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Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 3)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
President Sigman Leaves For Canadian Cities and West

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

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

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

Designers Elect Officers Saturday

Next Saturday, January 16th, the organization of the dress and cloak trades of New York City, Local 45 of the I. L. G. W. U. will have an election for all officers for 1926—chairman, vice-chairman, manager, secretary and executive board members. The ballots will take place at 1881 Broadway, Room 11, beginning at 10 A.M. and continuing until 6 P.M.

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

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

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

The sum total of the big gathering was a resolve that the cloak and dressmakers' organization in New York again becomes a solidly-bolted and a fighting body as it was only a short time ago; that the workers in these trades get ready for whatever emergency that might face them in the near future, and that they at once begin mobilizing their strength and raise a big defense treasury to meet every possible development that the next few months may hold in store for them.

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

Quarterly Meeting of General Executive Board Ends Its Work

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

In several instances, the readers will find a comprehensive statement issued by the General Executive Board covering the deliberations and decisions reached by the General Executive Board at its first quarterly meeting which closed last Saturday afternoon, January 16th, at the International Theatre City after sessions lasting nearly five days. Part of the Board's decisions appear already in the columns of Justice last week, and we shall therefore summarize here in brief sums of the more important steps decided upon by the Board in the course of the last three days of its meeting.

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

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

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

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

The White Goods Workers' Union, Local 62, will hold a general member meeting next Tuesday, January 19, in Beethoven Hall, 216 East Fifth Street. The principal business at this meeting will be the discussion of the report of the delegates of the local to the Philadelphia convention, and the present status of the industry and of the white goods workers' organization.

The meeting will discuss the plan for organization activity which Local 62 is to undertake shortly. The under-wear trade is developing rapidly and a great many shops have either been turned into silk neglige shops, and those factories have all been able to control the use of the Union. The conditions of work to

Unemployment Fund Notice

The workers of the following shops have been found ineligible for insurance, because they had less than seven weeks unemployment, from August 1st to December 31st.

Another list of ineligible shops will be published in next week's issue of "Justice."
New York Shop Chairman
Vote for $20 Assessment

(Continued from Page 1)
among ourselves when funds were badly needed. Let us awaken in our ranks the spirit of 1930, that incomparable spirit that has led us in the past from victory to victory, and the clockmakers and the dressmakers will once again prove to the world that they can still fight, loyally, sacrificially, and they will stand together to the white glove of peace.

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

Louis Hyman, the general manager of the Joint Board, spoke next, and in a short talk gave a graphic description of conditions in the shop, of the state of mind among the employees, many of them have now come to believe and feel as if the Union is a matter of the past, and the cloaker and dress industry. He warned the manufacturers that they were reckoning without their betters and that the clockmakers' organization will soon demand a strict accounting for all the violations and deductions being committed at present by unscrupulous employers.

In closing, the Chairman appealed for a united front by all the workers in the trade and for a return of the former harmony and good will that the clockmakers and dressmakers of New York.

It may seem to many of the manufacturers and employers that the "dawdling" of the Union, and are being harassed as if we can do with the workers whatever we please, there is no room for personal accounts and for individual grievances. Now we must be united and we must all, without exception, serve notice upon our employers that the clockmakers and the dressmakers are not going to give up, they bind to their masters, and that they are getting ready to take care of their own interests.

Hymans's speech was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause. In closing, he delivered an impassioned speech after Hymans closed, and was followed by Brother Boro, chairman of the Joint Board, who asked for the proposal for a twenty-dollar assessment to a vote. The motion was adopted without a dissenting voice by a rising vote.

Short speeches were also made by Sisterns Icebach and Ida Goodman, and several shop chairmen

Courr Denies Injunction to Strike Firm

(Continued from Page 1)
caution of manufacturers in the tough and pleating lines, of which the latter term was used to characterize the strike; and society and its individual members have failed to live up to the terms of their collective agreement with the Union and have continually violated

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The Payment of Unemployment Insurance Benefit

by Morris Kolchin

It is apparent that this method of payment is much more agreeable to the workers than those of last season. A check is delivered to them without their having to come to the office, and in most cases, of course, of those whose addresses are not found in the files when payments are made, those whose local numbers were lacking.

