Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 4)

**Keywords**
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*.

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Tuesday, February 2nd, Set For Referendum on $20 Assessment

Joint Board Endorses Shop Chairmen's Decision—Board of Directors Fixes Date for Balloting.

At the meeting of the New York Joint Board last Friday night, January 15th, the Shop Chairmen gave an account of the remarkable meeting of the cloak and dress shop chairmen held at Webster Hall on Tuesday, January 12th, and described the enthusiasm with which it was decided to levy an assessment of $20 on all the cloakmakers and dressmakers in New York City in order to raise a great propaganda and defense fund to hold 200 persists in the strike.

The Joint Board endorsed the decision of the chairmen and authorized the Board of Directors to fix the date and meet all and all requirements for the vote taking. On Wednesday night, January 20th, the Board of Directors at its regular meeting decided to hold a referendum on Tuesday, February 2nd, in all the offices of the Joint Board throughout Greater New York and in some of the local offices.

All details concerning this referendum will be announced in next week's issue of Justice.

Special Complaint Days For Unemployment Insurance

Insurance Office Announces Schedule for Next Week

During the past three weeks, the Unemployment Insurance Fund has paid insurance to cloakmakers that were entitled to it. Payments were made to workers in the shops, as well as to workers who had no shops and registered last season as unemployed. The Unemployment Insurance Fund has records of all the workers in the

(Continued on Page 2)

120 Dress Shops Struck in First Three Days of Drive

Campaign Headquarters in Stuyvesant Casino—Two Thousand Workers Involved in Initial Move—Organization Committee Meets—Enthusiastic Response—Addendum Fell Short—Serious Storm of Activity Grows Daily in Volume and Intensity—More Volunteers Wanted.

The first day of the drive brought, too, a flood of applications for settlement from the strike. The settlement center, both to explain to the drive headquarters, however, is not in any particular hurry to sign agreements before a thorough canvassing of the entire territory. In the course of the drive, nearly 125 of these shops responded to the call of the settlement center, consisting of the Unions strikers and walked out on strike. Practically without exception every shop visited by the Union's emissaries an

A Score of Settlements

The two days of the strike brought, too, a flood of applications for settlement from the strike. The settlement center, both in explaining to the drive headquarters, however, is not in any particular hurry to sign agreements before a thorough canvassing of the entire territory. In the course of the drive, nearly 125 of these shops responded to the call of the settlement center, consisting of the Unions strikers and walked out on strike. Practically without exception every shop visited by the Union's emissaries answered the strike message and the workers left the machines with a will and an expression that betrayed a fine spirit and a desire to excel under the banner of the organization.

(Continued on Page 2)

Tuckers and Pleaters Very Active on Eve of Strike

Chairman and Shop Meetings Held Nightly—Individual Employers Apply for Advance Settlement—General Mass Meeting Next Monday

The tuckers, hemstitchers and pleaters in New York City are busy engaged in carrying through the final steps of their campaign prior to the calling of a general walkout in the trade, the move sanctioned by the General Executive Board of the International Union of Garment Workers.

Meetings of shop groups are held nightly in the offices of the local, and the response from the workers who during the last year were forced to endure all sorts of treatment from their employers is highly encouraging. Next Saturday afternoon, a meeting of the chairmen in the trade is called for at the offices of the Union, 6 West 21st Street. At the same time, manager Pauline Mongrelon of Local...
120 Dress Shops Out on Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

Tuckers and Pleasers on Eve of Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

Unemployment Benefit Complaint Days

(Continued from Page 1)

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Phila. Dressmakers Report Fine Progress

Shop-To-Shop Campaign Showing Good Results

Vice-president Eliza Reisberg, the manager of the Philadelphia dress and tailmakers' organization, in charge of the present organizing drive in this town, in a statement issued this week reports very satisfactory progress made by the voluntary committee of Local 59 in their efforts to convert the interest of the non-union workers to the organization.

The next two weeks will see a great concentration of effort in this drive and more shop meetings will be held than ever before and personal solicitation of the non-union members by the active union workers will be carried on a larger scale than heretofore.

Manager Reisberg issued last week a news letter addressed to the nonunion workers in the trade entitled: "A Job That Illums on a Thrift," which was distributed in thousands of copies throughout the dress district.

Among the salient points in that leaflet are the following:

"You and your job always hang on a thin thread. Your employer is moving heaven and earth to scare you away from the union. He knows that when you have a voice in the conditions under which you work, he will have no more the role dictator of your work conditions in the shop and that you, too, will have a say about your job and the conditions under which you work.

"In the first place, that all dressmakers in our city belong to the union. It is the time that the job of every worker is a union job and in order to make us sure, that we ALL be treated like free American workers, and that whenever we have grievances we may speak out without fear, through our own people, and get satisfaction when necessary."
With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer.

A meeting of the Joint Board was held on January 15, 1926 at the Auditorium of the International, 2 West 16th Street.

Committee:
Sam Baroff, representing the Jewish Musical Workers Alliance requests the Joint Board to accept some ad space in their journal.

