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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.
Ladies' Tailors

Fall in Line with
Cloak Relief

Will Give Two Hours' Pay This Week

The Ladys' Tailors and Alterations Workers' Union, Local 25, held a special meeting last night, Monday, November 8, at Bryant Hall, and voted to donate two hours' pay this week for the strike relief fund of the cloakmakers. The meeting instructed the members to get in touch at ones with all shop chairmen and to make arrangements to deduct the sum voted for this week's pay of all workers in the Ladys' tailoring establishments.

The meeting adopted a further decision to tax all the new tailors one hour's pay each week for the duration of the cloak strike. Owing to the long strike in the Ladys' tailor trade, the tailors until now were unable to contribute their share toward the strike. The above decision, enacted in 1937, a duty which they recognized had rested on them as well as on the others, was expected to be hailed. They will, however, try to make up for this during the final weeks of the strike.

Secretary Barlow in Cleveland at
Cloak Strike Relief Conference

Meeting of All Labor Unions Called by Cleveland Federation of Labor—Vice-President Kreidler Active in Strike Aid Movement.

Secretary-Treasurer Abraham Barlow in this Tuesday for Cleveland to attend a conference of all labor unions of that city called by the Cleveland Federation of Labor for Wednesday, November 9, to raise a $50 fund for the New York cloak strikers.

The movement for obtaining $50 for 50 strikers in New York cloakmakers was started several weeks ago by the Ladys' Garment Christmas event Board of the city under the leadership of Vice-president Charles Kreidler and business agent Frank C. Hopkins. The Cleveland cloakmakers and dressmakers—already collected a considerable amount of money, sending over to the strike committee several thousand dollars from shop collections and from each member of a half day's work.

On Thursday, November 11, Secretary Barlow is planning to attend a meeting of the Joint Board in Cleveland at which both the question of a 10 per cent contribution of weekly earnings to the cloak strikers by all the Cleveland workers will be taken up for a decision.

LOCAL 20 NOMINATES OFFICERS

Election December 17

This Thursday, November 11, the machinists makers' organization of New York, Local 20, held a regular meeting to nominate officers for the coming year. The officers to be filled are: the treasurer, the chairman and vice-chairman of the executive board, the secretary, the steward, the business agent. Instead of first and second nominations, the local will hold this year only one nomination meeting, as it was found necessary to hold the regular election on December 17 instead of December 14, which had been planned.

The local therefore expects all the members of the machinists' organizations to come to the meeting and put in nominations their candidates.

Ladies Tailors

Settlement With Industrial
Council Now Expected

Weekly of Unofficial Parleys Results in Tentative Agreement Drawn

Lawyers—Official Conference Held This Thursday—Terms to Be Submitted to Strike for Approval.

Following a week of unofficial "conversations" with representatives of the Industrial Council, arranged with the aid of mediators who for months have sought to bring about peace between the strikers and the "inside" group of cloakmakers, the sides finally met in official conference this Thursday, November 11, in the office of the Imperial Chairman, Mr. Raynolds, to avert the possibility of a strike. The strike, which was held up Monday, is expected to be settled by Tuesday or Wednesday. The workers have not been willing to hold up the strike until they are shown the terms of the proposal.

On the previous day, Wednesday, November 9, the workers for this Industrial Council met for hours with Mr. Morris Hillquit, the Union's counsel, to get a legal reading of the contract, after they had been threshed out in full at the unofficial conference. The sides agreed to arbitrate the difference between the strike leaders and the Council heads was to have taken place on the same evening, but was withheld to the following morning in order to ascertain that the information conveyed was the accuracy of the terms in the contract that would make it impossible to hold another meeting on the same subject.

At the time of writing, the conference with the Industrial Council was in progress, and it is reasonably expected that an agreement will be reached by the time this issue reaches readers for the moment; we are not inclined to take anything for granted. At any rate, the agreement, if reached, will have to be submitted to the strikers for final approval before it becomes operative.

Chicagofederation Votes to Tax

All Members for Cloakmakers


Last Friday afternoon, November 5, Vice-President Julius Hochman attended a conference of Chicago labor unions, called under the auspices of the Chicago Federation of Labor, for the purpose of launching a big relief movement for the New York cloak strikers. On Sunday afternoon, November 7, Hochman addressed a big meeting of the 37th Precinct Federation of Labor, the hall was packed with delegates and visitors.

John Plutarch, the president of the Chicago Circle, spoke in a very effective talk on behalf of the New York strikers and suggested that each organization tax itself $5 for each member for 10 weeks, making a total of 60 cents per member. The meeting voted in favor of this suggestion. As the Federation, however, has no power to levy taxes, Plutarch, the secretary, the machinists, and the women leaders were placed at the head of a committee to get in touch with the individual unions and

with the district councils for the purpose of carrying out this tax.

The committee of the Chicago (Continued on Page 3)

Workmen's Circle Gives $25,000.00

Nearly $250,000 Already Collected for Strike From Outside Organizations

After the conference of Workmen's Circle branches in New York last week which had decided to vote in favor of a voluntary tax for the cloakmakers' strike, the National Executive Board of the order decided to spend some of the money collected on this matter without waiting for the collection of the tax from the individual branches.

