficulties originated and to what extent any or all of the conferences have contributed thereto; and will indicate to what extent any or all of these conferences may be able to modify, reduce, or eliminate, these conditions. We want to say that our recommendations will be made with the object of benefiting and stabilizing the industry generally.

THE FINAL STEP

After we have analyzed the industry and developed the facts, our final step and most important step will be to suggest remedies for whatever maladjustments we may find. In this connection, we shall give heed not

only to whatever proposed solutions of the difficulties anyone may care to lay before us, but we shall actively invite all interested parties to appear before us and give us the benefit of any ideas they may have.

At this time we have, of course no report to make on remedies. We are confident that you will agree with us that this is not an opportune moment to say what solution we hope to find. In fact, this step cannot be taken till all the facts are at our disposal.

GENERAL METHOD OF PROCEDURE

You indicated at your meetings of October 15 that you were not interested in the details of our method of procedure. We shall therefore, give you only the general ideas of how we shall go about our work, if you see fit to authorize the survey.

We shall spend most of the time in the field in the places of business of the contractors, jobbers and manufacturers.

If detailed compilations of any sort are necessary, we propose to hire clerical assistants whenever possible. We believe this will expedite the work and be the most economical procedure.

We shall interview all those who we have reason to believe have information and knowledge which will be of value to us.

We shall examine all records in the possession of any of the interested parties which we believe will be of use.

TO STUDY DOCUMENTS

We shall study all public documents relating to the industry which we might find relevant to our purpose.

In this connection we would like it clearly understood that we are to have access to all the files of the three conferences; to all documents bearing upon the industry, such as contracts, resolutions, investigations previously made and statistical reports compiled by any of the conferees with respect to any phase of the industry, and to any other data which any one commissioner may desire, to the end that the results attained shall be for the benefit of the industry as a whole.

On our part we wish to assure you that no information we may obtain about any jobber, contractor, manufacturer of the union will be revealed to anyone inside or outside the industry. Our findings will not contain the names of any individuals.

As a first word under this head, we beg to take the liberty of making some suggestions to the conferees.

In the first place, we suggest that if this preliminary report meets with your approval, it be signed by a duly accredited representative of each conferee and by the three commissioners.

In the second place, we suggest that you agree to receive a minority report, if, at the conclusion of our labors we find unanimity of opinion impossible in respect to any matter which we consider of sufficient importance to submit.

At any time during the progress of this investigation, if all of the commissioners are unanimous on any one or more points in connection with the proposed survey, that is to say, they are unanimous that no further facts will nor need be investigated respecting that particular point and are also unanimous with respect to their findings and recommendations thereon, there shall be the right to convene and the conferees agree to be convened as soon as can conveniently be done to hear the report and recommendations of the said commissioners, at which time the conferees will take such action thereon as they may then unanimously agree.

At any time after the expiration of three months, the commissioners may render a preliminary report on any point in connection with the proposed survey, if the commissioners have reached a unanimous decision on the

facts and also that no further investigation can or should be made respecting the facts in connection with that particular point, irrespective of whether the entire survey at that time is ready for completion, and further irrespective of whether the commissioners are unanimous in regard to their recommendations or findings based upon the facts in connection with the said particular point upon which there is unanimous opinion, and the conferees agree to convene for the purpose of hearing the report of the commissioners upon that particular point, and at which time the conferees will take such action thereon as they may then unanimously agree.

If at the time of submission of the said preliminary report, the conferees have not unanimously agreed as to its disposition, the report, its findings and recommendations thereon will be sealed, withheld and not made public, and resubmitted to the commissioners for embodiment in their final report thereafter to be submitted.

The commissioners agree to submit their report not later than four months from the date thereof.

By the word "unanimous," as it refers to the conferees in this report, it is intended to mean the unanimous expression of each organization through its conferees and not the individual opinion of any one member of each organization conferee.

In the third place, we suggest that you agree among yourselves that this preliminary report having been accepted, no conferee may withdraw, thereby preventing the completion of the survey, without the approval of all; and further, that should any Commissioner refuse or be unable to concur, the conferee employing such Commissioner shall be obligated to substitute someone else in his place, so that the investigation may be completed and a report rendered.

TIME OF SURVEY

In spite of the fact that we have now had two weeks in which to become familiar with some aspects of the industry, we cannot reduce our original estimate of at least four months to complete the survey and render a report, from the time you authorize us to proceed.

Our two weeks' experience in the field has been of tremendous value to us but, it has also given us a clearer insight into the great difficulties we shall inevitably encounter and the intricate problems which you expect us to solve.

