7-4-1923

Justice (Vol. 6, Iss. 27)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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.
Jobbers Reject Recommendations of Governor’s Special Commission

The Union, the American Association and the Protective Association Accept Recommendations—Jobbers Refuse to Accept Specific Lists of Contractors for Their Individual Members—Sanitary Label and Want Right to Buy Non-Union Garments in “Open Market”—What the Union Gained by Commission’s Decision—Union to Wage Open Fight for Order in Industry and for Acceptance of Agreement

General Strike In Cloak Industry Will Be Declared Shortly

Shop-Chairmen of All Cloak, Skirt and Reefer Shops!

Chairmen of all Protective, American, independent and contracting cloak, skirt, and refter shops are called to (38) Hall Committee, 228 Second avenue, 6th floor, to receive important information with regard to the coming strike in the industry.

They are to apply to Joseph Breslaw, Chairman of the Committee, or to his assistants, Charles Gronkey and Ben Moser, at any hour between 9 a.m. until 7 p.m.

International Delegates Leave for Cleveland Progressive Political Conference

Notwithstanding the preoccupation of most of the leading members of the Union with the preparations for a general strike in the cloak industry of New York, the delegates elected to represent our International at the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, which begins sessions on July 4, left New York last night for that city, taking advantage of the full which ensued owing to the suspension of general business activities on Independence Day.

Vice President Ninfa and Feinberg left on Thursday afternoon, July 3, while President Sigman is expected to leave on Friday, Louis Langer, representing the New York Joint Board, left on Thursday together with Vice President Feinberg.

An account of the Cleveland conference with particular reference to the participation of our delegates will be given in the columns of JUSTICE next week.

M miscellaneous Trades Council Already At Work

Next Meeting of Council on Wednesday, July 9

The recently organized Miscellaneous Trades District Council of New York is at work already. The Council consists of the ten local unions of the International in New York City which do not belong to the Joint Board. They are: Local 6, Swiss Embroiderers; Local 17, Display Merchants; Local 26, Wajtmaners; Local 28, Ladys’ Tailors; Local 41, Hosiethread; Local 46, Bonnus Embroiderers; and Local 19, Miscellaneous Cutters.

The office of the Council is located in the International Building, 3 West Sixteenth street.

On Wednesday, July 9th, the Council held its first important meeting to discuss organization activity. At a former meeting it was decided that all jobbers should pay to the new body a per capita tax of one cent per week for each employee capable of being a member to enable it to do business. All the delegates to the Council are requested not to fail to come to the next meeting on time. The time for work is ripe and big doings are expected.
Full Findings of Governor Smith's Mediation Commission

We are printing below all the new points worked out by Governor Smith's Mediation Commission, which is for incorporation in the new agreement between the employers' organizations (local unions) and the tradesmen which are to be added to the trade agreement which existed in the industry until June 1, 1924. They are:

1. Paragraph first is recommended as submitted.

2. Paragraph second is recommend

3. Third: No member of the association shall employ or continue to employ in his establishment or business, in any branch of the work, any manufacturer who has not registered in the latest correct list of "union shops" furnished by the organization and subscribed to by all members of the association. This list shall be corrected and supplemented every year.

5. Paragraph fifth should be modified so as to provide that the employers take the pay of workmen who are employed jointly by other manufacturers or purchase their garments from such manufacturers will deal only with such manufacturers as conduct union shops.

6. Paragraph sixth is recommended with the modification eliminating the phrase "the quality of the" from the association's title.

7. Paragraph seventh is recommended as submitted.

8. Paragraph eighth is recommended as submitted.

9. Paragraph ninth is recommended as submitted.

10. Paragraph tenth is recommended as submitted.

11. Paragraph eleventh is recommended as submitted.

12. Paragraph twelfth is recommended as submitted.

13. Paragraph thirteenth is recommended as submitted.

14. Paragraph fourteenth is recommended as submitted.

15. Paragraph fifteenth is recommended as submitted.

16. The commission does not recommend Supplemental Request No. 1.

17. The commission does not recommend Supplemental Request No. 2.

18. The commission does not recommend Supplemental Request No. 3.

19. The commission does not recommend Supplemental Request No. 4.

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114. The commission does not recommend Supplemental Request No. 99.

