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Justice (Vol. 6, Iss. 42)

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.

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Israel Feinberg and Mollie Friedmann Must Be Elected

Israel Feinberg, head of the Feinberg & Feinberg dress company, and Mollie Friedmann, former president of the National Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, have been expelled from the union. The New York Labour movement is all the more interested in the case, for Feinberg, who has been a prominent figure in the labour movement for many years, is a splendid example of the workman who has made his fortune through hard work and fair dealing. The case is of great importance to all the workers in the dress trade, for it is a test of the power of the union to stand up for its principles and maintain its integrity.

Aided by the fact that the case is of such importance, the labor unions have been able to secure the services of some of the most prominent lawyers in the country. The case is being tried before a jury of twelve men, and the trial is expected to last for several weeks.

It is believed that the case will have a profound effect on the labour movement in this country, and that it will serve as a warning to all those who may be tempted to engage in similar conduct in the future.

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(Continued from page 1)

a great success. The meeting was called to order by President John York Clerk and Dress Joint Board. Thousands crowded into the big hall to hear the address of Congressman Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin, Congressman La Guardia, and Secretary of the Interior L. G. W. U., Israel Feinberg, Congressman Green, Congressman Fiorello La Guardia. I can nevermore have you in spirit and I can nevermore have you in heart of every trade unionist and of every intelligent worker living within the thirteenth Congressman and Seventeenth Assembly Districts.

Teixeira F.,.../1.

Friedman and Becter to Sit on Governing Board

I regret deeply by inability to address you tonight and to ask you in person to give your support to the successful candidate for President, Mollie Friedman Fiorello La Guardia. I am nevermore have you in spirit and I can nevermore have you in heart of every trade unionist and of every intelligent worker living within the thirteenth Congressman and Seventeenth Assembly Districts.

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ARE YOU NERVOUS?

There is hardly a member of the Union that is not suffering from nervousness. Do you know that the Union Health Center, 131 East 17th Street, has a specialist on Nervous Diseases who attends to a clinic every Wednesday afternoon? For one dollar you may become a member of the Union Health Center.

In Cleveland

Ten of the union's most important members of the cloak workers' actua-

In Chicago

In Chicago they are beginning to get ready for the annual fair, the election of business agents in Janua-

One has to live in Chicago to appreciate what an election in that city really means. The vacation begins usually three months before voting day and takes its toll. On Market Street and Win-

The business agents in office are becoming humanitarians. It is interesting to see the "people" have to say about them—and, incidentally, to make as few enemies as possible. New aspirants are not neglecting to send up occasionally a committee or-

In Toledo

Most of the cloak makers in this city are fairly well acquainted with their employers and have a pretty good idea of what is going to happen next spring. The prices of cloth are likely to go up. The union is fighting a battle for the maintenance of the union shop. The employers are trying to break the union, and the cloak makers are determined to remain in it.

In Minneapolis, Minn., too.

There are cloak makers being made in Minneapolis, Minn., too. There is a more or less "democratic" system among the cloak makers, and the cloak workers are forming a union. The union is meeting on Tuesday evening. The members believe that the next spring season will be a good one for the union. The union will have a better chance to maintain the union shop than it has had in the past. The union is going to make a strong fight against the effort to break the union.

In New York City

About the summer is over—and together with it are going all the nervousness and idleness which afflicted our industry during the long summer days. It is a large number of our workers into different trades in search of a livelihood.

The union is working hard to secure the recognition of the union shop. The members are working for the recognition of the union shop, and they are determined to have it. The union is fighting a battle for the recognition of the union shop, and it is determined to win.

In Cincinnati

Last Wednesday, the Cincinnati cloak workers met and voted to support the union. The union is fighting a battle for the recognition of the union shop, and it is determined to win.

In Cleveland

Ten of the union's most important members of the cloak workers' actu-

in this city have notified their employers that they are ready to renew the agreement with the union. Seven others informed the Board that they are not ready yet.