The request is referred to the Finance Committee.

The Executive Committee proposes that the Board that Brothers A. Davidovich and J. Zwerenzky have been appointed to represent them at the Joint Board.

The request is referred to the Finance Committee.

Special Committe Report:
Brother Etsein reports for the committee which took up the appeal filed by Brother Himmlefarb, member of Local No. 31, to have his name removed from the list of local members who he was exonerated from the charge of which he was previously found guilty by the Joint Board.

The recommendation is concurred in.

A meeting of the Joint Board was held on Friday, January 15, 1926 at the Auditorium of the International, 2 West 16th Street.

The minutes of the Joint Board of January 9th are adopted as read.

Communications:
Local No. 32 informs the Board that they are in receipt of an appeal from the A. L. T. S. of striking musicians in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. Their Executive Board is of the opinion that the individual locals cannot contribute substantial sums, and they therefore recommend that the Joint Board should donate $5,000.00 for this purpose.

The recommendation is referred to the Finance Committee.

The Executive Committee proposes that the Board that the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board shall be $3.00 per week.

The first three recommendations dealing with the departments at the Joint Board, the salary of the Secretary-Treasurer and the installation that the Joint Board are concurred in. The revision of the Constitution is referred to the joint committee, who are to bring in their recommendations to the next meeting of the Joint Board.

General Manager's Report:
Brother Hyman reports on the shop chairmen's meeting held on Tuesday, January 12th, which was filed to capacity. This meeting was also reported on by the members by means of a referendum.

He also reports on the following changes in the staff: Brother Steiglitz, former manager of the organization department, has been placed as complaint clerk of the protective department; Brother Marks has been transferred to the organization department, and Local No. 48 has assigned Brother Markovich to fill the vacancy left by Brother Bilman, who resigned.

Brother Hyman also reports that the strike against Maurice Rentler is still in progress and that the company is in complete agreement with the Imperial Chairmen to reestablish three girls and also to continue their shop.

Also the Joint Board approved the report of the general manager, and unanimously adopted the recommendation of the shop chairmen that a tax be levied on the membership and that same be voted upon by a referendum of the membership; this will be brought to the attention of the Board of directors at its next meeting.

Waldman & Lieberman LAWYERS
209 Broadway
New York Telephone: Worth 5454

FINANCIAL SECRETARY:
Benjamin H. Rasin, 38 E. 42nd St.

SICK COMMITTEE:
Chief, 1835 Broadway

WISHERSKY, DON

BRUNO, B.

GARDNER, H.

TELEPHONE, S.

ABRAHAM, C.

VITALL, B.

GARDNER, E.

TELEPHONE, J.

BLUMENMKY, B.

BARD, S.

STEIN, M.

.Excel, I.

WULF, W.

FORMAN, A.

KAPLAN.

GYER,

BROOK, T.

KAPR, I.

SILBERMAN, A.

BAKSHI.

B. DRASIN, Secretary-Organizer.

Among the New York's Tailors

By BORIS DRASIN, Secretary-Organizer.

The attention of the members of our local, as well as the attention of the general membership of our International, was taken up in recent months with the upheaval which took place in the New York Tailor Union, which involved the right of a many members against the officials in office and their policies.

With such important matters to divert their attention from their own work, the团结 by our members in their own trade problems and conditions.

Our employers have also intently watched the internal flack in our organization in the hope that it would break the strength of the Joint Board and the International, and would subsequently lead to a general open shop situation. If not so far the hope, and so that their policies and standards in the shops would be materially lowered. Some of the employers did discover this fact and openly spoke of their hopes.

It is no secret that the open sign which took place in the international and the Joint Board did weaken the organization in general, and struck hardest those locals whom the fight affected most.

The local was not a New York organization only and the turmoil could only weaken the organization. With the aid of the out-of-town locals, the International succeeded in regaining its prestige, and the new convention broadened the scope in the wake of the membership.

The policy of our office has been such that we as local, in the dangers that confront us, we believe those that were in the fight. Our membership has not free play, and different factions have split their own old, but the office was particularly careful that such participation should not appear to be either our local or our membership.

It is now a good time for us to work out and prepare our future as utilities in order to warrant the concern of our members, with the threatened tailor shops, and what is more important, to utilize the great number of dressmakers establishments in the City of New York.

At this moment, it is of utmost importance to bring to the attention of our members the strike being waged against the Metropolitan Opera Co. The members cannot too urgently be requested to keep active in support of the strikers in order to encourage them and win their fight for a satisfactory settlement of this long over-due needed. Volunteers are asked to report to the office and get the necessary information as fast as possible on strike to regain their jobs.

Another very important matter our members need to keep in mind, is the coming elections for paid and unpaid officers for the year 1926. Our Local which consists mostly of old union members, does not possess too much of the importance of such elections.