115. The commission does not recommend Supplemental Request No. 100.
**Halls Where Workers Will Meet When Strike is Called**

**List of Halls**

- **Astor Hall**—62 E. 42nd street. Drydock 8045. L. Bencher, Chairman.
- **Arlington Hall**—19 St. Marks place. Concord 2585. Perlmutter, Chairman.
- **Beethoven Hall**—210 E. 5th street. Orchard 4444. Kuts and Wehrheimer, Chairman.
- **Bryant Hall**—726 Sixth avenue. Bryant 9292-9297. Ch. Fein and Valerdi, Chairman.
- **Clinton Hall**—151 Clinton street. Drydock 6912-9113. Goldsworthy, Chairman.
- **Great Central Palace**—96 Clinton street. Orchard 2587. Press and Fisher, Chairman.
- **Humphrey Hall**—214 E. 5th street. Drydock 9924-9106. Warschfsky, Chairman.
- **Jefferson Hall**—92 Columbia street. Drydock 0219. Solomon, Chairman.
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The Ideal Behind Our Unity Village

By FANNIA M. COHN

We get accustomed easily to the good as well as the bad. How many workers who complained of little opportunity they have to enjoy modern homes and beautiful surroundings, for example, give a little thought to the vast panorama of recent years in which the unions have played so prominent a role in the achievement of the Workers' Welfare Association in the Blue Ridge Mountains, Forest Park, Pack, et al.? But of course, no one can realize the achievement of the workers until he himself becomes the beneficiary. I cannot list them all—such as the candles that have been given to the workers who have been driven to the city to seek employment, and the clothing that has been distributed to the workers in the coal mining settlements.

This thought occurred to me when I visited the Unity House in New York City, and witnessed its opening, and saw the beautiful seven-acre lake covered with lilies. It was a lunch hour for the workers, and their laughter and songs were heard on the lecture grounds under the majestic evergreen trees where I sat, in the company of two young friends.

My thought was reinforced when I came to the refreshment room, where many of the members sat around small tables and chatted joyfully amongst themselves, enjoying the refreshments which were served from their own ice cream parlors which, like the rest of the house, is run on a non-profit basis.

My desire to hear the sentiments of our members about the Unity House and the way in which they spent their time there, was answered by inquirers who searched and inquired. And this was an easy matter.

After passing over an area of 760 acres of land. Some of them I found on the tennis courts, playing under the direction of our very excellent training teacher; others were in the bowling green; many in the dancing hall were rehearsing for their evening dance; a number of them were watching the library. Over 2500 books are provided for them; still others were reclining in the comfortable arm-chairs and conversing with their fellow workers. Groups of them were lying on the green soft grass, viewing the beautiful landscape of blue mountains set in a forest setting for this purpose.

Many were sitting around the writing tables sending letters to loved ones, describing their daily life; many sat in the library and enjoyed the comforts and pleasures of life and that the other is only in need.

We had a group of members who were living in the city, but they did not work at all—they are not fit to be in the city, let alone in the city. They need the country and all that it can offer—fresh air, space to breathe, and wholesome food and no worry. Our people are nervous and high-strung. They need care and rest. Some of them suffer from infectious diseases. They should not be where other people are. They are dangerous to their families and to their coworkers. They should be sent away.

And that is the vital question, as it looks to me at least, that the locals and the International should consider—where should the man of the mill who is a member of the union be sent?

Here is a member of Local 123. He is young and already has active T.B. She has been in this country only three years and is not eligible for treatment in the Belford Sanitarium. She can only go to a certain hospital, but she is a member of the union, and she is not likely to be debarred, and she does not want to be debarred. What in this girl is it?

Or take another case. A healthy-looking man, one who would not think him sick at all. Yet one of our doctors tells me that he is likely to drop any minute if he continues to work. He has not to work in order to support his family. What is going to happen to his family should he be in the language of the doctors—drop? What can the Unions do for him now?

Another is a member of Local 345. He is quite young yet. He has a wife and two children and is threatened with tuberculosis. His wife came to me with her tale of woe. She did not want to hurt her husband, but how can she stay at home and not run the risk of infecting the children? What is he to do? Where is he to go? There are hundreds of such cases, and the question of "what to be done" remains to be answered by the locals and the International.

We need a hospital of our own. We need a sanitarium of our own. We need a place where the locals can send their members to a place where the waiting list is already miles long. Our locals big sums toward the comfort of the members and the great need of all—caring for their health.

Two departments are going to be enlarged when Dr. Price returns from Europe. The Women's Department, which is the charge of Mrs. L. Hoff, is being enlarged so as to be able to give many more of our women and children the necessary treatment. The second department to be enlarged will be the baking and electric treatment in the charge of Dr. Wolf. We want to be able to develop this branch of the clinic as to be able to care for about one hundred patients a day. It is possible. In fact nothing is impossible if the locals would really care to take up the question of the Unity Health Center and give it the time and thought it deserves!

Mr. Fichandler Delivering a Lecture in the Open-Air Classroom at Unity House.

With the Union Health Center

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

One does not have to be in the Union Health Center long to be convinced of its need and great possibilities. The Union Health Center is doing good work. It fills a much needed place in the life of the various locals that own and control it. It has grown and developed. It serves the men and the women of the Local Union as well as the community.

There is, however, room for enlargement and expansion. The present center only scratches the surface of all of the departments. There should be more doctors and more departments. A letter we received today was a call that the local unions take up the question of the Union Health Center as an issue in their meetings, not as a sideshow, but as a very important matter for earnest consideration. For the Union Health Center presents problems that only the locals can solve.