COST

We have made a conscientious effort to arrive at an estimate of the total cost of the proposed survey, exclusive of compensation to your commissioners, but we find this to be impossible. We shall give you, however, some idea of the main items you will be called upon to cover.

We shall ask you to put at our disposal a private office to which no one besides ourselves will have access. We may need the exclusive services of a stenographer-typist.

It is possible that we may require one or more outside accountants for some length of time. We will, however, not incur any large expense, such as has been customary, without specific authorization from the Joint Conference.

We may also require some clerical assistants for the tabulation of figures or for other purposes.

We repeat the suggestion of our first report to the effect that you at this time appropriate any amount up to \$1,000 to be placed in a bank account to our credit, all drawings against same to be properly vouchered.

Whenever we need additional funds, we shall so advise you, and you can then take such action as you may see fit. This arrangement will give you ample guarantee against being involved in larger expenditures than you may care to assume.

The Week In Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

At the last meeting of the Executive Board, which was held on Thursday, November 8, the order of the International with reference to members belonging to the so-called "Shop Delegates' League" and the "Trade Union Educational League" was executed, and a number of members in our organization belonging to these leagues were summoned before the Executive Board and action was taken against them.

The General Executive Board took up the question of members belonging to Leagues a few months ago, and finally sent out a letter on August 16 to all the locals of the International. This was to the effect that any member of our International belonging to any league whatsoever should be called to trial on the conduct detrimental to the organization.

The letter was actually in the form of an order, directing all the locals and the Joint Boards of our International to take action against members of Leagues, and held all the locals and Joint Boards who do not comply with this order, responsible for their action.

This communication of the International came up for action at the general meeting of our members in August. At that time a number of our members who belong to these leagues did not permit the meeting to be conducted in an orderly manner, and the chairman, Brother Philip Ansel, finally adjourned the meeting. The communication again came up for discussion at the next general meeting on September 24, where, after discussing this proposition, the organization finally decided to concur in the recommendation of the General Executive Board.

At that time it was explained to the members that the organization has a right not to concur in the recommendation, but that the local would have to suffer the consequences of such action. This was proved to the members by the action the Executive Board took in the case of a number of locals in Philadelphia, where reorganization has taken place.

After the adoption of the General Executive Board's communication by our members, those belonging to any of the leagues did not think that the organization would actually take action on this communication. However, they were subsequently convinced that the organization, as well as the International, is in earnest in this matter, and that they intend to fully carry out this order.

The first few men who were called before the Executive Board were Brothers Ildore Sfass, Falk Cooper, Meyer Tunick, Morris Steinberg and Louis Hirschowitz. These brothers were called before the Executive Board a few weeks ago, not on charges, but simply to find out whether or not they are members of the Shop Delegates' League or any other league.

A few of the above were frank in their answers on the questions placed before them, and when questioned as to whether or not they are members of a league, they admitted they were, whereas, the rest tried to evade the issue, due to the fact that they were not there on charges and did not give the proper answers that were required of them.

The Executive Board at the time told them that failure to answer the questions of the Executive Board might result in removal from their jobs. Some refused to answer on the ground that they wanted a Trial Committee; others tried to evade the issue by answering in different ways.

However, the Executive Board told these men that failure to answer the questions of the Executive Board, whether or not they are members of the above-named leagues, would be taken to mean that they are members of a league, and that charges would be preferred against them.

After a lapse of a week's time, the Executive Board sent out summonses for these men to appear before the Executive Board on the specific charge of being a member of the so-called "Shop Delegates' League." The first of these men who appeared before the Executive Board was Brother Ildore Sfass, who was questioned as to whether or not he is a member of the league.

Brother Sfass refused to answer all questions, on the ground that a Trial Committee be given to him. It was then explained to Brother Sfass under what conditions a Trial Committee can be granted to a member of the International, and that in this instance this constitutional clause of our International is not applicable. He was therefore invited to answer all questions or he would be removed from the job the very next morning. He was then given about five minutes' time in which to think the matter over.

Brother Morris Steinberg was the next one called. Brother Steinberg originally assumed the same attitude which Brother Sfass had, but when explained that failure to answer questions of the Executive Board would mean his removal from his job, he asked the Executive Board for five minutes' time in which to consider his reply.

Brother Sfass was then called in again, and again refused to reply to all questions. He was then instructed by the chairman of the Executive Board, Brother Evry, not to report to work the next morning. Brother Sfass left the room, still refusing to answer the questions of the Executive Board.

Brother Steinberg was then called in and replied to all questions placed by the Executive Board. And when asked whether or not he is ready to sever his connections with and cease all his activities in the Shop Delegates' League, Brother Steinberg replied in the negative. He was then instructed to call to see the Secretary for a final decision in his case on Saturday morning.