Last Sunday afternoon, November 7, the national governing body of the Circle had a meeting and voted to send to the strikers $25,000 on account of the anticipated collections, turning a check for that amount over to the Strike Relief and Federal Aid Committee. President Sigman and Secretary Board were present by invitation at the meeting of the Workmen's Circle branches and explained the urgency of immediate action on this matter.

A number of branches of the Circle, in addition to this tax, have sent in, and are still sending sums of money directly to the International Union for the strike fund. (Continued on Page 3)
Workmen’s Circle Gives $25,000

(Continued from Page 1)

Relief Funds Fast Pouring in
The Finance Committee of the
strikers has already been
satisfied with the response for
financial aid for the strikers
during the past week. Since the first days of October a quarter of a million dol-
ars has already been received for
the strikers, according to斯
names included, including L. L. G. W. U. bodies in
other cities and trade union
fraternal societies. For instance, in
October, the Harvard University
Workers’ Union, the Central
Workers’ Union of Worcester, Mass., and the
Iron Workers’ Union of New York
City have sent checks for a total of
$3,000 to the strikers.

The experience of the Railway
Union in Chicago proved that a
strike committee is of great
importance for successful strike
work. The settlement of the
chicago workers was achieved
largely through the efforts of the
Chicago Strike Committee. The
Washington strikers have already
formed its equivalent, the
Washington Strike Committee, and
the first meeting of this committee
was called for tomorrow morning.

Chicago Labor In Drive for Cloak Fund

(Continued from Page 1)

The United Assembly of Labor
has appealed to all labor
leaders to support the cloak
strikes and to organize a
nation-wide cloak strike. The
appeal was made in a
statement issued by the United
Assembly of Labor.

The United Assembly of Labor
is the central body representing
all the labor organizations in
the United States. Its purpose
is to promote the interests of
the working class and to
strive for the improvement of
labor conditions.

The statement issued by the
United Assembly of Labor
reads as follows:

"The United Assembly of Labor
urges all labor leaders to
support the cloak strikes and
to organize a nation-wide
cloak strike. The cloak
industry is one of the largest
industries in the United
States, and it employs
thousands of workers. The
strikes are necessary to
improve working conditions
and to increase wages.

The United Assembly of Labor
is confident that the strikes
will be successful and that
the workers will be able to
secure better wages and
working conditions."

Two Theatre Performances for Strikers
Next Tuesday Afternoon

At the National and Second Avenue Theatres.

On Tuesday, November 16, at 1:30
p.m., two theatre performances will
be given for the striking cloakmakers
in the National and Second Avenue
Theatres. The performances will be
made possible largely through the
efforts of H. E. G. K. and
member of the Management Board of
the Protective Theatrical
Union No. 1, and the Executive
Board of the Protective Theatrical
Union No. 2, respectively.

The performances will be
opened by the Management
Board of the Protective
Theatrical Union No. 1, and
the Executive Board of the
Protective Theatrical
Union No. 2.

These performances have
been arranged by the
Educational Department
of the Protective
Theatrical Union.

Two Other Entertainments
for the Striking Cloakmakers

Two other entertainments
have been arranged for the
striking cloakmakers. One
entertainment will be given
in the Auditorium of the
Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 212
Brown Street, Brooklyn, on
Monday, November 15, and
the other entertainment
will be given in the
Auditorium of the
Central Labor Lyceum, 192
Green Street, on Wednesday,
November 17.

The Schiller Band opened
the Brownsville Labor Lyceum,
and the Schiller Band
entertainment will feature
the Schiller Band and
the Schiller Band Orchestra.

The Schiller Band is a
musical group that
has been entertaining
the workers for
many years.

Concert for Strikers

An exceptionally fine musical
program and meeting has been
arranged by the United Assembly of
Labor for the working class.

The program will feature
an orchestra, a flute and
the Schiller Band. The
program will be
broadcast on the
radio.

The Schiller Band has
been entertaining
the workers for
many years.

Box Makers Hold Their Rank Intact

After five weeks of bitter struggle
the rank-and-file of the box
makers have held their
rank and have maintained
their position.

The box makers have
been successful in
their struggle
and have secured
their rank.

Many of the cloak girls who
have been employed in
the box factories have
been forced to
work for lower wages.

In all their dealings and
treatment all
workers are
considered equally,
regardless of race or
nationality.

In this way, the box
makers have
secured their
rank and have
maintained their
position.

In all their dealings and
interaction with the
management, the box
makers have
been successful.

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Hat Block and Die Makers' Strike Settled

Italian Chamber of Labor Successful in Organizing Other Trades

Leonardo Fratina, General Organizer of the Italian Chamber of Labor, announced this week the settlement of the general strike of the hat block and die makers in New York City.

The general strike of the hat block and die makers lasted for three weeks, and the new agreement is to work with Union conditions and full union recognition.

Fratina pointed out that this is one of the smallest industries in the city, and was organized only a few months ago. The settlement of the strike is regarded by the unions in this industry as well as the employers as almost one hundred per cent Italian. They are now fully organized.

Among the conditions won by the strikers there are the forty-four hour week, an increase from the present wage of five per cent to a maximum of twenty per cent, plus a small percentage to even up pay, and nine legal holidays with pay. The classification of the different crafts was also established with a minimum of six cents an hour for all crafts. The status of the apprentices was also decided upon as a period of six months for each department.