Thousands of our member's are sick and unwell. They are stricken with illness. So many of them ought not work at all for certain periods, so the story goes, and the workers should not work at all—they are not fit to be in the city, let alone in the city. They need the country and all that it can offer—fresh air, space to breathe, and wholesome food and no worry. Our people are nervous and high-strung. They need care and rest. Some of them suffer from infectious diseases. They should not be where other people are. They are dangerous to their families and to their coworkers. They should be sent away.

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Friday, July 4, 1924.
The need for a new party arises because the laws and the administration of the country are, in the main, in conflict with the economic and social development of the nation. We live in an age of transition, and the nation itself is a new and bewildering mechanical technique without deserting the traditional framework of nationalism, where there is about democracy, equality and liberty. Many old legal institutions, designed to meet other situations, fail to take account of the changes which have occurred. Many laws favor and serve the interests of minorities who hold positions of advantage which they want to protect by calling on the public to be oblivious of the status quo. Such situations must be modernized if the people are to prosper.

I do not think the adaptation of society to its new mechanical environment can be achieved by ornamental techniques, by laws which are, in principle, the same as those which are now in force, and by institutions of the kind which needs modernization more than any other. It is that dealing with commerce and industry which requires adequate laws and institutions. The organization of commerce, the law of competition between corporations, the law of trade associations. They have also proved inadmissible to the absolutely necessary financial and industrial organizations. Operation in fairly large units, and a high degree of cooperation among the various groups in an industry, are necessary to its effective operation.

Trade unions must have freedom under the law to organize, to constitute themselves into learned societies and to establish the conditions of employment. Ingenuity will be needed also to establish the conditions under which the rights of the public may be protected against exploiting monopolies. We must have laws of such a nature that the trade unions may be able to do their part, but surely we can do better than the present system. One possible measure would follow the lines of the Tendens Disputes Act in England. It is necessary to put into action the methods of combinations of employers and employees in dealing with each other, we have the right to execute a contract between lawful and unlawful picketing, so that courts may not stretch to a limited extent by arbitrary injunctions which virtually deny the elementary rights of collective bargaining to the people.

What we need is, in my opinion, not to improve competition, but to regulate it. We want to regulate the competition as such—which is merely a means of remedy—as a clear definition of that which the law itself will not permit. That the remedy cannot be abused. We also need a new definition of unfair competition. In this way, the beneficial efforts of trade associations may not be discouraged. As to the problem of monopoly—it should be met by a futile attempt to prolong an anticipated and wasteful era of ruthless competition, but measures calculated to conserve monopoly with the avoidance of both the danger and the evil which they do occur. In some cases measures will probably take the form of public ownership, in other cases of excess profits taxes, in still other cases of regulations and price control—though there is this method is at best a choice of evils.

2. Agriculture. In agriculture, as in industry, the way of the Farmers organisation is solving their own problems. Every farmer senses the need to set up an efficient marketing machinery and so short the channels between producer and consumer. More of the wholesale done. In some cases producers' and consumers' cooperatives, if given full facilities, will be able to do this. Complete controls ultimately attach to the job. In other cases the Government will be so gigantic and varied that government supervision will be inadequate and necessary, and means of abolishing or instrumental marketing corporations or cooperative associations governmentally financed and sponsored, will be a help.

A report of this sort was proposed in the Morris-Sminton bill and the Car- dio-Time bill of 1924.

We should be opposed, I think, to measures like the Norbeck-Bartington programme to extend government financial aid to the farmers' farm products and dump surplus abroad. They do not go to the root of the matter. No assistance will be taken from the country and will have to be taken from the farmer but to the middlemen. One thing is certain—high protective tariffs, whether applied to industrial or agricultural products, are no help to the farmer and should be reduced. Another thing is obvious—many of the credit facilities to the farmers will not solve their problems. They should receive credit on reasonable terms and for periods sufficient so that they can do something enough to take that advantage of what has previously been snatched by the opportunists. Such credit is not usually extended, credit, without interest, such as was adopted at the recent St. Paul convention, would merely result in gigantic inflation, sky-rocketing prices, and a disturbance of trade and commerce except the vested interests. We cannot afford interest until we have been able to substitute for the entire money system.

3. Taxation. It is too little realized how large are the two-fold incomes which it taxes money, the amount of which is a measure of the services rendered to the people. The problem of how the money is spent is of as great importance as the amount large they should be, is inextricably bound up with the question of how they are to be disposed of.