The reports of the paymasters sent out by the Unemployment Insurance Fund have indicated that there seems to be a great deal of more satisfaction on the part of the employers with this method of payment. However, it would seem that a large number of workers who received no insurance, or who did not receive the maximum amount of insurance, have expressed their dissatisfaction with the work of the Fund. This dissatisfaction is probably due to the fact that there is some feeling among the employers that they have not been sufficiently informed of the purpose of the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Conclusively, the findings, the workers who did not get any insurance, or who did not get the maximum amount of insurance, of the Unemployment Insurance Fund as a sort of an investment corporation, where for the purpose of $1,000 of the amount paid, one may expect to receive in return $40.00, whether he is employed or not. It is evident that the Unemployment Insurance Fund, which collects payments from each and every worker in the industry cannot pay out five or ten times as much as the employers to the same workers. True, in addition to the payments that the employers make, there are fund advances of three times as much from the employees, but even this amount is insufficient for making payments to all the workers in the industry, whether employed or not. During the past season, which consisted only of four months, the Fund has collected from both the employers and the workers, somewhat less than $15.00 for each worker. It is clear that having collect ed less than $15.00, the fund cannot pay out $40.00 to each and every worker in the industry.

Unemployment Insurance is based on an entirely different principle. The worker who is out of employment is not making a direct investment, on which he is to receive a large return, but is paying a sort of premium on employment. Those premiums that pay for the Fund out of which payments are made to those of the workers who are out of employment, are set aside rather than used for any other purpose. As insurance is based on the idea, therefore, that the workers who are fortunate enough to be employed, pay more, and those that are unfortunate to have less employment, pay less to the Fund and as a consequence, the workers who pay more get less insurance, or no insurance at all, and those that contribute less get the most insurance. In unemployment, the workers that are employed are supporting those of the workers that are unemployed. This is insurance that is paid for by insurance that is paid and you receive insurance for being unemployed. Workers must understand and not expect any insurance even if they had continuous employment.

In many respects, the principle of Unemployment Insurance is the same as the principle of any other form of insurance. A man who has insured his furniture against fire, cannot expect any insurance if no fire takes place. A man who carries a straight form of insurance pays the premium, or expect any insurance while alive. Similarly, no worker can expect unemployment insurance if he is employed, or he has no insurance at all. The Unemployment Insurance Fund was created for the purpose of helping the unemployed workers. For this purpose the workers who are employed contribute one per cent. of their wages. The Fund that they pay into it was used for the purpose of insurance, and is paid into the Unemployment Fund. At last as the workers were undoubtedly caused all the trouble for the patient. They had no caregiving for months when a visit to the dentist would have helped solve their problem.

The Dental Clinic of the Union Health Center, 211 Fourth Avenue, has taken the trouble to care of just such emergencies as these. Every worker should know that the condition of his teeth is real and realize that all sorts of diseases are feasible from the poor condition of the teeth. Visit your Dental Clinic now the beginning of the year 1925 and avoid later complications.

Designers Elect Officers This Saturday

(Continued from Page 1)

Interests of every designer working in the trade, it is essential that you elect the most capable and fitted in our ranks to the administration for the ensuing year. The larger the number of members participating in our elections, the more power will the administration have in carrying out the resolutions which have been adopted at the last convention of the International for the interests of the designers. Briefly, the more votes cast, the easier it will be for the new officers to work, as they will be representative to a number of the membership of the designers local.

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

List of Ineligible Shops

(Continued from Page 1)

Morgan & Clark, 256 West 26th St.
Model Cloth, 250 West 26th St.
Paul H. Hegg, 200 West 26th St.
C. H. Silver, 298 West 26th St.
Collier & Sears, 285 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y.
L. S. B. Nadeau, 176 Washington St., New York, N. Y.
D. O. G. & B., 191 West 26th St., New York, N. Y.
L. J. M. & Co., 51 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.
Jacob & Goldenberg, 122 West 23rd St., New York, N. Y.
M. R. & M. Co., 35 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.
J. H. & S., 350 West 26th St., New York, N. Y.
K. L. & Co., 180 West 26th St., New York, N. Y.
Kapel & Naged, 250 West 26th St., New York, N. Y.
J. & H. & E., 100 West 26th St., New York, N. Y.
J. & Co., 180 West 26th St., New York, N. Y.
A. N. & B. Co., 200 West 26th St., New York, N. Y.
L. J. M. & Co., 51 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.
M. Katzstein, 120 West 26th St., New York, N. Y.
Leventhal & Co., 14 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.
S. J. & Co., 180 West 26th St., New York, N. Y.
M. & M. & Co., 250 West 26th St., New York, N. Y.
Minaret & Perugini, 270 Seventh Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
H. W. White, 24 West 34th St., New York, N. Y.