The negotiations for this settlement were conducted at the New York Central Hotel, in which Mr. Fratina and Mr. Bro. Zarinsky of the Jewish Daily Forward participated as representatives of the Union.

The agreement entered into by the hat block and die makers is to be worked out within a year. It is to be given to the strikers as a victory over the injustices which they have suffered.

The conditions of these workers are much inferior to the conditions of any other organized group in the country. They are working as long as sixty hours per week at an average of $1.50 a day.

These workers will soon be affiliated with the International Bakery and Confectionary Workers' Union of America.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Office: 3 West 165th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Columbus 1418

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JUSTICE announces that the education of the workers is one of the most important problems.

During a strike it is the woman who suffers most, if she is who must feed her children and provide them with whatever necessities she can manage to procure. It is she who must keep the house running while her husband is on strike and unable to provide her with the funds necessary for it. Yet all the time it is the women who are the bearers of the burdens of the difficulties which is causing her suffering.

When the husband is a strike worker, his wife, threatened with the loss of his income, as well as the home, is torn between her desire for her husband and the desire for her children. The importance of being one of those engaged in the life-long struggle of the workers immediately for their families and in a fight for their human beings; for a greater share in the goods which their labor produces for a better life, and finally for a better world, a world in which the masses of the people can live fuller and more varied lives, a sort of society based on a new conception of right and wrong.

It is in the meantime, due to her position in the home and society, far from the battlefield on which her husband is fighting. She goes on with her drudgery, her daily tasks, her duties to her children, her duties to her home. The women who have behind them mothers, sisters, aunts, or grandmothers who can encourage them in their efforts, for them valiant fighters or by the discharge of their own weakens their fighting spirits. During the World War, for instance, the government created agencies to win and supply food to the support of the women in their cause.

Women are always ready to give to a cause to which they understand and of which they approve. And their support is made effective by their practical and endurance--which all acknowledge their achievements. Women whose task it has been to rear the children have acquired in them a profound practical realism. They are to the problems facing them, for the slightest mistakes in the smallest things. They know that children, their husbands, their homes. There is no doubt that women can be convinced of the importance of their labor movement. They can be made to see how the ultimate ideals of the movement may be brought nearer day by day that which is their own, the home, the children, the work. They will not return to the conditions which existed before the strike. They will not return to the conditions which existed before the strike.

The education of the women of the world has never been more important than at the present time. The world is in need of women's help in order to meet the problems which face it today. Women are playing a more and more important part in the world's affairs. They are no longer only the mothers of the home, but they are also the mothers of the world. The world is in need of women's help in order to meet the problems which face it today.
A PRECIOUS ASSET

We have just scanned through a cities where, on a larger basis, the labor unions have organized conferences to raise relief funds for the cloak strikers of New York. For our men and women who have been fighting for the past nine weeks for a "place in the sun" for themselves and their dependents.

It is an astonishing, heartening list. Practically not a city of importance has failed to respond to the cry of the cloakmakers for financial and moral assistance issued to their behalf by our International Union. From Montreal to Baltimore, and from Philadelphiato distant Los Angeles, the labor movement is busy raising money. We are glad to announce that workmen are coming to meetings of Jew and Gentile wage-earners—with an earnestness that testifies to a deep-seated sincerity and an almost pathetic insistence on the justice of our claims. Los Angeles, for example.

It certainly is a significant phenomenon when in a town like San Diego or in Ventura, on the Pacific Coast, cities which the great majority of our strikers have doubtless never heard of in all their lives, and in which there are but a few hundred garment workers from New York, Los Angeles is sufficient for the local central labor body to decide on an hour's work by each member, to raise a fund that would be divided in equal shares for the New York cloak strikers and the English miners,—or when a tiny metal polishers' local in Ohio or a plumbers' local in a small town in Wisconsin forward on their own accord ten-dollar checks, which, when measured by the size of their exchequer, are, indeed, substantial contributions.

If anything was still needed to prove that our movement, our International Union, has become not merely an official part of the family of organized labor in the United States, but a living, growing, and parcel of it, this splendid outburst of ready aid has certainly supplied that testimony.

It was just a few short years ago that the rest of the labor world was used to regard us with a degree of suspicion, as a sort of a "state within a state", as a curious aggregation of Ghetto workers, in whose ability to form a stable, enduring trade union organization, there was little faith. Yet the workers we invariably had proved themselves to be excellent strikers. There seemed to be a psychological barrier between us and the other elements of the American working class—our language strange and our problems of but distant interest to them, a spirit with which our leaders to form A. F. of L. contracts was incompatible.

Moreover, we ourselves had come to regard this feeling of separation, of being a movement quite apart from the others, as something we must do. We do by no means overemphasize the fact that because of our aloofness, this invisible wall that stood between us and the other trade unionists and their organizations was largely the product of our own reluctance to make an effort to get closer to them, to offer help when help was needed, to cooperate instead of merely criticizing in and out of season.

The years of the war have brought us into closer contact with the other labor bodies of the country. Then along about seven or eight years ago, at the 1924 convention, we talked up the issue of our "independence." The organizing movement among the steel workers resulted in the great steel strike involving tens of thousands of workers in a battle against the whole tide of legislation which has beset the workers on every side. The garment workers were among the first to respond to the call for aid to this army of strikers with tens of thousands of dollars. The next year in 1925, our first independent strike in the paint fields and collieries, and again our workers came forth with wholehearted, spontaneous assistance to the coal diggers which set another precedent.