No greater economic fallacy has been uttered lately than that of the enormous and excessive amount of money used by private persons is always productive, whereas money used by the government is always unproductive. Either may be "productive" or "unproductive" in the management of the various affairs of the government. No general statement can be made of the interests of the people as a whole. The investment of one is productive when it is devoted to the manufacture of harmful products, a system of investigation, or a system of useless inventions or luxuries for the few. Public expenditure of capital, in good roads, schools, science, art, can be productive in the best sense. Public expenditure in armaments, while it may be still necessary, is a dead loss. The narrow economy is a government in which we can be disposed of, the narrow economy in which we are disposed of. The narrow economy is a government in which we are disposed of, the narrow economy in which we are disposed of. 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The narrow economy is a government in which we are disposed of, the narrow economy in which we are disposed of. The narrow economy is a government in which we are disposed of, the narrow economy in which we are disposed of.
THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION

We never have been under the illusion—and never attempted to make anyone believe—that Governor Smith's special commission, with a few exceptions, had any idea of making a permanent settlement of the Union's demands. In point of fact we explicitly stated as much in our comments during the past few weeks. In the issue of June 13, in the editorial entitled "We Walt Prepared," in speaking about the final stage of the negotiations between the Union and the jobbers, we said:

"... we are willing to concede that, while some of these demands must be accepted at once in order to effect a material change in the condition of the workers, there are other points in this program which can be either modified or rejected, and we hope to see it extended to cover the entire industry... Our leaders are not dogmatists; they are practical persons and they have graduated from no other college than the hard school of life. They know that it is possible to achieve all that is good and advisable at one time."

A week later, in the issue of June 20, we gave expression to the same thought in the following lines:

"We do not mean to imply that the commission will adopt all of the demands of the jobbers. We are not of the opinion that they might reject some parts of the Union's program. The Union, however, is ready for it, as we declared in these columns last week. We, of course, know very well that a number of the associations will not adopt the entire program in toto; but we know too that "Rome was not built in a day." The principal thing we want recognized is that the jobber, as he operates today in the industry, is still in the experimental stage and it will be years before he can be expected to adopt or reject probable changes."

We wrote this before the commission began its hearings. Have our expectations been fulfilled or have we a right to feel disappointed? Here is our answer.

The commission, while declaring itself willing to consider the demands and to make recommendations, must admit that we have done the commission some injustice. Its recommendations, while not declaring in the open that the jobber is a manufacturer, nevertheless accepted, in substance, the point of view of the Union, and placed upon him the obligations of an employer of labor with regard to his workers.

The commission makes it obligatory upon the jobbers to produce the goods which the union shops only and, in the event of a member of the Merchant's Protective Association being found giving work to or dealing with a non-union manufacturer, the shop should be closed down and so discipline him as to make it unprofitable for him to commit such a violation again. The second offense shall mean expulsion and a fine levied against any of the members of the association for giving work or dealing with non-union shops, the Union has the right to examine, together with a reasonable portion of the association, any member against whom such a complaint has been filed, for the purpose of determining whether the offense has been committed. The jobbers are also responsible for the workers in the shops where their garments are being made. The Jobbers' Association, the commission declared, must be represented on the Joint Board of Sanitary Control existing in the industry and it is to establish and maintain, together with the Union, a thorough study of the industry and of the problems confronting the various interested parties who shall submit their report to the commission at a later date, to make sure that all of the parties agree that their books and records may be examined in accordance with such rules as the commission may prescribe. The expenses of the investigation shall be shared among the parties.

The commission also recommends that each member of the Jobbers' Association obligate himself to handle or deal in garments manufactured by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, to designate that the garments carrying this label have been manufactured under proper sanitary surroundings.

From the above enumerated obligations imposed on the jobbers by the findings of the commission, it is clear that in this respect the commission has adopted fully the point of view of the Union. It is evident that the jobber is to be treated as the actual cloak manufacturer. The only thing it did not do was to designate him by his name, and surely the Union could not and would not want at first for the commission to be entirely in the dark as to the names of all the jobbers. We believe that this matter should be thoroughly investigated by a group of experts working under the direction of the commission and that the jobbers should have the responsibility of making a thorough study of the industry and of the problems confronting the various interested parties who shall submit their report to the commission at a later date, to make sure that all of the parties agree that their books and records may be examined in accordance with such rules as the commission may prescribe. The expenses of the investigation shall be shared among the parties.

The jobbers and the manufacturers should not be permitted to continue any work and of a fixed minimum number of weeks of employment, it sees the justice of these demands and appreciates the necessity of these changes, it will do its best to see that these changes are made as soon as possible.

The commission also recommends that each member of the Jobbers' Association obligate himself to handle or deal in garments manufactured by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, to designate that the garments carrying this label have been manufactured under proper sanitary surroundings.

It can be seen therefore that the commission by no means rejected the main demands of the Union; in fact, it has removed the right of the Employer to continue any work and of a fixed minimum number of weeks of employment, it sees the justice of these demands and appreciates the necessity of these changes, it will do its best to see that these changes are made as soon as possible.

Even the demands for an increased minimum wage-scale and the limitation of a 40-hour week were not rejected entirely by the commission. In its findings it states that it does not believe that at this time hours of labor should be reduced. We do not wish to bear in mind that this was the judgment of our principal demands. In presenting its program to the employers, the Union did not
The Most Important Question at Boston

Why the "Leaguers" Were Not Seated

By S. YANOFSKY

In a previous article I mentioned that the Boston convention attended carefully to the committee to work which they had formed. The committee discharged their work faithfully and ably. But the most important question of the day, the question of the Creditor Committee appointed by the Board several weeks before the convention. This committee had a difficult problem to solve, and together a highly important, understanding on its hands.