The other day a patient came to the Union Health Center to be examined by the doctor. He complained of indigestion, of nervousness, of heart trouble, and in fact seemed to be in a physical wreck. After a careful examination the physician found that though there was no physical trouble, morally with him, his entire physical system was below par.

What could be the matter with the patient? One glance in his mouth told the story. His teeth were filled with cavities and there were very tender infection of the roots of the teeth. These infected tooth sockets were undoubtedly causing all of the trouble for the patient. They had no caregiving for months when a visit to the dentist would have helped solve his problem.

The Dental Clinic of the Union Health Center, 211 Fourth Avenue, has taken the trouble to care of just such emergencies as these. Every worker should know that the condition of his teeth is real and realize that all sorts of diseases are feasible from the poor condition of the teeth. Visit your Dental Clinic now the beginning of the year 1925 and avoid later complications.

The following are the members of the members who suffer from unemployment. The Unemployment Insurance Fund, therefore, must not be regarded as an investment corporation, and the workers who receive no unemployment insurance must realize that they did not contribute to this fund. There is no fund, they did not lose sufficient time to make them eligible. The Unemployment Insurance Fund was created for the purpose of helping the unemployed workers. For this purpose the workers who are employed contribute one per cent. of their wages. The Fund that they pay into it was used for the purpose of insurance, and is paid into the Unemployment Fund. At last as the workers
JUSTICE
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EDITORIALS

NEW YORK CLOAKMAKERS MOBILIZE

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

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

Primarily it was a meeting to mobilize the strength and resources of the cloakmakers' organization of New York for the big events that are already beginning to cast their shadow upon the horizon of our Union, the coming developments in the industry and the fast approaching the final day that in former years made the cloakmakers' organization invincible and a bulwark of insuperable strength for its members. It rang out a demand in a voice that will be heard again and again in the coming year that all cloakmakers are working for a living, for a better and a stronger union, for a new spirit and a new deal that will make impossible violations of union rules and standards in the shops, and that will make impossible the most brutal blackmailing and a real fighter for the organization they and their predecessors have helped so loyally to build.

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

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

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

Last Tuesday's meeting is the first big gun fired in this momentous mobilization drive of the New York cloakmakers. Others will follow in the near future, as the campaign develops and assumes breadth and depth all along our industrial lines. From the Gene.ral Executive Board, the New York Joint Board, the dressmakers, and the cloakmakers of New York comes — greater preparedness for greater service.

THE ORGANIZATION DRIVE IN THE NEW YORK DRESS INDUSTRY

The New York Joint Board has completed preparations for a far-flung organizing campaign among the unorganized dressmakers of New York City. This plan is the most ambitious in scope ever undertaken by the New York organization and is anticipated to involve hundreds of shops and thousands of workers. The aim is to bring to heart, the very heart of the industry employing nearly thirty-five thousand workers in the New York market alone and its ramifications appear to be unlimited.

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

This, however, is only part of the picture. The dress industry suffers today from the same uncontrolled and chaotie jobber-manufacturer system that has afflicted nearly all of the larger shops in the trade into small shops and introduced cut-throat competition between contractor and contractor and contractor and contractors, who are the tailormade, cut and make to order, who are the tailormade, cut and make to order, who are the tailormade, cut and make to order, who are the tailormade, cut and make to order.

The Union is fully aware of the complexity of the problem which confronts it in the New York dress trade. The Union realizes that it must make a great effort to organize the hundreds of unorganized dress shops in New York, to make the dress industry a unionized industry in the full sense of the word, to bring about a uniformity of work hours and earnings in all the shops, and, in the end, to make this great industry the equal of the other great industries of the country. The Union realizes, too, that this campaign is not a fight for the letter and spirit of their agreements. The Union is also aware of the fact that in the non-union shops in the dress trade of New York there is a common knowledge of the unionized industry as the example of the element of workers it used to appeal to in former organizing drives. The Joint Board and its organizing force are therefore prepared to make an organized campaign of the whole campaign spanning no energy and leaving no legitimate method of approach unused until its final goal is accomplished and the dress makers of New York are united in one great union.