With it came our extensive workers' educational movement, cutting a new path for trade union activity that other labor unions readily followed. It was a policy of hand in hand with the labor movement in evolving plans for the organization of women workers, a problem that to us has a special importance; we joined in the labor housing movement and have attained a very satisfactory beginning in this field; we gave our share of assistance to the labor life insurance enterprises—in a word, we found ourselves not as isolated, sectional group of workers but, in the true sense of the word, flesh of the flesh and bone of the bone of the organized workers' movement in our land.

And when the hour of our need came, when our workers in the cloak and suit shops in New York, after months of fighting against a cunning and resourceful enemy, have decided to turn to the world of labor for help, we are happy to say, the voice of our international union had been heard in the remotest corners of the land. True, we used to receive official endorsements for our strikers in the past, too; true, the more progressive and virile portions of the movement have never denied the justice of our cause; still, we must not forget the magnanimous reception accorded our message for aid at the Detroit convention last month, that act of working class solidarity which I believe began a long-felt relief to our strikers from every nook and corner of the country.

This nation-wide movement of relief, therefore, transcends even in its immediate results the International Union movement. Inasmuch as it represents a precious asset and a manifestation of the good will that our International Union has won for itself by its own actions, it is a national labor movement. This justice is today being interpreted to us in the zeal with which everywhere through the width and breadth of the land the workers are rallying to the aid of our strikers with the little or big they can offer.

It will be up to our workers to cherish and conserve this priceless asset tomorrow, and the next day, long after this strike has been lifted, long after they have retired from the field. It is the truth—practicing the truth that they belong wholly to the American labor movement, that with this movement they must live and work if they are to progress and advance.

THE TENTH EDUCATIONAL SEASON BEGINS

The Workers' University of the I. L. G. W. U. begins this Saturday its schedule of regular courses. A few days later, the Unity Centers all over the city will open up to accommodate the larger number of our enrolled students. Our courses extend from the beginning toward the end of November, by the Extension Division which offers courses to such of our members as cannot attend regular classes.

The 1926-27 educational season marks the tenth year of this immensely useful activity. From a tiny beginning in 1917, our educational work has in nine years grown into an institution which is destined for the rest of the labor movement. In these nine years, it is hardly an exaggeration to state, thousands of our members, through their contact with the varied activities of our Educational organizations, have increased their knowledge of the aims, policies and problems of their Union, of its history and experience, and have widened their outlook on the social, economic and industrial problems confronting them. Many hundreds of them, besides, have acquired a knowledge of elementary and advanced English, and have become familiar with the elementary principles of American, European, historical and social sciences.

The outstanding merit of our educational work, in our judgment, lies probably in the fact that its main concern, through all the years of its functioning, has been to supply facts and information to our students in place of mere training in the abstract in a wasteland of ideas. We have always presented the viewpoint and angle of the labor movement and its needs, has, nevertheless, had its chief aim to give our students new and facts from which they could draw sound and accurate conclusions, and to develop in them mental habits and skill which might enable them to reach such conclusions.

In giving this to us, the policy of the I. L. G. W. U., we believe, is responsible for the popularity and for the growth of our educational work among the large mass of our workers. And this policy, if adhered to, is the hope we have for a newer and brighter future in which its usefulness and value could not be impaired by any stress and storm in the life of our organization as a whole.

Morrison and Tobin Condemn Injunction In Cloth Strike

Two A. F. of L. Heads Send Protest to the Emergency Labor Conference

Condemnation of the injunction issued against the New York striking cloakmakers was contained in letters sent to the Emergency Labor Conference, received from Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor and Daniel J. Tobin, Treasurer of the Federation. The Emergency Labor Conference, set up by the American Federation of Labor unionists of this city to help the strikers contest the injunction which they seek to prevent peaceful picketing.

Tobin declared that the injunction is "an attack upon the democratic right of our people to rise up against it." He said that in a strike in which he has never participated, the strikers have been driven from feeding food to starving men and women.

The attitude of the injunction depends entirely upon the prejudice of the judges, and judges, being human, are very often deceived and prejudiced," he said. "Every trick known to the legal fraternity hired by the employers against the cloakmakers was played in the case. It was a case in the Court when the application for an injunction was made, and all honor to the employers for their educational activity as a whole. Inasmuch as the makers of cloak are foreigners, incensed at the notoriety of the reasons of the foreign language, many other nations, and in many other nations, no opinion is given in the case, and an opinion is given in the case, and an opinion is given in the case, and an opinion is given in the case, and an opinion is given in the case, and an opinion is given in the case, and an opinion is given in the course of this scrutiny result that a most sweeping injunction was granted."

In a letter to Mr. Morrison said: "The resistance of the New York cloakmakers against the threatened injunction is a case of the extension of the American Federation of Labor in the South, and the organization of the American Federation of Labor in the North. The labor injunction and the sweat shop go hand in hand. Both must be annulled, if many members between employers and labor to be is an approximation.
The Five-Day Week

Labor's condemnation of the policy of securing a shorter week as rapidly as industry is ready for it, continues to be emphasized by the discharge of Henry Ford's adoption of the five-day week, marks a new illustration of the efforts of labor to reduce the burden of labor. It is being brought forward to justify it in the historic movements for shorter hours that have been in progress for about a century. One of the objectives was based on the contention that there was a certain number of hours that should not be used, and that if fewer hours were put in each week by each worker, there would be more work to distribute to other workers who were unemployed, or to the same workers in such weeks. This argument is still heard occasionally, but it is not emphasized as much as previously. Economists have shown that while it may be possible to limit the working week for a limited period or set of circumstances, it does not hold in the long run. The industry may the more efficiently with a shorter time. The reason for this is that the workers are more skilled and prices increase as they may possibly do when men work shorter hours.