Our previous elections are every reason to suggest that interest shown by our members, as a good percentage of our membership alone participated in them, and it is hoped that this year will be no exception to the rule. There is a special issue this year of the office as secretary-organizer is being opposed by a second candidate. We expect that this election will be widely participated in. This office as secretary-organizer will have to feel that the great majority of the members are behind him, which will give him more courage and desire for service to our Local.

The elections will take place this Saturday, January 22nd, from 12:00 M. to 4:00 P. M. at Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth Avenue.

LADIES' TAILORS, CUSTOM DRESSMAKERS LOCAL 38

ATTENTION!

This Saturday, January 22, will be held the election for paid and unpaid officers for the term of 1926, from 12:00 M. to 4:00 P. M., at the New York Tailor Union Building.

For office:

Financial Secretary: B. M. Robinson, 502 Broadway.

Sick Committee:

Kohlman, M.

Shepard, A.

Gardner, H.

Tedesca, S.

Abraham, V.

Vitall, B.

Blumenthal, B.

Telesco, J.

Pwilka, E.

Telesco, F.

Lupa, W.

Forman, A.

Kaplan, I.

Torchinsky, A.

Levy, A.

Stoller, W.

E. A.はじ.

B. FRASAN, Secretary-Organizer.

JUSTICE

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Exception, January 22, 1926

HARLEM BANK OF COMMERCE
2118 Second Avenue
New York

President: F. M. TERRARI.

Vice-President: F. X. MANCUBO.

Director: A. H. YAFFE.

Treasurer: M. F. PERIFF.

Secretary: L. H. GUARDIA.

ANY BANKING... TRANSATIONS... VAULTS

SAFE DEPOSIT...
THE TWENTY-DOLLAR ASSESSMENT

The unanimous decision for a twenty-dollar assessment adopted by the great shop chairmen to organize the single number on the American Federation of Labor, to organize the large number of non-union shops, and to bring back union conditions in such cloack and dress shops where union members have been, is the most important step ever taken by the Federation of the organization is at a low ebb. Moreover, the Joint Board and the International are carrying on through these trades a real mobilization of the nation's manpower, which its active strength ranks every man and woman who love their organization and who are ready to defend it and fight for it to the limit of their individual and national resources.

It is a mass movement in the truest sense of the word. It is a drive intended to penetrate the widest circles of our workers and to awaken in all of them except those who are farmers or self-sacrifice that in former years has been the backbone of honor and the guaranty of proud achievement. That's why it is important that every major decision at present decided in the cloackmakers' and dressmakers' organization of New York, and as nearly as possible the unanimous choice of the great masses of our workers, and that's why it is doubly important that this week's appeal will require a great deal of self-denial and sacrifice on the part of the cloackmakers—be ratified by a large majority as possible.

The New York Joint Board and its locals must have a sound fighting treasury if they are to look with assurance and confidence into the future. We are charging them with the responsibility of ensuring approval to this vital strategic move of the Joint Board. The mass of the cloackmakers and dressmakers will now add their final sanction to this tremendously important constructive measure and, we hope, will make it unanimous.

THE APPEAL FOR THE MINERS

In an appeal signed by the entire Executive Council of A. F. of L., and addressed to every international union, central labor body and local union in the country, an urgent call for aid to the striking miners in the anthracite fields has gone forth to theorganized workers.

"Men, women and children in the anthracite region," the appeal reads, "are hungry. The intense cold of midwinter has added to their suffering. Hungry children are calling upon us for help. Come to their rescue."

The miners in the hard-coal fields, who have been out on strike for nearly five months, are fighting and suffering as they do loyally, uncomplainingly and with unparalleled devotion, because they are fighting for a great principle and a cause that to them means everything in life. The mine owners have dug themselves in their winter trenches, men, women, and children, and have staked all for the preservation of their organization which they see is threatened with destruction if the operators win and they are driven back to work as defeated men.

Until last week, the hope still prevailed among friends and supporters of the striking hard-coal miners and the general public that the mine operators would come to terms with the United Mine Workers. After weeks of filibustering, the financial powers held in the hands of the operators, the negotiations had broken down, and the last ditch fight is now on. The United Mine Workers are determined to stick to their guns and not to hand over the destiny of their union and the fate of their demands to a group of "impartial" arbitrators to whom the hazards, dangers and the bitter toll of the miners is but a distant and detached object.

On the same day when it was reported that the mine owners brought up the anthracite coal strike in Nebraska in the freezing news that 163 miners met their death from suffocation in a mine in the Southwest, the next day another "story" burst forth, that the news of the death of the second bomb, which occurred in a West Virginia coal mine, sniffing out the lives of several scores of coal diggers. On the surface near the pits, near the winding offices, and the homes of the miners the same thing happened that occurred for the last 18 months—hundreds of miners have been huddled together in endless misery and pity the crying wives and children of these unfortunate victims of coal, hoping against hope for the salvation of their loved ones. Other than that, the hard-coal miners, a hope as barren as the bleak life of the toiling coal diggers.