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

On with the drive! The time for action has arrived. We have a huge task before us, but its promise of reward is great enough and we have the backing of the union dress makers and woman of every person in this midst imbued with the true fighting, proletarian spirit.
The first quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board having just concluded, its President, Mr. Ernest L. Cissna, delivered the following summary of the work planned and decisions reached by this Board on the many pressing problems and burning questions confronting the work we are seeking to advance.

The outstanding subject of discussion at our meeting was the state of affairs in our leading market and its two chief trade branches—the cloak and suit and the coat trade. The President presented the resolutions of New York and Boston Trade Unions expressing the belief that the underlining causes which have brought about the present deplorable condition in these trades, particularly the cloak trade, consumed long hours at this meeting. The President stated that a feeling of the need of a new and better method of meeting these problems was felt on the part of the workers. He recommended a more thorough study of the best ways and means of how to resolve or ameliorate such evils as have produced the chaos, the disorder and the lack of responsibility in the New York cloak trade.

It is not an entirely new subject, and our recent convention devoted several sessions to the discussion of this paramount problem that is pressing hard for solution. In brief, as far as the cloak industry is concerned, it is a two-fold problem. The first—that of the workers' membership of our cloakmakers' locals in New York City, of infusing new life, new hope and new confidence in themselves and their Unions. We have a great organization of cloakmakers who are reluctantly divided, and the membership of our local unions is scattered among the various locals affiliated with the New York Joint Board. But it is no secret that in the last year or so the spirit of true and genuine and acceptable organization has been getting in among the various locals and membership has increased.

Mindful of this condition, which is felt in the New York Joint Board and in the individual locals composing it, the General Executive Board has decided unanimously to sound a siren of mobilization, to issue a call to arms, to all our cloakmakers to respond. We would like to see the end of the soul-destroying apathy that has been responsible for the lack of interest and lack of cooperation on our part and which today makes our Union as weak as it is no stronger.

It is of paramount importance at this moment to get together our members in the cloak locals of New York, in shop, group and district meetings, to talk every month about the importance of the unification of the cloak trade and the need of it. We are trying to do this, not to them, but to make them talk to us. heart to heart, on all and every subject that is affecting them as workers in the shop, as members of the union, and as cloakmakers in their homes and surroundings. We believe that all kinds have accumulated in the cloak shops and these grievances have led to a number of cases to violence by the workers of trade union rules and standards under the stress of economic insecurity, and that the main responsibility must be placed very frankly and without reservation, not in a spirit of punishment, not with the sole object of disciplining the members guilty of neglect of union rules, but primarily with the object of eradicating the causes which compel them to work under conditions which penalize them and in order that the Union administration may be able by a joint effort to do away with the grievances that produce this undesirable atmosphere in the New York cloak shops.

Therefore, the General Executive Board, by the final inspection of all the shops in the cloak and dress industry of New York where work conditions have become deteriorated should be immediately undertaken by the New York Joint Board and its whole staff with the purpose of re-establishing labor standards in them and to make the employers comply with existing agreements in the industry. Proper and diligent care should be taken by the administrators of the Joint Board to see that such standards are maintained there, and that the local unions composing that body will help to keep these standards high. Every member of the workers in the shops should be brought back to normal standards and that no violations be tolerated in the future.

The Board will help the New York Joint Board and its locals in this extremely important work whenever called upon in the course of this campaign. This work of mobilization, of lifting the morale of our workers, of making them feel that they have a definite organization behind them for their organization, must go on hand in hand with the immediate actual improvement of their condition in the shops. This work must not be left for a distant future. Our workers who are suffering in silence in the shops must be given immediate relief, and the drive of the New York locals towards the aim of their conditions throughout the industry must begin at once and be kept up without halt. Such a campaign, which is both a propaganda drive and a constructive move for the improvement of the general situation in the shops, is intended to produce the double effect towards which we are striving. It will give us a better union and it will at the same time improve the conditions of the workers and once more demonstrate to them that there is no room for hopelessness and apathy in our ranks.