More scientific consideration of the subject therefore turned to the question of productivity. Under this head numerous investigations have shown that labor's efficiency has risen. In specified cases when hours were increased from 32 to 36 a week, the output was turned out per week shorter hours. It is now a well-established fact that productivity can be increased by increasing hours, four hours less time, because of the evil effects of fatigue on the worker's health and efficiency. As to the speed and quality of production depend on the skill of the individual. Therefore, according to the experts, in automatic machines, however, it is frequently found that accidents, absenteeism, and lost time are reduced. The hours are more efficiently reduced by shorter hours to make them work worth the point of view of productivity. It certainly is true that at every step made towards shorter hours by the labor movement, the workers have protested that the advance was impossible without ruining industry; yet today, people have not by the boards of the companies, the stockholders of the General Electric in the United States. General Electric Company has other subsidiaries to care for its international interests.

Unions have but small foothold in the great electrical machinery manufacturing industry. In this case, for instance, by developing company unions, has so far managed to keep labor movement from retaining membership in its plants. Its policy, both in labor relations and in political campaigns, is distinctly different. It intends to be, but a guarantee of corporate monarchs.

Basic Industries in America

XVI. The Electrical Equipment Industry

The electrical equipment industry in the United States is one of the largest in the world at the same time one of the youngest and one of the strongest in the country. In 1879 there were capitalized in the United States. The output was worth roughly two and a half million dollars. In 1923 there were capitalized in the United States. The output was worth roughly five billion and a quarter dollars' worth of goods. At present the industry is still growing larger. It is a case of a half-century between the years shown by no signs of stopping.

The chief articles produced are known to be: Transformers, motors, cables, telephone equipment, incandescent lamps, vacuum tubes, radio equipment comprised but a few of the long list of manufactures of. Recent growth has been the extensive manufacture of electrical household goods, as refrigerators, toasters, washing machinery, etc. Not all this product is directly classified to be automobile. It is of great importance that all uses at least some of its output. There is probably no other industry which is so important in so many ways serves both industrial purposes and requirements of individual consumers. From searchlights to x-rays, from marine engines and locomotives to laboratory equipment. Its output is found nearly every type of human activity.

The industry is primary one of large establishments and large centers. Telephone and telegraph plants, for instance, can produce an insignificant amount of total product of these large plants account for at least 50 per cent of the output of the industry. Of course, the same as the industry is not, except for a relatively few articles, much as industry, in the same way that automobiles are differentiated by mass production, in which the wage-earner merely has to operate a repetitive process, as the automobile industry. The products are so many and so highly varied, and so dependent on each other that anything like standardization of process is difficult to achieve.

The prevalence of the large establishments is accounted for by the restrictions of the cost of production. It is the hands of large banking firms. Until recently the General Electric Company, in addition to its considerable activities through its subsidiary companies, had been an important company in the United States. For instance, by developing company unions, has so far managed to keep labor movement from retaining membership in its plants. Its policy, both in labor relations and in political campaigns, is distinctly different. It intends to be, but a guarantee of corporate monarchs.

LONDON'S PORTRAIT IN RAND SCHOOL LIBRARY

A portrait of the late Meyer London, president of the company's banking and to be on display now by the courtesy of the artist being exhibited in the Library of the Rand School. The portrait is by Connecticut. The Rand School Library has just installed a circulation service for the benefit of those who wish to borrow books dealing with political science, the labor movement, and related subjects. A $2 deposit is required, but the books are available for a period of about two weeks. The Rand School Fellowship went to work last Sunday evening, with an attempt to reach the students. The Rand School has been established in 1921, with the object of presenting the students in the school, the rest of the school, with a few members of the faculty, in this country, a fairly musical program and a few short speeches; refreshments were served by the faculty members. The first steps were taken to assure the success of the Fellowships first big event. The meeting will be held on Thanksgiving Eve, Wednesday, November 21, for the benefit of the laboratory services.
A Social Study of American Literature

Outline of course given at Workers' University, Washington Irving High School, commencing Saturday, November 13, 1:30 p.m.

BY EMORY HOLLOWAY

Lesson 1. FRANK NORRIS

Methodology: This is a continuation of one given last fall, in which an effort was made to show through a study of literature one finds escape from the defeats of life, or as the case may be, finds expression for a problem. The problems we were more or less individualistic. Almost none of the writers belonged to the working classes, or knew much about them. American industry had not yet attempted mass production; as a result the dialect was much more varied, noting the maximum satisfaction of human needs, it would be easy to poise the entire populace for the world security and peace. We have not opened up, as yet, however, the conditions of freedom and power.

For an industry is concerned, it might be that if the hours of labor were made few enough, and the products were great enough to satisfy the workers, they would not object to strikting labor disputes by the technical staff of working hours provided the rest of their time were left free from it in any case. The very amount of shop control might be regarded as a small price to pay for security, plenty, leisure, and social freedom.