And it is to these martyrs of American industry, who even in the better paid portion of the coal industry average less than thirty-five dollars a week, our fabulously rich industrial America, if we ever mean to mean anything for the preservation of their union and the existence of the families, that we are appealing. The miners are appealing for aid not to the outside world; they never would. They are calling for help to their fellow workers in Labor's highest tribunal, which we who love them and who have shared their experience what it means to fight a long and soul-trying conflict against an enemy whose resources are tremendous and whose machinery is the best in the world. The way of mine toil and the preservation of their union without which their existence would be well-nigh intolerable.

The fervent appeal for the striking miners will fall upon receptive ears in every American union and in the American Federation. The miners are appealing for aid not to the outside world; they never would. They are calling for help to their fellow workers in Labor's highest tribunal, which we who love them and who have shared their experience what it means to fight a long and soul-trying conflict against an enemy whose resources are tremendous and whose machinery is the best in the world. The way of mine toil and the preservation of their union without which their existence would be well-nigh intolerable.

We can state the sum and substance of this appeal no better than in the final ringing words of this call: "If the 150,000 miners are willing to fight and willing to contribute so that they may have food and clothing while fighting the battle of the United Mine Workers of America,"

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor in an address in Chicago, a week ago, made a significant statement on the question of workers' wages, which attracted wide attention in the general press.

"It will be recalled that the convention of the Federation, a few months ago, meeting in Atlantic City, came out with an important declaration on this same subject, discussing, for the first time in its history, the old slogans of wages based on the cost of living, or wages based on the product of labor. Instead of these elusive and intangible bases for wages that are open to conflicting interpretations, the convention went on record demanding a standard of wages based upon the necessities of life, sustained purchasing power of the workers concurrently with the steady and rapid increase of national production both in quality and quantity, and the ability of the community to buy. This is a new development in the old demand upon a national scale, of waste in production in order that selling prices may be lowered and workers' wages made higher."

In his Chicago address, President Green elucidated this point and spoke of the remarkable changes. "The development of modern industry," he stated, among other things, "have inevitably placed the basis of wage demands and wage theories upon the economic principles of equality, honesty, fairness and frankness. People are discarding the old theories of wages based upon a fluctuating labor market and governed absolutely by the law of competition and supply and demand. Society has found that the old concept of low wages and the reduced cost of living is due to the new concept of high wages, efficiency, elimination of waste and increased production as a means through which lower costs in competition can be realized."

"Wages must be maintained upon a high level so that the purchasing power of the masses will correspond with the producing power of the masses. Unless wages are raised, we accept the worker would find himself penalized because of his genius, skill, efficiency and faithfulness."

Concisely, it is not only a demand that labor share the benefits of increased production, that is the least we can demand than that—it is a bold claim to a share of the products of industry and a demand that wages represent the full measure of labor's contribution, which must be made to the prosperity of the country. The demand must be backed by a demand that the cost of living be reduced, and that the increased purchasing power of the workers not be squandered for purposes of speculation and speculation exclusively."

And the most significant part of this pronouncement is contained in the statement: "It is not President Green's personal view alone, but that it is derived directly from the viewpoint on this cardinal question of labor ideology adopted by the entire convention of the American Federation of Labor, a viewpoint which it may be expected, it will determine the policy of the Federation in the future."

President Green is a strong protagonist of the miners' cause.
Basic Industries in America

IX. The Oil Industry

"An oil well is a hole in the ground about a quarter of a mile deep, and as profitable a small fortune or out of which he may take a big one. And he never knows until the hole is filled. It takes a couple of thousand dollars, several months, and a couple of non-committal men in the back of a Saloon, to get an oil well. They begin by going up about 50 feet. When they have finished their first hole, they punch another, and weighting half a ton. Then the men hitch the drill to an engine and punch a 45-foot hole in the oil. Sometimes, after they have been punching away for several weeks, the hole blows the derrick and the oil, utterly ruining it. Then the owner shrinks with grief and employs 50 men to catch the spouting oil in barrels. But sometimes the derrick is as good as new when the hole is filled. Then the owner owns and table the derrick away to some other place which smells oily." (a)

And as a result, "This has been the highest price that the market or the American continent, a strike, a rush of speculators, a land boom, in drinking and gambling, an onrush of all the wealth and the derricks that the derricks do seem to touch one another—twelve in an area that can manufacture. In order to protect the conservation of the air which alone can force the flow of the oil, a few hundred big-president grid: the course of which anywhere from half to three-quarters of the petroleum is left in the ground and rendered forever irrecoverable." (b)

About half the underground supply for Petroleum is not at present of high value, and the present rate of demand is estimated to last only from 13 to 20 years. Mustert, Gilbert and Pogue 15 years 12 cases as follows, based on present population:

Barrels per capita

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mined from 1910 to 1918</th>
<th>Underground 1912</th>
<th>1920 production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14,435,000</td>
<td>389,000,000</td>
<td>6,932,000</td>
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</table>

The total waste of oil runs at least three times the amount produced to date. Total output has been—to 1920—45,467,000 barrels, of which 162 barrels have been thrown away in getting money, 18,542 barrels for $15 in 142, which means that 162 barrels are still under underground, indicating that 13 years supply (assuming our leas) would be assured at least of 50 years' supply.