The problem was in the hands of all the delegates as if they had been at the convention.

It is not in vain all the street cars and to bring home its importance to those among our members who are still inclined to treat this subject from a sentimental, soft-pedal point of view. 

It is not in vain all the facts which some of them may have forgotten but which have a direct bearing on the development of this problem in our organization.

That was only a few years ago,—in 1928, when the second congress of the Communist International issued a call to all Communist parties and trade unions, only two points were of particular significance, namely points 9 and 10. These points demanded the following:

9. Every party desirous of being a member of the Communist International should be bound to carry on systematic and persistent Communist work, the building up of the Communist Party, the education of the workers, and other organizations of the working class from Communist nuclei within these organizations, which by persistent and lasting work should win over labor unions to Communism. These unions must take over the complete organization of the trade of its members and of the fluctuation of the "center," and all the workers' organizations should be completely subordinated to the party in general.

10. Any party belonging to the Communist International is bound to carry on a stubborn struggle against the policy of the Bund and the黄色 Labor unions. It should propagate its views in opposition to the necessity of a rupture with the yellow Amsterdam Union. It should take all means in its power the International Unification of Red Labor Unions joining to the Communist International.

That was in 1928 when the tumult of the Bolshevik revolution had succeeded in intensifying the minds of all the Communists in Europe and America, and when such a manifesto could produce a considerable development of the party of workers. The strongest Socialists of the Bund and the Amsterdam Union and the result of Communist propaganda and some of them went to pieces already in America, the communists broke away from the Socialist parties and a party of their own, which, in the course of a few years, has gone through several splits and it even cost a lot, until the so-called "Bolshevik" policy as foreign as possible. It is understood that this Communist party has remained all the time united and central, and echoed every order and demand made upon it by the Russian authorities. Let us consider this point with regard to labor unions adopted at its first convention in December, 1929.

"The Workers' party, therefore, calls upon the affiliated unions of America to rally to the banner of the Red International of Labor Unions. It calls upon them to consider carefully the resolutions and decisions of the First Congress of the Red International, which have come into effect: (1) by joining the Labor union of their trade or calling; (2) by closing all other clubs and workmen's clubs and all other class-conscious workers in which the rank-and-file masses of our movement may easily exist; (3) by using the energies of these class-conscious groups to place mili-

International Calendar

By H. SCHOOLMAN

This Week Twelve Years Ago

The workers of the Kilbuck-Chicq Cloak Company decide to demand the union of the workers already enrolled for settling prices with the 64 workers of Paterson, N. J.

Clarkstown cloakworkers have a mass meeting in an effort to win the support of the workers who dropped out of the Union after their grievances were settled. The meeting included the hope that the International could bundle money or later undertake to bring the local cloak manufacturer in terms.

The Goldfield, known as the headquarters of the Cloakworkers, was arrested by mistake after the shooting at Leavenworth. Eight cloakworkers were arrested and discharged after the magistrate ho-

There are now over fifty active units of the T. U. E. L. in operation. The T. U. E. L. is the most important union in the country with the full support of the Central Executive Committee and a thorough consider-

8. Organic connections between existing units of the T. U. E. L. and the Communist party should be established wherever possible.

It must be added that, according to the report submitted by the United States Department of Labor, the situation is the same as in the past, and the report is not encouraging in any way. There is no organization of the workers in the country that is bound to carry on the work of the Communist International.

The Merchandise Ladiee's Garment Association is evidently not yet ready to accept the recommendations of the Governor's commission. Should it turn them down, the strike will be called off for the enforcement of the recommendations. It will be a long and hard struggle to bring the entire fighting force of the organization will be brought into play. The next day or so will decide this crucial point.

And while we are calling this coming walkout a reorganization strike so as to keep up its true aim and purpose, we are afraid that it may happen as a result of a real honest-to-goodness conflict. The Union has to sign agreement with the company in order to keep it and make the workers go on strike.

Moreover, as we write these lines, we are not yet certain that the Governor's commission, instead of accepting the recommendations of the Governor's commission.

shop where cloaks are being made now,—to our mind, by far the most important evil in our trade. Thousands upon thousands of men and women who have heretofore been employed in these small shops will have to be transferred to the one thousand or twelve hundred of the larger-size, standard union shops that will remain. The transfer of these workers to new jobs is a tremendous task and to carry it out with system and with the least amount of hardship for the workers, a general cessation of work is absolutely unavoidable.

It is difficult to state with precision how long this cessation of work might last until the industry is reorganized on a new basis. It may take a couple of weeks or more, and it will surely cause some hardship to the workers. The situation is therefore already, there is no other way out, and we are confident that when the day is fixed for the walkout not a person in our ranks will resist this decision if it is in the interests of the Union.