It is possible, on the other hand, that the attainment of three good things might give the workers' apetite for power, so that they would insist on determining for themselves all the conditions and circumstances of labor. It is even possible that they might prefer a less effective system with a smaller product if they were given a chance to change. This is pretty certain; however, that the demand for workers' control of the industries and the incalculable dimensions till the minimum problems of output are nearer solution than at present.

As we look forward, however, we can not help believing that the time is not too far off when, not only shall we have real economic system operating continuously and effectively at full capacity for the whole of the system, but we shall have an increase in individual freedom from drudgery and restraint as well as a growing range of power for the workers as a collective group.

COURSES IN WORKERS' UNIVERSITY BEGIN SATURDAY, NOV. 13

This Saturday afternoon, November 13, the Workers' University starts its classes in room 538 of Washington Irving High School. From 1:15 to 2:15 Emory Holloway will discuss "A Social Study of American Literature," scheduled at this hour.

From 2:30 to 3:30 A. J. Muster of Brooklyn will give an introduction to his course, "Current Events in the Labor and Social World."

Dr. Holloway will continue his course on Friday heat, November 13 from 2:30 to 3:30 p.m. and Mr. Muster will give his course on Saturday at 11 a.m. in the same place.

Admission to the classes is free to members of the I. L. G. W. U., but they must register and obtain a season admission card from the Educational Department, 5 West 16th Street. Those of our members who are not acquainted with our educational plans should visit our classes and select the courses that might interest them.

The opening celebration of the Educational Season will take place on Wednesday, November 13, at 8 o'clock in the auditorium of Washington Irving High School. There will be an excellent musical program and a dance afterwards. Admission is by ticket only to be obtained at the Educational Department, 5 West 16th Street. Free members of the I. L. G. W. U. Detailed description in this issue.

THE PASSAGE STRIKE ON THE SCREEN

The Passacre Screen will come to New York Friday night, November 12, when the thrilling seven reel film of that historic struggle is shown at the New Star Casino, 16th Street and Park Avenue; continuously from 8 o'clock.

New York workers will have an opportunity of seeing before their very eyes the actual scenes of the big struggle of which they have heard so much through the newspapers. The powerful picture tells the story of the battle against the unAmerican strikes, who have listened to their protests, the strike, mass meetings, club, strike, fire and heat in every weather, alike at the camera and in this gripping picture of the strike.

A musical program will be included with each showing during the evening. The New York Conference for Passacre Reform, 5 Broad Street, who suppresses the picture is being shown, has obtained the cooperation of the following well-known New York labor men: Anna Shattan, famous coloratura soprano, Lillian Madrid Opera; N. Domzoff, Russian singer; P. H. Hopkins, George Righthand, who will perform on a pianette's saw. There will also be selections in English, Russian, Jewish and Italian.

The entire proceeds of the presentation will go to the benefit of the Passacre strikers' children.

UNITY REUNION DANCE ON LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

In the Grand Ballroom of Manhattan Opera House

An arrangement committee has been chosen by last summer's Unity Hall reunion committee to arrange a reunion of all of Unity past and future guests and of all the friends of the "Unity" ideal. The committee has already arranged for a dance to be given on Lincoln's Birthday, Saturday evening, Feb. 12th, 1937, in the Grand Ballroom of the Manhattan Opera House, at 11th street near Eighth avenue.

The ballroom has been chosen for its size and excellent dance floor. The dance will offer an opportunity to old friends to renew their friendships and to others to form new friendships.

Dancers and non-dancers may expect a pleasant surprise in a portrait of life at Unity by prominent artist. Reserve Lincoln's Birthday—Saturday evening, February 12th, 1937—for the dance.

For further information apply to the Educational Department, 5 West 16th Street, or phone Chelsea 2186.

SCHEDULE OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES NOW

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE BRONX

Courses for members in the Bronx will begin Friday evening, Nov. 14th, at 8 o'clock. At this time Alex Chayes, of the "Economic Basis of Modern Civilization," in the McKinley Square Jungle, 1285 Boston Road. This will be a study of the national resources of the great production areas of the country and the methods of production employed, their effect on the political, social, and economical life of the people, as well as their relations to the Labor Movement.

This course will be followed by "The City" given by S. N. Herger, Max Lewis. For further information apply to the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

CURRENT BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES

Our Educational Department is continuing itsarrangements with leading publishers, which enables it to furnish books to our members at wholesale prices. Lately, very interesting books have appeared on social and economic problems, and also fiction. Our members can order these thru our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

OPENING CELEBRATION OF OUR EDUCATIONAL SEASON will take place Friday, November 13 in Washington Irving High School. Prominent artists will participate in the musical program. Dancing in the Gymnasium.

Weekly Educational Calendar

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

Saturday, November 13

1:30 p.m. Emory Holloway—A Social Study of American Literature.

2:30 p.m. Current Labor Events to be announced.

Sunday, November 14

11:00 a.m. A. J. Muster—Current Events in the Labor and Social World.

8:00 p.m. Documentary on opening of Educational Session. Prominent artists will participate. Dancing after concert. Auditorium of Washington Irving High School.