This is a rather tricky situation, and it is the usual situation in this city. The cloak workers are determined to have the union shop, and they are determined to have it in every city.

In Cincinnati

The cloak workers in Cincinnati are determined to have the union shop, and they are determined to have it in every city.

In Philadelphia

The Philadelphia cloak workers are determined to have the union shop, and they are determined to have it in every city.

In New York City

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In Boston

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A Great Fight With Capital In Austria

By E. STRAAS

A great trade union combat was brought to an end a few days ago in Austria. It was undoubtedly a very great and important struggle, and its effects were far-reaching than any of those for many years.

A year ago the metal workers of Vienna made a collective agreement. In 1917 the metal workers waited for nine months before they put forward their claims for a raise. The prices of all the necessities of life rose enormously. There could therefore be no doubt of the justice of their claim.

There were long negotiations with the employers, but in vain; employment was cut down, and wages were reduced and made-partly by the employers, partly by the workers, and partly by the employers threatening to move their factories. A strike was decided upon. On February 10th, the first of the workers walked out. The strike lasted a week, and the employers offered to raise the wages.

The workers of Vienna are the most advanced of the workers in Austria. They are the most advanced in their ideas and influence of capitalism! It demands the workers to fight for social rights, hours of work, the restriction of social conditions, the raising of wages, and the remission of taxes.

It is a matter of credit to the workers. It is a matter of credit to the workers of Vienna, that they have not been the first to fight for their rights. The workers of Vienna have not been the first to fight for their rights. The workers of Vienna have not been the first to fight for their rights. The workers of Vienna have not been the first to fight for their rights.

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Upton Sinclair Writes to La Follette

Pamadena, California. Senator Robert M. La Follette, Madison, Wis.

My dear Senator La Follette: I have been asked by your campaign committee to make known my stand, and I take pleasure in doing so: for this is a time for every American to speak up and make his voice heard.

I have watched your career for the last twenty-five years, and have read the record of the earlier years. You are unique among American politicians known to me in that your platforms are statements of what you mean to do. As soon as you have been elected, you have set out with determination and with infinite devotion to detail to carry out every promise you have made to the voters.

In a ringing statement made public this week, Bishop John Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the outstanding clergymen among colored American citizens, joined all of us in the movement to support the La Follette-Wheeler Independent Progressive candidature.

Bishop Hurst is Chancellor of Edward Waters College in Jacksonville, Florida, a member of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and a Mason.

His statement in full follows:

I am unrestrained for the Progressive candidacy of Senator La Follette and Senator Wheeler for President and Vice-President of the United States.

It must be unmistakably plain to every colored American that there can be no hope for him politically, economically, or spiritually under either the Republican or Democratic parties.

The Democratic party has long been the party of the Klans, the party of Jim Crow, disfranchisement and lynching. The Klan was founded in the South in the first ten years of the war.

Whatever Mr. Davis, the Democratic candidate, may state as to his personal position on the Klan, no colored man will vote for him if he can in any sense wipe out or offset his party’s record.

At the time of his first candidacy, sixty years ago the party of Abraham Lincoln, it has now been taken over bodily by the Klans of the South. It is openly the Klan party at least in a dozen Northern States.

When the three candidates, Mr. Coolidge has refused to open his lips on the subject.

This is the time for the colored man to get off his back and to vote his conscience.

In the case of Mr. Coolidge, Mr. Wheeler and Mr. La Follette, the colored man can vote for a candidate who can be honestly expected to get him into the White House and to fight for his rights.

In the case of the Democratic candidate, he can vote for a man who will break no new ground.

La Follette, on the other hand, is the only candidate who has come out vigorously against the Klan in words that no one can mistake. His entire career shows that he regards all Americans as equal, without regard for race or color. But even had he been totally silent, it would be folly at this time to stand American men to take advantage of the glorious opportunity furnished by the birth of this new party not to ally themselves with it and show the Republican party the utter bankruptcy of its stand on race and to the patience of the color of American citizens.