The second part of our cloak problem in New York City is the achievement of the same objectives in the interests of our workers by the coat trade. The New York City Council is about to consider the matter of the bone union and the General Executive Board has concluded that we must begin making serious preparation for the outcome of these negotiations, it has decided to issue a resolution requesting theermann's Commission. The General Executive Board has concluded that we must begin making serious preparation for the outcome of these negotiations, it has decided to issue a resolution requesting theermann's Commission. The General Executive Board has concluded that we must begin making serious preparation for the outcome of these negotiations, it has decided to issue a resolution requesting the

The other very important problem in New York City which occupied the attention of the General Executive Board was the organization of the sew- uline trade. This Industry, like the retail business, has reached a point of near perfection and has performed a splendid job which will, when carried out, involve every non-union shop in the dress trade of New York, and which, after it is successfully completed, will result in the establishment of a minimum wage, maximum working hours, etc., which will definitely settle the soundness of the industrial remedies which we are proposing, and it will likewise serve as a means of drawing the attention of our members to the big issues involved in these demands which they might be called upon to defend in the near future.

The very important problem in New York City which occupied the attention of the General Executive Board was the organization of the shoe industry. This Industry, like the retail business, has reached a point of near perfection and has performed a splendid job which will, when carried out, involve every non-union shop in the dress trade of New York, and which, after it is successfully completed, will result in the establishment of a minimum wage, maximum working hours, etc., which will definitely settle the soundness of the industrial remedies which we are proposing, and it will likewise serve as a means of drawing the attention of our members to the big issues involved in these demands which they might be called upon to defend in the near future.

We have also been called upon to consider the question of the settlement of what we hold to be reasonable minimum standards, which should be established in the various trades and industries, and worked out by all the states. To standards include the prohibition of (1) certain hours, (2) night work for the under sixteen, (3) a working day of more than 8 hours for children under sixteen, and (4) employment in physically and morally dangerous occupations for the under eighteen.
Workers' Education for Workers' Children

By FANNIA M. COHN

in a country where universal education exists, it is natural that workers' education, when it is made to fit their needs, may become a more potent force for social change. The organizers of labor movement, led by the workers, have already shown how this is possible. It is the workers who need more knowledge of the political, economic and social conditions which surround them, a wider understanding of the labor movement, its aims, principles and problems, and of the industry in which they are engaged, as well as further training to develop character and personality. The American labor movement adopted workers' education as an integral part of its activities, not only to give the workers greater understanding of the labor movement, but also to enable them better to change existing social and economic conditions, so that our world may be a happier place for all to live in.

It was inevitable that in the development of the workers' education movement, the children should be next included. They had to be embraced by its educational scheme, once helping the workers in their efforts to teach their children. The need of the basis was recognized as the objective of the movement. A group of men and women, representatives of the labor movement and educators, conceived jointly in 1934 to found the Pioneer Youth of America.

Its founders wanted the movement to offer the children of the workers an opportunity to comprehend the application of trade unionism to their everyday lives, educators of Pioneer Youth expressed this hope in the statement of their aims: "It is a world of plenty there is no excuse for social life such as poverty, children, etc., which may destroy that love of mankind. Yet our children are in no way prepared to help in adult life to settle their own affairs. They are taught to see them as a permanent phase of life. Personal pecuniary success and charity: "For Unfortunates" is urged as the way out.

We believe that the application of scientific principles to social and economic problems will help promote the welfare of the children in the process and will make possible social progress as remarkable as that which has been made by the working classes. We believe, further, that education inspired by a social conscience will bring about a happier, more equitable and peaceful society.

We believe, therefore, propose to create an organization for our children and youth that will afford them an opportunity through free time classes and recreational activities, for self-development and the gaining of knowledge under wholesome influences to liberate their minds from dogmas and fear, develop their critical and creative faculties and foster appreciation through knowledge of conditions of life.

"We hope through our efforts to help our young to grow into citizens with a capacity for creative thinking and a readiness to give of themselves for the betterment of society as a whole."

It has been a sorrow to many an adult teachers and parents to see his children brought up under influences alien to the labor movement, when grown, devoted to money-making and self-advancement, rather than to help ing to eradicate the evils in our na tional. It was founded on the belief that the movement hoped that, by offering influences friendly to the labor movement, it could help children to understand and sympathize with the ideals of their parents, who fought the trade union movement of the American trade union movement.

In addition, they considered pre-settlement educational methods inadequate for the development of well rounded individuals. The training given in the public schools tends to make the children passive, conformists, uncreative plodders. They hoped, through the Pioneer Youth movement, to help their children to become critical, independent, creative. Of course, the Pioneer Youth movement had in view the intention of broadening the children with dogmas. While it aimed to give the children a better comprehension of the labor movement and to prepare them to take their place as workers for a change in our social system, it was formed not to open propaganda into the working minds. It distinctly aimed to keep the children open-minded and critical, rather than closed with ready-made social philosophies. But realizing that the influences surrounding children help to determine their adult points of view and social ideals, besides molding their characters and developing their personalities, they wished these influences to be socially advanced.