EXTENSION DIVISION

McKinley Square Garden, 1258 Boston Road, Bronx

Friday, November 12

8:00 p.m. Alexander Fischel—Economics of a Modern Civilization.
Judge Thayer Again Goes Wrong

By NORMAN THOMAS

Gene Debs' last walk was to the Terra Haute post office where he filed a notice of his intention to appeal against his sentence. On the very day of his funeral, Judge Thayer, as was expected, denied the appeal. It was an extraordinary gaffe for the judge, who was usually untiring in passing the evidence before him and his decision afterwards. Debs was identified with the prosecution. His own personal prestige and what he dangles as the basis of his order, the court is bound by a resolute refusal to admit that anything about the disgraceful trial could have been wrong. In his decision he argues as an opposing lawyer to prove that Ma- dien's testimony that the court is guilty of the crime for which other men are sentenced. He gives no weight to the fact that the self-confessed guilt of the United States government as to the part they played in hunting down Sacco and Vanzetti in 1921 was radical. The judge was not asked to decide that the evidence was sufficient to convict Debs; he was asked to decide whether the proof was sufficient to convict Debs. He was merely asked to decide that it was enough to warrant a new trial. No one asked him to decide that the evidence was guilty of the crime for which other men are sentenced. The judge is not bound to consider whether the court has gone beyond its legal right in the matter. The Right of the court to take this stand, whatever its legal excuse, will be merely a part of the struggle to destroy the last vestige of the worker. The fight for Sacco and Vanzetti must still be carried on. It is necessary that it must go on, for every new generation which is not aroused by the political fight, by the social struggle, by the economic struggle against the worker. It is necessary to remember that one should fight with weapons which will not destroy one form of slavery and up another.

A European Tariff Union?

This appeal for lower tariff barriers in Europe which has been made by some of the big bankers and industrialists of 16 nations, including Amer- ica, is an indication of their desire to reduce what has happened in a Europe split into jingoistic Little Nations and their aspirations for markets by lowering the economic barriers between competing nations are sound as far as they go. It is somewhat similar to the desire that the economic barriers between competing nations want that it understood that this philosophy applies directly to Russian economic relations with the United States. Of course the situation in Europe is infinitely worse than in the United States. No European nation, except Russia, has within its own borders any such free trade area as has the United States. Nevertheless, the logic of the appeal of world trade must include the United States. It is correct. It is not correct. Some of the American financiers who signed it certainly recognized that fact. But that is only one side of their argument. The argument that is already quoted on the United States between old fashioned protectionists like the Canadians and the Australians who still depend on a big tariff subsidy and those bankers and industrialists who are happy to deal with foreign markets. That argument is likely to have important political con- sequences. The workers must and will fight with the precarious gains of the capitalists. All their suspicion of them. It will be necessary for us to fall into the arms of the protectionist, middlebrow merchant whose prejudices retard international progress and make for an increase of competition, and under all talk of genuine internationalism, the same form of sentiment.

With the $600,000 goal met and passed by a comfortable majority, the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, under the able and energetic direction of President Sacco, is rapidly gathering assets into shape for opening of business about Jan 1, a little more than two months hence.

President Wool has been in the hotel business for two weeks, finding the work of organizing a staff for the company. It is necessary im- medately to engage sales and clerical forces to prepare policies.

Stock subscriptions continue to come in and in larger quantity than ever. This is especially true of individual subscriptions. It is desirable to impress upon any one who has funds in this enterprise that the books will be closed before we begin business and after that point, no stock can be sold. Those who want to buy stock ought to act immediately, so as to avoid disappointment.

"After the books are closed stock can be had only by transfer from some owner of stock, and there are not like- wise many owners who will want to give up their holdings."
The Week In Local 10

By S. E. Shenker

With the twenty-week-old strike of the cloth workers as yet showing no prospect of a settlement about to reach a climax, as indicated by reports in the newspapers of the threatened extension of the strike to the week, nearly all the cloth and skirt cutters still on strike attended the mass meeting held at City Hall, Saturday morning, December 15, filling the spacious meeting room of Arlington Hall to listen to the address of the President of the United Garment Cutters' Union. Perhaps you'll be glad to know that after a series of informal conferences, a formal conference with the cloth and skirt cutters was called to take place, probably this Thursday noon.

Strikers Cutters May Be Called to Special Meeting

Dubinsky reported that, according to the information he had, the purpose for which the informal meetings between the officials of the Union and the leaders of the Industrial Council had been arranged was accomplished, and a basis for a settlement had been reached. The cutters had a new chance to take a settlement for granted already. He reported that during the manhunt, no other strike took place at the previous formal conferences and emphasized that this was not due to any lack of interest on the part of the strikers, but against a repetition of such breakaways.

He also told the men that in the event that a constructive settlement with the shop owners was reached the union would be reached that by no means implies the end of the strike. A settlement which will keep the strikers on strike and the employers will stay when they get back work and the strikers and with the American Association. Dubinsky informed the men that, pending the final outcome of the official conference, they are to keep in close contact with the vice-chairmen of their respective halls and to attend meetings of their shops. In the event that a settlement is effective, the strike will be, at the discretion of the union will be called upon to vote on the acceptance of the settlement the strikers were presented. The cutters also will bear in mind that in the event of a settlement they will have to work on the regular wage.