The colored men of America have been loyal and faithful to the Republican party for half a century. In recent years, however, they have been broken promises. The Republican platform has the immodesty and hypocrisy again to come out and large an anti-lynching bill.

The Democrats under Woodrow Wilson overthrew by force of arms the Independent Republican of Haiti, the Negro republic in the Caribbean, which, under Toussaint L’Ouverture, achieved the national glory of Haiti, thus making it next to our own the second oldest republic in this hemisphere. In Haiti, the black man was made a slave, free men including women and children, were killed. Mr. Harding made a solemn pre-election promise to right this wrong, but the Republicans have only fastened the shackles more firmly upon that inoffensive little country.

The Progressives are pledged to the [defense] of our occupation from Haiti. Mr. La Follette fought vigorously against this infamous crime. He has never been admitted and those of our members who wish to join it should do so and have the opportunity to appear in the annual concert some time in December.

The curriculum of our educational activities is ready for your distribution. You will need one in your planning for your studies this winter. If you have not received a copy, you can get one by applying at the office of the Educational Department, 157 Fifth Avenue, New York, in person, or by letter, giving your name, address and local.

L. L. G. W. CHORUS

The L. L. G. W. Chorus resumes to rehearsals on Friday evening in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sabbath Avenue. There are still vacancies for those who are being admitted and those of our members who wish to join it should do so and have the opportunity to appear in the annual concert some time in December.

NOSE, THROAT AND EAR TREATMENT

Beginning October first, the Union Health Center, 131 East 176th Street, will have a clinic for the treatment of Nose, Throat and Ear, Monday and Thursday, 9 to 12, 1 to 4.

To members of the staff will be 10o forty cents.

Operations for Tonsils, Adenoids, etc., for members, as well as their families, arranged for at reduced rates.

UPTON SINCLAIR

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ONE CLOAK OPERATORS' LOCAL FOR GREATER N. Y.

We pointed out in these columns in our last issue the great value of the new organizing activity undertaken by our Union. This, however, and constantly advancing organization like ours must, from time to time, change its lines of formation in order to maintain a reasonable force and power. Essentially, the strength of the Union remains the same: "In Unity Lies Our Strength!"—but in order that we may apply this unity with the best possible results, we are obliged to change our outward form to meet the demands of ever-changing time. That's why we keep on constant watch over the affairs of the Union for the success of inner reconstruction which goes on in our midst unseen.

Not only so many months ago an important piece of such reconstructive work was achieved in our Union when the two joint locals of the Old Operative Cloak Makers' and Dress Makers' unions were consolidated into one and subsequently merged into one local, No. 55. At the last meeting of the General Executive Board, it was decided to extend this reconstruction plan to the joint locals in the greater New York area. By that means, while from our point of view, it is not, in our opinion the decision of the General Executive Board to unite all the cloak operators' locals in Greater New York into one local is not a reconstruction move ever planned and carried out by the International Union.

There have existed in New York for a great many years three independent cloak operators' locals. Local No. 1 has been the home of the operators in New York City proper, while Local 11 served as the rallying point for the members of the Cloak Makers' and Dress Makers' unions when the inexorable drift of time continually changed this industry. Local 17 embraced the reefer makers of New York and has achieved for the workers in this trade truly remarkable results. It has raised them from a condition of semi-slavery to a level of civilized work standards and the status of independent men and women.

No one, of course, can possibly make the assertion that the Reefer Makers' Local has accomplished wonderful achievements for the workers in the New York reefer trade. But it has been to the benefit of the workers of this union. Local 17 remains today the organization of the reefer makers in name only, while in substance most of the members of the reefer makers' locals are employed at making cloaks and dress coats. The reefer shops, as a matter of fact, are unorganized.

The structure of both locals is engaged in making cloaks, they have the same membership, have the same number of years independent locals, under two different designations and have been working with each other for years. That hides an abnormal and quite an unwholesome state of affairs to none could deny.