(Continued on page 5)

THE INEVITABLE REORGANIZATION STRIKE

Now that the Union has accepted the recommendations of the Governor's commission, the general recommendation strike has been called upon us.

That the Union might be in a position to furnish the jobbers a list of sub-manufacturers operating complete bon-a-fide union shops, the recommendation of the Governor's commission.

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It is a huge job. It involves no less than the elimination from the industry of every petty pest-hole and "corporation" stress so much the ordinary requests for a wage increase or shorter hours, as the imperative necessity for bringing order and harmony into the cloak industry and its fundamental reorganization.

That has been and remains the principal issue today and, while we are not likely in the near future to consider the demand for a shorter week and for an increased wage scale at present, we find satisfaction in the fact that it recommends that the agreement be concluded for one year only, so that after a thorough and strict investigation has been carried out, it industry may change and a material change has been introduced through the realization of an appreciable part of the Union's program already-conceded by the Governor's commission.

That the Union might be in a position to furnish the jobbers a list of sub-manufacturers operating complete bon-a-fide union shops, the recommendation of the Governor's commission.
Through their council, declared that they consider the recommendations of the commission as tentative only and that the report of the commission must be submitted to the people for final approval or rejection. The three principal points rejected by the Merchants' Association are as follows:

1. The commission's recommendation that all members of the Association who have not provided for the sale of their own premises will maintain union shops, and that all of its members, buyers, and customers will not purchase from any manufacturer or purchase their garments from such manufacturer or workmen who deal only with such manufacturers as conduct union shops.

2. The number of the Association shall employ or continue employing a manufacturer whose name is not on the list of approved manufacturers, and that the list of Union shops furnished by the Union and shall not order from any manufacturer who does not deal or continue dealing with such manufacturers as conduct union shops.

3. The Jobbers' Association rejected these recommendations and declared that they will not insist upon the right of the purchase of garments from their Association to purchase garments exclusively from the manufacturers whose names are on the list of Union shops. In other words they will be willing to buy garments from manufacturers who conduct unions, but they will not be limited to union shops.

The Jobbers, however, speaking through the press of the rendering of the commission as tentative only and that the report of the commission must be submitted to the people for final approval or rejection. They are of the opinion that the recommendations of the commission are not only unnecessary, but that they are not in the best interests of the industry.
Berlin.

In the midst of the working-class district in the East of Berlin, there stands a monumental edifice which has a membership of nearly eight million; here are the headquarters of many labor unions which have no buildings of their own; and here, too, is located the Labor Bank, a new branch of labor activity for Germany.

There is a lengthy talk in the offices of the bank with its young energetic director, Herr Bern Meyer, who spoke to me freely concerning the bank's present status and its future plans.

Some of this information might be of interest to the readers of JUSTICE who are directly interested in labor banking inasmuch as they have a Labor bank of their own.

The idea of Labor banking originated in the United States. A bank at first received with but scanty approval in Europe, especially in Germany. Here the workers' moral scruples working against it, the idea of the labor bank was gradually -too much of capitalism and all its hateful arrogances. The German worker is too skeptical of socialism, disliked Capital too much to be able to perceive or appreciate the possibilities in Labor banking for strengthening the hands of the workers.

Brookwood Trade Union Summer School

Plans for the summer school for trade unionists and union leaders are being laid -men and women-to be held on the beautiful grounds of Brookwood Labor College from July 7 to 20, nearly completed. The advance program has been issued and indicates that a remarkable group of labor and research men have been secured to discuss the problems of present labor conditions which labor men and women are intensely interested.


LADIES' GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND

Take a Practical Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools

In designing Women's, Men's and Children's garments, Mrs. L. A. Mitchell has long been recognized as one of the foremost women in the fashion world. Mrs. Mitchell School Means on Immediate Position and Big Pay. Work on making, draping, fitting and design are taught. Mitchell's practical methods make it easy to learn, gain the most in a shorter time. Easy to learn, pays big money.

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ADDRESS: New York City.
EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

A Course in Trade Unions: Policies and Tactics

By DAVID J. Sapos

Given at the WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Seasons 1922-23 and 1923-24

LESSON 8—Continued.

5. At the Federal Convention (1923) the American Federation of Labor also declared more specifically that industrial democracy should parallel political democracy, and the struggle for something far more analogous to that advocated by the Guild Socialists of England.

6. At this convention it also declared for Government ownership and operation of the contemplated super-power development in order to prevent private interests from exploiting the people for their own gain.

7. Simultaneous with this modification in its position the American Federation of Labor has begun to avail itself of the services of technicians as engineers, economists, historians, and technical leaders so that great social movement can effectively further its cause without technical aid.

8. At the same time it has also become interested in workers' education by officially endorsing and participating in the conduct of the Workers' Education Bureau of America.

VII. 1. A rather powerful minority in the federation composed of Socialists and other advocates of independent political action have made powerful presentation of their views at Federation Conventions.