(a) Gilbert, C. G., Pope, J. R.—"America's Power Resources."

(b) "Observer"—June, 1919.

When the oil barreled out of the potentiometer, the pipe line, the situation from the standpoint of waste improves considerably. Pipelines and storage tanks were given by a few great corporations, of which the Standard Oil is the outstanding figure. There are a fair number of refineries that can get, and they hate the thought of organized labor, but at least they do not throw them away. The mode of free competition blow through the oil fields where the wells are situated, and it is here, rather than in the refinery that the chief wastes occur.

Meanwhile the demand for gasoline quickly increased, and the superheating of lubricating oils, as well. The average monthly production has been:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Barrels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>20,764,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>23,770,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barrels

In the Cloak and Dress Trades of Chicago

By Morris Bialis, Manager, Chicago Joint Board

1925 was for the dressmakers of Chicago a better year, and, in some respects, a worse year than its pre-decessor—1924. The last fall season was particularly bad, unemploy- ment was rampant, as toward the end of the season several manufacturers had to let up their work, and a considerable number of workers lost their jobs. And as in the other seasons, conditions were far from normal. These unemployed workers could not obtain more work and nearly all lost their work the season elsewhere.

Some men and women, unable to work in General, which is the state of the commercial, industry, no functional control, to conserve and harness the supply of this precious resource. It is done to prevent the death of athletes, and distributed by various laymen in the world.

There is very little organization of labor in either the oil field, or the refineries. The Standard Oil Company has got almost the monopoly of the area of stock distribution to employers. It has just handed over 500,000 shares at the common stock, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to its 16,000 employees. The workers have been paying a share of the company in accordance with their salary plan for 5 years. They have gotten it at something less than the market rate—the highest price per share is 160, and the lowest is 50 cents for every dollar subscribed by the company. The employer has proposed a new stock buying scheme for the next three years, it is hoped that employers will thus that they are part owners of the corporation, and all above organization, strike, unemployment of any kind.

That the great refiners can recover modest contributions towards helping their employees in order, is well evi- denced by 1920 profits and dividends. Total dividends of 24 refineries of the American Oil—were $90,023,000 more in 1925 than in 1924, Standard Oil of New York declared a 25 cent stock dividend, and Imperial Oil its 13 1/2 cents per cent stock dividend. Meanwhile further mergers are in the works. One of the more important combines the General Petroleum Company and the Union Oil Company of California, with total assets of $50,000,000; another an $80,000,000 combination of the Harnoan, Phillips and Borden properties. The latest pieces of information, Mr. Edward L. Doherty is said to be active. Did he ever get that black bug back, by the way?

—Facts for Workers

GOOD TIMBER

The tree that never had to fight
For sun and sky and air and light;
That stood out in the open plain,
And always got its rain,
Never became a forest king.

But lived and died a scrubby thing.

The man who would not win his share
Of sun and sky and light and air,

The more the storm, the more the strength,
The more the cold, the more the heart.

In tree oil, good timber stands
Where thickest stands the forest growth,
Thin grafted trees,

And they hold converse with the stars
Whose broken branches show the scars
Of many winds and much of strife—

This is the common law of life.
WORKERS' EDUCATION for WORKERS' CHILDREN

by PANNIA M. COHN

(Continued)

The movement is now in its second year, and we have already made successful experiments in summer camping and city clubs. It has con- ducted two summer camps at Scott's Hill, N. Y., on the grounds of the Manu- mit School for two summers. It ac- commodated there, at a minimum price, in the most modern surround- ings, hundreds of children—boys and girls—who came to spend a few weeks under the healthful natural and spiritual conditions. Most of those who came were children of trade unionists who could not afford to go to private camps of a similar high standing.

Camp Program Educational

The camp program offered a great social and educational value. Both boys and girls were included in all the activities and the camp directors felt that a more normal and one of less self-conscious social atmosphere was the defin- itive result. As a democratic activity, the camp educational staff found that the children were given real responsi- bility, they decided on their own daily activities and set their own rules of conduct, considered the problems that arose to confront the com- munity. An attempt was made to en- courage creative activity as far as pos- sible. All the facilities of the camp served as educational material; the children used the farm with which most of them were fascinated because of the novelty to them as an outdoor house, a printing press they discovered as a laboratory, both in printing and in writing settings.

Most important of all, perhaps, was the attitude that the counselors, men and women equipped not only for camp activities but also for imparting a spirit of social idealism to the chil- dren, took towards the campers. A high successful effort was made to foster the co-operative rather than the competitive spirit. At the campfire meetings, the children were encour- aged to discuss current vital, social and economic problems. An incident in the camp International meetings where a white kitchen man showed rice prejudice led to a full discussion of that pressing question.