The same holds true with regard to the local in Brownsville. Some years ago, the distance between Brownsville and New York was quite considerable, and that was the reason for giving that district a separate cloak operators' local. Today, however, Brownsville is only within twenty minutes' traveling distance from Manhattan, and the members of Local 11 working in Manhattan, Harlem and wherever they can obtain employment work in Brownsville as Local 11 members.

Besides, all cloak makers in New York trade today under the jurisdiction of one central body—the New York Joint Board. All cloak makers for some valid reason or other have been looking for existence, it is best that it be given up as its usefulness is then obviously at an end.

Reconstruction work within a Labor union, however, is not always so easy, even though it spells progress and advancement. It requires patience, faith and the spirit of sacrifice. Reconstruction work is always coupled with the task of reconstructing the conditions of life while the rebuilding is going on. The business of the Union, its materials and legitimate work, must never cease while "alterations are on." The value of the Union is undiminished by the rebuilding program—and that, of course, is not a light task.

We must also remember that not all of us are ready quickly to embrace new forms. Those of whom we regard themselves as "progressives" fear the new, the untried and cling to the old, secure in the opinion that obstinacy and persistence is the natural conservatism of the human species, but it is, nevertheless, a hindrance to reconstruction and an obstacle to progress, even though this hindrance is not the first to claim that they are in the path of progress. That's what happens when one is afraid and that is the reason it demands a lot of courage and determination.

EDITORIALS

The existence of every organization inevitably involves certain interests of a material consideration, such as good positions, a vantage point of power, etc. It is quite natural, therefore, that such as hold high positions in the organization, be naturally and instinctively averse to give up their positions. But frequently it is a far nobler motive which is involved. We have in mind the men who have stood at the head of the industry, who have invested in it their very life and soul and to whom this organization is their second self—these will naturally only with great difficulty make peace with the idea that the organization has become what it is not. Such the disappearance of the organization is equivalent to the loss of a part of their own individuality, and often their very nature. And, of course, it is this type of person, who in addition can exert some influence over others, that proves to be a hindrance and an obstacle to our reconstructive work.

That is the true cause why our reconstructive activity does not proceed with such velocity as should be. That's why it has been time and again delayed and postponed under every form of subterfuge and artifice. And the question of consolidating the three operators' locals in New York into one has come before many of our conventions. It never was solved there—not because the delegates could not have done it but because each one feared to be held accountable here. But, of course, it is not a question of a feeling "pity" for the superfluous locals, a lack of desire to see them disappear from the public arena. It was a sentiment that would conquer reason and time and again it was a sentiment that would supply the delegates with arguments for retaining this anomalous condition, and as such it was accepted.

But the effects of this abnormal situation, rapidly accumulating, have been so grave that the organization that this reconstructive work can no longer be postponed, that it menaces our entire edifice and that it must be undertaken in every form. The question of the consolidation of the three locals was therefore decided at its last meeting to carry out the plan and ordered the consolidation of the three locals, and I say it is now the time to do it.

We shall not attempt to restate here all the arguments—pro and con—in this very involved problem. We shall try to state the facts as we understand them. This question has taken up much time and has been debated longer than any other question on our agenda that we can remember. It was not the result of a hasty vote, and it is based on a careful analysis of all familiarly with all underlying facts. It is prompted by the fundamental principle of trade unionism—to give equal protection and equal trade opportunities to all the members of the Union.

We are confident that this decision of the General Executive Board is the best, with glee and joy by all our workers and we hope that those who have been inclined to object to this decision will now realize that they have been wrong and that the welfare of the Union is best served by it. We believe that our workers this day do their best to help carry out this truly historic decision of the General Executive Board.

THE EXPERT INVESTIGATION OF THE CLOAK INDUSTRY

The decision rendered by Governor Smith's Special Commission in the cloak and suit industry of New York is, as gen-

eral knowledge already knows, a complete and final decision because it contained a stipulation that the Commission would make an expert investigation of the whole industry and that it had been instructed to make a recommendation with regard to the other parts of the program.