The cutters were further told that, if peace with the Industrial Council is accomplished, shop meetings will be held at the usual time and place with regard to sending working cards and other matters of importance. The executive board will report on the progress of the settlement and ask the cutters for a complete report of the scheduled conference.

Sidler Nagler and Samuel Perlrat- ter also addressed the cutters. Perlmat- ter emphasized the necessity of the men keeping up their activities and warned them against being in the council sessions into a false sense of security because of the conference talk. The struggle of the cutters is a real one now, and was given every attention with great interest. And the cutters were given to understand that the strike is still on and may create a lot of hard feelings.

By Sam Perlmatter spoke of a meeting that last Tuesday night, when International President Morris Sigman and Industrial Secretary Herbert H. Sa- dner were present. Sigman suggested that to the strike, in the city of the clothing workers in behalf of the cutters. The answer was that they were against the idea of going to the police and that the job is to take the clothing workers a dollar per week, which amounts to an additional forty-five per thousand dollars to the strike fund.

Other speakers who addressed the meeting were Samuel Nelson and J. B. Hymes of the Coney Island, who also served as the Emergency Labor Bureau's residence, respectively.

"Better-Endorse" Responsible

After a week of informal confer- ences between the union and the re- spectable clothing manufacturers in the cloth industry, at the time of this writing, the expected formal conferences is about to be-materialized.

That the "die-hard" group among the employers may, in a measure, be responsible for the failure of the informal conference to take place until now could be seen from a letter written by one of this group to the leading spokesman of the Industrial Council, which appeared in the issue of the "Women's Wear" for December 2nd. Marcus Klepper, member of the Industrial Council, writing to Hen- ry F. Finley, President, says in part: "I would like respectfully to call your attention to one or two points that are very important and must be worked out for the good of the women of the country, for the good wages and the recognition for the spring season. A few of us feel that we are better off with the present wage." Since the report in these columns last week on the holding of nontactical conferences, official confirmation of the fact that the first informal conference took place on a day and lasted for three hours was adjusted in every in- stance to the satisfaction of the men. Only a few two-inch letters written by the women employees it is supposed to be a mutual desire on the part of the employers as well as the men to a constructive settlement. The settlement was outlined in the letter. The cutters accepted con- cessions after which they quit their jobs.

A number of discharge cases were reported and verified by the members of the union. In some instances, the employer has not been heard of since the beginning of the strike. There were also some cases of discharge cases of men and women who were hired.

Attempts to Discharge Fail

The crop of discharged cloth cut- ters' cases which engaged the atten- tion of the executive board this week continued to grow. The number of cases three weeks was adjusted in every in- stance to the satisfaction of the men. Only a few two-inch letters written by the women employees it is supposed to be a mutual desire on the part of the employers as well as the men to a constructive settlement. The settlement was outlined in the letter. The cutters accepted con- cessions after which they quit their jobs.

The firm, however, hastened, through the association, that it could not employ the cutters and that it must retain its head man for another night. Naturally, the office persisted in its de- mand that the second man be reinstated, and the cutters by which the employer could discharge the cutter. How much this was the case that the association basis based the right of the employer in discharge the cutter on the fact that the cutters were laid off, that is, on Friday night instead of the regular night.

This, of course, was no reason to discharge the man, and especially so after the head cutter had testified that the discharge of the cutter did not pay as he did that of a short time order. Whatever may be the phal of the dress association one thing should be understood. That the union will safeguard at any cost the rights of the workers, and will be prepared for a fight that might arise. It is not the first time that articles of this sort have found space in the columns of the association's publica- tion. And the union has always managed to place its finger on the importance of the situation, and has always made a sound case.

Miscellaneous Cutters to Meet Monday

The members of the Miscellaneous Division, cutters employed in the bath- robe, hosiery, children's dress and undergarment shops, met at a regu- lar meeting on Monday evening, No- vember 15, in Arlington Hall, it is in- formed by the executive board. The meeting was to advise the members of the meetings, in the fact that the agreement for the undercut cutters and for the men in the industry and that the men in good standing and comply with other rules. Work in these shops still continues, affording the cutters an opportunity to secure increases in wages.

At the last session of the executive board, the cutters and dress cutters, were summoned before the board on charges of working designated as dress cutters. A court of inquiry was held and the excuse were afforded for their pres- ence of a cutter in the shops. The workers was given a chance to say what he knew of the matter and the board was evidence that the union strongly condemns and prohibits the gross of their troubles.

When the report on this page was presented, the item in the association's article, but the local market may experience as ac- tive and as successful a season as last year. In the meantime the Association of Dress Manufacturers seems to have the advantage in industry. An investigation of the shops shows that dress cutters were allowed to tell out that the union strongly condemns and prohibits the gross, not only the number of hours worked under any circumstances. If the situation requiring his be- ing in the dress shops a cutters' license and any other license, no further pressing, permission should be secured from the employer.

It seems that warstands in these col- umns have ceased to look the eyes of many of them, as evidenced by the report of the successful outcome, is once more made in these col- umns with the hope that they may look properly guided by their presence in the shops on a Sat- urday or Sunday is required.

Only Real Problem

In a certain shop there were employ- ed two cutters during the height of the season. When by the dress season set, in one cutter was laid off and the employment of the other was suspended. So did cutting, was retained. Both men were called to the office and the head cutter was informed that both men may retain him on a steady basis provi- ded he only made and graded the patterns and did the necessary supervision.

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