With a staff interested in the organ- ized labor movement and all socially progressive activities, it was inevitable that the camp should bring to the children, in addition to all the other world; while things of camp, a band of happy and well educated boys and girls who will help them to realize the aims of the Pioneer Youth movement, "the preparation for youth for partic- ipation in the work of bettering so

City Clubs

The activities of the city clubs, of which seven have already been formed, are aimed in the same direc- tion as the camping work. The two hundred children from nine to seven teen years who have been reached through the clubs in almost every part of New York City are developing: an understanding of the labor move- ment and a creative spirit to meet its problems. They are directed in their work by a group of earnestly inspired men and women.

Boys and girls are members of the same clubs in most cases. Clubs activi- ties vary according to the background and interests of the children. Many are interested in dramatics, some in bikes, athletes, games, handcrafts, reading, illustrations for editing a local paper. One group is organ- izing an investigation of fire-traps in its neighborhood. One group is pre- paring a play with knights and priests, another one with pacifism as its central theme. These plays are being written and produced by the children themselves. All the clubs cooperate to conduct a bulletin.

The organization is maintained on a national basis with its central office at 78 Fifth Avenue, in New York City. Joshua Leiberman, the executive sec- retary is active in charge of the work. In each city, the activities are carried on through a local or chapters which takes charge of the city club. Adults may become members of these clubs on the payment of a fee of $1.50. The movement has two phases and interest two groups—the Pioneer Youth Club in the young people; the local organizations provide a means for parents and sympathizers with the movement in the area. In the first phase, the organizations have an addi- tional object the acclimatizing of their membership with the aims and problems, policies and tactics of the trade union movement. To that end speakers are invited to attend the business meeting to discuss before them the problems with which the movement is confront- ed, and general discussions by the membership of these problems.

I. L. D. Lectures

Norman Angell, author of "The Great Illusion," and the foremost students of international prob- lems in the world today, will speak on "International Organization and the New Social Order" in the People's House auditorium, 7 East 15th Street, on Monday, January 24 at 7:30 P. M. This meeting will be the fourth in the series of "Problems of the World Today," which has been under the auspices of the New York State Board of the League for Industrial Democ- racy. Jospe H. Kugman, author of "A History of the Labor Movement," and "American Socialism, in the Present Day," will lead the dis- cussion. Harry W. Laidler will pro- ceed.

Mr. Angell will, during his address, deal with the obstacles which are now in the way of international rela- tions in the world today. In the lit- ter part of the talk, he will deal with the questions regarding the policy toward international government which are likely to preserve world peace and produce maximum social welfare. Tickets at 25 cents may be secured from League for Industrial Democracy, 75th Street, or a. Peo- ple's House auditorium on Monday evening.

The lecture by John Brophy on "Theodore Roosevelt, the New Social Order" will be held on Monday evening, February 1 instead of Tues- day evening, February 2, to avoid a conflict with the Dorfl Striifte Debate in Carnegie Hall. A. J. Muste will lead the discussion. The final lecture of the series will be held on February 15 on "Incentives and the New Social Order" and be conducted by Professor William H. Kilpatrick with "Harriet Stanton Blatch, the leader of discussion.

NEED FOR ACTION

The great need is to work for a better understanding of our social problems, their solution, and the part labor must play in that solution. A number of meetings of the New York State Board of the League for Industrial Democracy will be held in the People's House auditorium, 7 East 15th Street, in the next few weeks. For further information write to: Jospe H. Kugman, Secretary, League for Industrial Democracy, 75th Street, New York City.

NOTES

Washington Irving High School, Saturday, Jan. 23, Sunday, Jan. 24, at the I. L. G. W. U. Building, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 8:30 P. M., Local 9 Building, 67 Livingston Ave., Saturday, Jan. 23, 1:30 P. M., Local 2 Club Rooms, 1518 Washington Avenue, Sun, Jan. 24, Noon.

On Saturday, January 23rd at 1:30 P. M., B. J. R. Slesker will give his course on "A Social Study of English Literature" in Washington Irving High School Room 526. The subject of his lecture will be George Bernard Shaw, "At 2.30 in the same place Miss Thelma Wolstenholme will discuss "Some Problems of Women in Industry."

On Sunday, January 24, A. J. Muste will continue his course on "Trade Unionism and the Workers." The subject for dis- cussion will be: "The Role of Weather, Cows and Gunpowder in the Making of the Modern World."

On Wednesday, January 27, at 7:30 P. M., Alexander Plichander will con- tinue his course in "Social Psychol- ogy" in the I. L. G. W. U. Building, 2 West 36th Street.

On Saturday, January 23, Max Levin will start his course on "The Econo- mics of the Ladies' Garment Indust- ry" in the headquarters of Local 9, 67 Lexington Avenue. The session be- gins at 1:30 P. M.

"Trade Unionism and the New Social Order" will be held on Monday evening, February 1 instead of Tues- day evening, February 2, to avoid a conflict with the Dorr-stiiff Debate in Carnegie Hall. A. J. Muste will lead the discussion. The final lecture of the series will be held on February 15 on "Incentives and the New Social Order" and be conducted by Professor William H. Kilpatrick with "Harriet Stanton Blatch, the leader of discussion.