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

Leadership Training

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

But to secure such persons was not easy. Most of those who could of children in some recreation field are familiar with it. To secure the he owned by those who are absolutely essential to the success of the movement. It was found necessary to train and teach leaders a school especially for leaders of Pioneer Youth with a qualified professional person as director. The training course offered men and women who are dissatisfied with old methods of leading children's groups, the opportunity to develop their critical and creative faculties and to app developing a reaction to the call for leaders was our initial attempt. A large number of young teachers, men and women, with many years of experience teaching boys and girl groups, all well informed on the labor movement and social questions, sympathetically directed towards the aims of the workers, and possessed of the experimental attitude toward life, offered their services to the Pioneer Youth movement. (To be continued)

Weekly Educational Calendar

LOCAL 9, BUILDING, 67 LEXINGTON AVENUE
Saturday, January 16
10:30 A. M. Max Levine—Economic Development—The Garment Industry
LOCAL 2 CLUB ROOMS
1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx
Sunday, January 17
2:00 A. M. Old Age Pensions—Dr. Sylvia Kopolak
11 A. M. A. M. Muste—History and the Workers
Rome's Bankers, Rome's Protestant, Rome's Fall
L. L. G. W. U. BUILDING, 2 WEST 16TH STREET
Wednesday, January 20
6:00 P. M. Alexander Pichandler—Social Psychology
This course will consist of ten lessons and will be continued on Winter

OLD AGE PENSIONS AND ITS EFFECT ON THE LABOR MOVEMENT

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

This lecture was announced for last Saturday, but due to unforeseen reasons it had to be postponed until this Saturday, January 16. It will be given in Washington Irving High School, Room 520 at 2:30 P. M.

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

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR HARLEM

Our Educational Department is planning a course in Yiddish for our members who reside in Harlem. We are interested to know what evening during the week is most convenient for them to attend this course, or whether it would be better to have it on Sunday morning. Opinions from our members will be most welcome to the Educational Department, 3 West 16th St.

B. J. R. STOLPER ON ENGLISH LITERATURE

Mr. B. J. R. Stolper, will give the lecture of his course in English Literature, this Saturday, January 16, at 1:30 P. M., in Room 536 of Washington Irving High School. His topic will be H. G. Wells.

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

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

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

COURSES IN LOCAL 3 CLUB ROOMS AND LOCAL 9 HEADQUARTERS

Max Levine is giving a course on "The Economics of the Ladies' Garment Industry" specially prepared for our members. The classes meet every Sunday morning at 10:30 in the Club Rooms of Local 3, 1581 Washington Avenue.

The same course is given by Mr. Levine on Saturday afternoons at 1:00 in the Club Rooms of Local 9, 47 Lexington Avenue.

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

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

BY NORMAN THOMAS

A "paper" corporation is the form adopted by the owners of the mines. It is a corporation with no assets, no employees, no offices, no stocks, bonds, or other securities, no bank account, no wages, salaries, or other costs. It is simply an imaginary idea, an idea that can be created and destroyed at will. This fact is well known to the owners of the mines. The owners of the mines have used this device to avoid the payment of taxes and to avoid the expense of maintaining a corporation.

A "paper" corporation is a fiction. It is not a real corporation, but a legal fiction. It is a means of avoiding the payment of taxes and of avoiding the expense of maintaining a corporation. It is a means of avoiding the responsibility of maintaining a corporation.

A "paper" corporation is a fiction. It is not a real corporation, but a legal fiction. It is a means of avoiding the payment of taxes and of avoiding the expense of maintaining a corporation. It is a means of avoiding the responsibility of maintaining a corporation.
The entry special meeting last Monday night, January 11th, was de-
voted as a rule to the discussion of the means of attaining a better
price and more justice to the contractors. It was determined to
continue the work at the next meeting.

The chairman, S. H. Shaw, called the meeting to order and in
charge of business, the applications of the contractors for the
contracts for the year 1926-7.

The meeting adjourned without action.

S. H. Shaw, Chairman.

January 12th, 1926.