Brother Cooper and Hirschowitz were the next ones to be called in, and when questioned as to whether or not they were willing to cease their activities in the above-named organization their answers were also in the negative. They also were instructed to come and see the Secretary for their decision on Saturday.

Brother Meyer Tunick, who is also charged with being a member of the Shop Delegates' League, when asked whether or not he is willing to cease all activities in the above-named organization, answered in the affirmative. He was then asked whether he is willing to resign in his resignation to the Shop Delegates' League. Brother Tunick tried to evade giving his reply, by stating that the league is not a permanently organized body, nor is it a dues-paying organization, and he therefore does not know to whom this resignation should be sent. However, he told the Executive Board that he is ready and willing to sever all his connections with this league, as well as to cease activities in it. On the question of his resignation, the Executive Board instructed him that as soon as the next meeting of the above-named organization will be called, he is to send in his resignation

to that body. Brother Tunick agreed to this proposition, which was satisfactory to the Executive Board.

He was excused and instructed to come and see the secretary for a final answer on Saturday.

The Executive Board then went into session and took up the various answers made by the above brothers, and finally came to the following conclusions:

That, Brother Ildore Sfass be stopped off from work by the office the next morning, until he is ready to answer all questions of the Executive Board;

That, the charges against Brother Meyer Tunick be dismissed, due to the satisfactory answers he gave to the Executive Board, but that his case be held in abeyance, depending on his future behavior with respect to membership in the league;

That, in the case of Brothers Louis Hirschowitz, Morris Steinberg and Falk Cooper, their brothers be suspended from membership for a period of two years, such suspension to be applied insofar as activities in the organization proper are concerned, such as running for office and attending meetings. Otherwise, they are to be considered as members of our organization, to pay dues and assessments, and subject to be summoned before the Executive Board for any act that might be committed by them in violation of the organization's rules.

Appropos of this, we wish to state that the office has already carried out the decisions of the Executive Board, and stopped off Brother Sfass from work the very next morning. Brother Sfass subsequently came down to Brother Dubinsky, pleading that he be permitted to return to work. However, the manager knowing the decision of the Executive Board, refused to do so, unless he would be able to get an opinion of the Executive Board on this matter.

The next day being Saturday, and since the Executive Board members generally gather at the office of the union on that day, an unofficial meeting of the Executive Board took place and this proposition was discussed from all angles. A decision was finally reached. However, in view of the fact that this was not an official meeting, but was rather an opinion of the majority of the Executive Board, to the effect that they are not interested in seeing Brother Sfass lose an additional week's pay for his defiance of the Executive Board, but are merely interested in showing Brother Sfass as well as other members who may deem it advisable at some time or other to defy the Executive Board, that this is not the proper course to pursue, but that the right thing to do in all these cases is to answer summonses as well as questions of the Executive Board, and that there will be no dilly-dally-

ing with any men who defy the Executive Board.

Having the opinion of the majority of our Executive Board, Manager Dubinsky finally gave Brother Sfass permission to return to work on condition that he appear before the Executive Board the coming Tuesday night, which he promised faithfully to do.

The decision of the Executive Board on the question of the three members of our organization who refused to sever their affiliation with the Shop Delegates' League might from the surface be judged to be very lenient, as expulsion was the penalty generally spoken of for belonging to the above-named leagues. However, the Executive Board deems it advisable that in all these cases they would rather have these brothers as members of the organization, sharing all the burdens of the organization alike with the other members of the union, and that they should be held accountable for every act which they may commit in the future.

By expelling these members the Executive Board considered that they would become free-lances with no responsibility to the organization at all. And if any act was committed by them in violation of the organization's constitution, or any other act that might be deemed by our Executive Board as detrimental to our organization, such as besmirching the character of our officers, giving out leaflets which might contain printed matter which the Executive Board might consider as of detriment to the union, etc., these men could not be held responsible and could not be called to account to the Executive Board for their action.

As the decision stands today, the Executive Board has fully complied with the order of the General Executive Board, and yet is in a position to summon these brothers at any time they may be found committing any violation or act which is detrimental to the welfare of the union.

Having the backing of its membership as well as its officers, the Executive Board has done the right thing and should be commended for its decision with regard to these brothers.

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

Notice of Regular Meetings

SPECIAL MISCELLANEOUS.....Monday, November 19th

Special Order of Business: Nomination of two members of the Executive Board.

SPECIAL GENERAL.....Monday, November 26th

Special Order of Business: Nomination of all officers. Also, election of poll clerks.

CLOAK AND SUIT.....Monday, December 3rd

WAIST AND DRESS.....Monday, December 10th

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place