2. These elements also exercise considerable influence in a number of international unions, as well as state federations and central bodies.

3. The Communist element is active almost entirely in the subsidiary unions exercising practically no positive influence on the movement as a whole.

VIII. 1. Tactically the American Federation of Labor believes that trade union aims of improving living and working conditions should be furthered through collective bargaining agreements.

2. It holds that the individual worker is no match against his bargaining specialist employer, and workers should therefore bargain collectively through their unions.

3. The trade agreement is the instrument for recording conditions agreed upon in the course of collective bargaining, and the agreement itself is invariably more rigidly adhered to than the usual contract enforceable at law. This, of course, in essential in order to make the good it will and faith without which the collective bargaining relationship is valueless.

IX. 1. Constitutionally, the American Federation of Labor is a loose federation of autonomous national and international unions with separate and independent unions.

2. Each union has exclusive jurisdiction over a certain class of workers upon which no other national union must encroach.

3. Consequently, although the prevailing opinion is for craft unionism, a number of the unions are industrial or semi-industrial in structure.

X. Structurally, the dominant unit in the Federation is the national or international union. Not only has it complete autonomy but the voting strength of the international is equal to that of any other unit, whereas membership of other units as state federations, city central, and departments have only one vote each irrespective of size of membership and the affiliated industrial unions.

2. State federations and city central bodies are distinctly accountable to the American Federation of Labor and are dependent for the activation of the Federation in their respective geographic areas. They further the political interests of the trade union movement and aid in making their economic activities a success by helping in organizing workers, in conducting strikes and in making the boycott and union label effective.

3. With the growth of the industry, industrial unions and industrial departments were created. Their function is to coordinate and further concerted action of the various districts and affiliated unions in a particular industry, as railroad, building, metal trades. Each union, however, still retains complete autonomy, and at liberty to withdraw or to decide to abide by the decision of the other unions composing the department.

XI. 1. The American Federation of Labor has the distinction of being the first national federation of unions in this country to fight and resist the forced amalgamation of depression. Past federations disappeared in a few years largely because the unions could not weather the depression.

2. The Federation and practically all the unions affiliated with it have enjoyed a continuous existence since their inception. The membership has steadily increased although it has receded from the peak at intervals.

3. The present period of depression has cut into its membership and has been particularly felt by the unions affiliated with the Federation having lost over half the membership gained during the prosperity period of the war.

REFERENCE BOOKS

Mary Board—Short History of the American Labor Movement, Chapters 9 and 10.

Portman—History of Trade Unionism in the United States, Chapters 6 and 10.

Johnson—The United States, Chapter 1.

Marx—American Labor Unions, Chapter 2.

Ogles—Workers in American History.

Rand—American Labor Unions, Chapters 6 and 7.

Anderson and Sapos—The American Federation of Labor, a reading list prepared for the Workers' Education Bureau of America.

American Federation of Labor History Encyclopedia and Reference Book, issued by the American Federation of Labor.

Tumshenbaum—The Labor Movement.

LESSON 9.—The Role of the Immigrant in the Labor Movement.

I. 1. The American Labor movement has been considerably influenced by the European Labor movement.

2. What might be called an independent Labor movement functioned in the early history of the country.

3. But the late thirties marked the beginning of an mass immigration from three sources of great importance: Ireland, Ireland, and England.

4. Nor were these immigrants received any more coherently than the European immigrants from France and Italy. They became largely white, although descendants from the same stock as the Americans, were unenlightened.

II. 1. But these sturdy immigrants were undaunted and immediately proceeded on their own initiative to adapt themselves to their new surroundings.

2. The English immigrant workers, having trades, knowing the language and customs, and having had experience in the Labor movement at home, soon became an influential part of the American Labor movement.

3. Because of their influence and the convictions born of bitter experience of such young immigrants leaders as Adolph Gruner and Samuel Gompers, the English speaking branch of the American Labor movement copied after the British model of trade unionism, now known as "pure and simple unionism.”

Pioneer Youth Camp is Open

Pioneer Youth Camp, conducted by the National Association for Child Development, was opened last Tuesday.

The camp is situated on the Fink Manitou School farm, Pawling, New York, at the foot of the United States, which has it at its disposal a farm of 177 acres, over a hundred acres of which are woods, hills and play ground space. A beautiful brook runs through the entire farm and at two points it has two large fine swimming holes.

The staff will consist of men and women who are thoroughly sympathetic with the purposes of our organizations, have broad social vision, and are familiar with the problems of youth education and experimental education. The children will receive the personal consideration of the director and the guidance of counselors throughout their stay there. Each child will have no more than eight children to take care of.

Because of the fact that the camp will be conducted on a non-profit basis, It will be possible for us to make the rates low. For children of twelve to nineteen years of age, inclusive, the charge will be $15.00 a week.