In Local 2 Club Rooms, 1518 Wash- ington Avenue, Bosis, Max Levin will give this same course on the econo- mies of our industry, on Sunday morning, January 24, at 11 o'clock.

Our members should take advantage of these courses which are of great educational value.

Admission free to members of the I. L. G. W. U.
Anti-Alien Bills Scored by Speakers At New York Meeting

The alien registration bill, known as the Asweld Bill and the aliens bill, has been introduced by the late Senator Johnson Bill, now pending before Congress, would set up a petty bureaucracy and a sinister system of espionage, contrary to American traditions, sum-}

quires the opinions expressed here by the Hon. John A. Bingham, at the recent meeting held at the Hotel Astor.

The organizations represented were the Conference on Immigration Policy, the American Immigration Association, the National Board of Jewish Women’s Christian Associations, the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, the League for American Citizenship, the Department for Immigrant Aid of the National Council of Jewish Women, and the American Jewish Committee.

The speakers were: Walter Lippmann, editor of the New York World; the Rev. Charles C. Gilbert, editor of the Social Service Commission of the Episcopal Diocese of New York; Louis Marshall, prominent lawyer; and H. B. Goodby, social worker and writer.

Speaking of the Asweld Bill, Mr. Lippmann said: “The Asweld Bill is contrary to American traditions, sum-
The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Last Tuesday saw the start of the organization campaign in the dress and clock shops. This was the climax of a two-weeks’ drive, primarily for a strike against the open dress shops but which also taken in a campaign against the non-union clock shops.

Organization Work in Full Swing

The Joint Board’s activities for the present have had a most prosperous start in the rapidly growing Palisades Casino from where the drive is being directed. While no statement of the minute-by-minute news of the situation of the number of shops called on strike there is, nevertheless, every reason to believe that the drive will be a successful one.

The Joint Board has called the aid of every local. This was done by means of the committees which each local appointed and all of which combined comprise the organization committee. This committee reports every morning at seven o’clock in the organization headquarters and divides into three district committees and a given territory to order the workers in the open shops to the Union for a certain time.

Indications which lead one to venture the opinion that the drive will be a success are one based on the simple fact that no charges have been spaced in supply the man-power.

Local 10 was requested to submit the means of a committee of fifty to aid in the drive. A call for volunteers more than covered the number needed. This committee is divided into three groups, each group being assigned to a special task. And each group acting as the entire committee.

More reports are they assigned to their special tasks.

On Wednesday, January 15th, the first meeting of Local 10 organization committee took place. The meeting was addressed by Manager Duncker, who believes that the necessity of the present drive and the important task which lies ahead for Local 10.

Cutters Active in Strike

The manner in which the cutters have responded to the call for a united front has been expressed in the remarkable demonstration which took place last week in front of the Local 10 meeting hall on 459-5th Avenue. In this building is located the office of Maurice Bantem, who believes that the Union declared a strike for refusing to sign an agreement for two of his non-union factories and for refusing to abide by the decision of the Impartial Chairman calling for the reinstatement of three dishonorable discharge.

Twenty-five cutters are employed by this firm. In response to every call by the Joint Board, these shop meetings in the office of Local 10 or in conjunction with the rest of the workers which have already met, the men have reported as one. They are acting as a unit, following a remarkable spirit in the strike.

The spirit of the strike was declared, each man has been on his picket line early morning. That the strikers are determined to win is evident by the fact that the cutters are willing to stand where they stand in front of the building are enthusiastic. Nearly three hundred workers were in front of the building.

Aside from the cutters, brothers Shoen Ker and Frubling are active on the picket line.

Shop Chairman Vote $20 Assessment

In connection with the Joint Board’s activities the shop chairman meeting which was held on Tuesday, January 15th, in Webster Hall, resulted in the voting of a twenty-dollar assessment.

This assessment is to be paid by every member of the local unions which are affiliated with the Clock and Dress Division. The question discussed at this meeting concerned itself with acquainting the members with the need for paying this assessment. How soon it will become payable is a matter that is yet to be determined.

The decision of the shop chairman was reported to the Joint Board, where it was decided that the decision of the chairman be placed on the ballot of the members of the affiliated local unions. Hence the question as to when the assessment will be collected will remain in abeyance until the referendum will have taken place.

Important Meeting Monday, Jan. 25th

In addition to the report on the organization campaign and the voting by the shop chairman of a twenty-dollar assessment, which the members of Local 10, at the meeting at the Board’s office on Monday, January 25th, will also bear some interesting reports of the Executive Board.

At the last meeting before the members have had to read them the actions of the Executive Board. This was found to be a fact that both meetings were given over to matters pertaining to the convention and election.

Among the many important cases that came before the Executive Board is a very interesting one concerning the group of employees at the Prince Company, 509 Seventh Avenue, now out of business. These cutters were turned down on the charge of working excessive hours of overtime. They are: Sidney Shalat, David Leibler, Nathan Verbono, and Harry Norman.