The camp has accommodations for fifty children only. Children are required to register at the office of the National Association for Child Development, 75 Fourth Avenue, three weeks prior to their going to camp. For children who register for a long period, the fee must be paid before the children come to camp; the balance may be paid "within two weeks after arrival. The camp may be reached by the New York Central Railroad to Pawling, New York. Express trains leave from the Grand Central Station street frequently. All those who have registered at the New York office will be met at the railroad cars. The fare is $2.11 a one way.

We advise our members to take advantage of the opportunity to send their children to the camp.

For further information apply to the office of the National Association for Child Development, 75Fourth Avenue, telephone Chelsea 0298, or at the office of our Educational Department, 1 West 26th street.
Statement by President Sigman

(Continued from page 3)

for the commission to act on the report of the experts' investigation that it has already recommended and to issue such new contracts as are needed to make the changes in the contract as may be necessary after such report has been received.

III.

The commission recommends that all members of the association employing designers or sub-contractors shall be required to file union members in such capacities.

25. The commission recommends that all members of the association employing designers or sub-contractors shall be required to file union members in such capacities.

26. It is the intention of the commission that the ready-made garments industry shall be renewed with such modifications as may be contained in these recommendations.

27. The commission has already recommended that the Governor's Commission on the Sanitation of Industry shall be made to order of any such association, and any notice submitted forthwith to the commission whose decision shall be final.

28. As with the technical advice and assistance, the question of the acceptance of any such association by any manufacturer shall depend upon the commission whose decision shall be final.

The position of the Union is clear. Notwithstanding our disappointment on the subject, and perhaps for the reason that we have not yet had the opportunity of discussing the matter with those who may have an interest in it, we welcome with pleasure any such association as we have now presented to the industry in which we are engaged.

The membership of the association, consisting of some of the largest manufac-

turers in the industry, all of whom have

for the most part conducted inside workshops, constitutes a vital factor in the industry. Unless all of the different factors that affect the industry are brought together under a harmonious arrangement there can be no lasting peace in the industry.

29. The American Association, the association of the sub-contractors, although not recognized by the United States Department of Labor or the necessary understanding with the other factors in the industry.

In the technical arrangement with the growers, we recommend the adoption by all of the members of the association of the accepted standards of the association of the attached uniform orders blank, which appears to be satisfactory and to be the measure that we think most of them have not used in their transaction with the sub-manufacturers. We also recommend that such order blank contain a provision that the cost of insurance be not charged against the sub-manufacturers.

We further recommend that a committee of three impartial business men designated by this commission, having no personal or pecuniary interest, be appointed to formulate a code of trade practices to govern the dealings between the manufacturers and the sub-manufacturers. The findings of this committee shall be submitted to the commission, and their recommendations shall be such recommendations on the subject to the parties in interest as it deems reasonable.

The commission recommends that the proposal of a minimum labor cost discussion by the Department of Commerce and Labor be given all due hearing, and that hearings should be held in the expert investigation which the commission has before it, and in the work of the commission, as outlined in paragraph 10 thereof.

The commission has already recommended that the Governor's Commission on the Sanitation of Industry shall be made to order of any such association, and any notice submitted forthwith to the commission whose decision shall be final.
Tke Week In Local J(J

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Before a membership of over one thousand, the CUTTERS' UNION, Local 10, held its meeting on Monday, June 30, in Arlington Hall.

The cutters were holding their meeting, the General Strike Committee was in session at the same time in Astoria Hall on East 4th street. President Morris Sigman read to the committee the communication from the Strike Committee which practically means the granting of the majority of the demands submitted to the Jobbers' Association. The report by the manager and the reading of the findings took place at the meeting in Washington on Monday, June 30, in Arlington Hall.

While the cutters were holding their meeting, the General Strike Committee was in session at the same time in Astoria Hall on East 4th street. President Morris Sigman read to the committee the communication from the Strike Committee which practically means the granting of the majority of the demands submitted to the Jobbers' Association. The report by the manager and the reading of the findings took place at the meeting in Washington on Monday, June 30, in Arlington Hall.

Main Points to Be Investigated

Speaking on the three main points of the Union's demands: (1) the limitation of contractors; (2) guaranty of a forty-hour week; and (3) the four-thirty-hour week, the manager said that by the government the three points left for investigation are the cardinal demands of the Union and the determination of the guaranteeing of the shorter work week and the question of wages. As to the question of the three points left for investigation, the manager said that in most of the industries in this country for a long time that the above three points have not been granted. The manager also stated that the government is doing its utmost to prevent the three points left for investigation from being granted. The manager then proceeded to state that the government is doing its utmost to prevent the three points left for investigation from being granted.

CUTTERS' UNION, Local 10

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

REGULAR MEETING

Monday, July 4th

MISCELLANEOUS MEETING

Monday, July 21st

REGULAR MEETING

Monday, July 28th

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Mark's Place

SPECIAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given to the members of the CUTTERS' UNION, Local 10, that a special meeting will be held on Tuesday, July 5th, at 7:30 P.M., in Arlington Hall.