Little surprise was expressed by the executive board and the officers of the shop meeting and the last four named men. However, the charge against Shalat caused considerable excitement. The president placed a copy of the officers and board members.

Shalat is more or less known among the active members of Local 10, especially as he has been a candidate for the Executive Board in opposition to the administration. As one who aspired to seats on the legislative body of the organization, it was rather unexpected to say the least, that Shalat should have been among those charged with being guilty of working excessive hours.

Cutters, Special Attention!

All members of the Clock and Dress Divisions are instructed to either return the forms which have been sent or obtain new ones for the coming season, beginning January 1, 1926.

This forms the foundation of this portion of the constitution will render themselves subject to punishment of the Executive Board.

Executive Board, Local 10.

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark’s Place

Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P.M.

DATASET FOR INSURANCE COMPLAINTS

Since the payments have begun this season for unemployment insurance in the clock and dress divisions, many complaints have appeared in the office of Local 10 with regard to their not having received the proper payments of insurance.

These complaints were not taken up during the past two or three weeks, and as the full force of the unemployment insurance office was needed for the dispensation of the insurance funds it was decided to postpone the proper handling of all complaints in this connection until the entire next week has been set aside for the taking of these complaints. Members desiring to make complaints are asked to be at the twenty-fifth of January to the Office of the Unemployment Insurance Fund at 122 West 18th Street.

They Deny Their Guilt.

All doubt, however, was set at rest when all of the cutters of this shop pleaded guilty to the charge. This was done by the way through an investigation of the books of the firm. The exact number of hours that the cutters were wont to work within a week’s time could not be found in the books, since the firm took some precautions against a possible test. Nevertheless, when the jump week was seen in the book and was compared as figured on the basis of the wages received by the cutters the charge was easily proven. For example, the charge sheet of one worker earned $32.43. His scale of wages was $55 per week. The limit was fixed at ten hours’ overtime per week. Hence, under the rules of the Union which also require double time for overtime, the proper amount would be $64 per week. According to his wages, he had worked ten hours a week. This was fixed at $60 per week. Consequently, he was paid $52 per week. Instead of a pay of $90, he had $44 to make up double time at a wage of $55 per week for ten hours’ overtime amounting to $172.

The charge against the other men was proven in a similar manner. Nearly all of those examined, in those weeks, sometime in February, 1925, aggregated over $75 at time on a weekly rate of $32 per week. Leibler, who also received $32 per week, was also charged. Newman also averaged about $90 per week on a scale of $55.

It is believed that the men being guilty as soon as the charge was read to them, the Executive Board will order it as part of their punishment and gave them suspended sentence in lieu of monetary fines.

Shalat’s conviction was committed by the cutters before the firm had moved into the Garment Center at 509 Seventh Avenue. When the shop at this address it had room for some five or six additional cutters. When the shop set about having it cleaned, the office decided not to permit anyone to work there unless he was sent by the office. This condition was committed by the fact that the firm was newly-organized and that, with the exception of Shalat, all of the other men had been dropped from the membership rolls.

The office felt that in such a case it would be advisable to have active organizing men work in the shop in order to insure the maintenance of membership.

Controllers Assigned to Investigate

In accordance with Manager Duncker’s recommendation and report the American Executive Board, controllers have been appointed and have been assigned to the task of investigating the present drum division. Brothers John W. Settle and Julius Kwalt were appointed, and for the purpose of this investigation Ignatz and Ignatia Fiedler were appointed.

These men began their work last Monday. The work with which they are charged is to inspect the work to see if that cutters are employed. Throughout the entire season every shop is subject to this inspection. Those that refuse to change cutters or do not show on the records the employment of a controller the for investigation.

The matter of the members being to present the Board to the present season is also a subject for investigation. It is not out of place to mention the fact that likely a number of members have been called to the Executive Board and charged with having failed to report for the card of last season for one of the new season.

1926 Executive Board Elected Officers

With the appointment of President Proctor on the first day of the meeting of the officers, in accordance with the requirements of the constitution the American Executive Board was completed, and at its last meeting it elected officers for the coming year.

Under the constitution, twelve members for the Executive Board are to be elected by the membership and three are to be appointed by the president, who is also required to appoint an Examination Committee which has to be present at the meeting.

To the Executive Board were appointed Brothers Maurice W. Jacobs, Jano Shontsu, Jacob Fiedler, Samuel Fiedler, and Harry Serwis.

At the meeting of the Executive Board on Tuesday, January 11th, the Executive Board reselected Maurice W. Jacobs as his chairman. Jano Shontsu was appointed as secretary and treasurer. Israel Hark was reelected treasurer. The Executive Board is required to elect six delegates to the Joint Board. As the Joint Board was to meet, the quota determined upon by the last convention on the basis of the membership of Local 10. The delegates were to be elected at the next meeting of the Executive Board, but date for the joint Board meetings, the names will be given in the next issue.