Under these circumstances, the work of the experts, which began last fall, becomes for us a special significance. This investigation may bring us disappointment or genuine satisfaction. It is quite likely that the experts will unearth enough material evidence to prompt the members of the Government to declare themselves against the Union's demands. Such a possibility would throw the Union back to its old positions and would make it seem as if we ourselves were trying to make the laws and how to make secure the means of a livelihood for our workers. It is also possible that the findings of the experts will aid the Union's program. The experts are for the most part, highly professional men and the recommendations of the experts are often compromising.

We do not wish to speculate or prophesy with regard to the final findings of the experts. We are convinced, however, that this investigation of the cloak industry by the experts is considered by the workers to be a fair and thoroughgoing examination. He is a close student of the needle trades in general and of the cloak industry in particular. It will not be an easy task for him to decide on the demands of the workers to escape his eye.

The two principal demands which the manufacturers and the jobbers refused to concede were: (1) the limitation of contracts with "progressives" and (2) the elimination of "progressives" who are required by them for the production of their wares, and (3) a guaranteed time of employment. Both these demands are vital for the introduction of order in the cloak industry of New York, and their importance is even more evident today than ever before. The fourteen-machine minimum clause and the guaranteed time of employment are the general expectations. The reorganization strike, it must be admitted, was only partly successful and the small shop in New York
At the Meeting of the G. E. B.

By N. JANSKY

The second quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board, the longest on record in the history of our Union, was held in New York City where it was transferred from Philadelphia. The members of the Board are dead set against the possibility of any strike of omnipotence or any division of the ranks among the members of the Brotherhood. The meeting of the Board was held on Tuesday, June 12th, at 2 p.m. in the Hotel Statler, New York, N. Y.

After the reports of the President and Secretary, on which we will not presume to comment, the meeting proceeded as follows:

The second quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board, the longest on record in the history of our Union, was held in New York City where it was transferred from Philadelphia. The members of the Board are dead set against the possibility of any strike of omnipotence or any division of the ranks among the members of the Brotherhood. The meeting of the Board was held on Tuesday, June 12th, at 2 p.m. in the Hotel Statler, New York, N. Y.

The Board was informed that the employers were at a loss to find any way to settle the strike, and that the workers were determined to stand firm. The Board was also informed that the employers were willing to make concessions, but that the workers were determined to demand a living wage. The Board was also informed that the employers were willing to make concessions, but that the workers were determined to demand a living wage. The Board was also informed that the employers were willing to make concessions, but that the workers were determined to demand a living wage. The Board was also informed that the employers were willing to make concessions, but that the workers were determined to demand a living wage. The Board was also informed that the employers were willing to make concessions, but that the workers were determined to demand a living wage.

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Arbitration In Labor Cases

L. Theory of Arbitration

(Refer to: This page contains an excerpt from a document discussing arbitration, particularly in the context of labor disputes.)

Some have thought of arbitration as a universal cure-all for industrial disputes. Such an idea is fundamentally fallacious and will have none of it. But before any judgment can be passed on whether a given body is competent to arbitrate an issue, we must understand what kind of arbitration we are talking about and under what circumstances it is appropriate.

If we should set up a man or a board or a court over an industry, and let them make rules and propping rules as he thought best, we should not have an arbitrator. We choose the employee whom we have met with each other, who have stated their points of view in relation to the question at issue, and have unscrupulously attempted to arrive at a complete agreement.

Relation to Collective Bargaining

Arbitration therefore rests on the assumption of collective bargaining. Before we ever get to the point of discussing arbitration, we descend to that lower and more concrete level, representing the workers, which is strongly enough organized to force bidders to make a farsighted and realistic offer of wages, hours, and conditions.

We must then think of this union as a group of employers, and agreeing about every disputed matter in which an agreement is reached, the arbitration will be complete, for the time being. At other times there will be points on which the parties cannot agree, and we can go back to that previous one.

Relation to Strikes

Collective bargaining implies that the workers will deal with the employer on a basis of mutual interest in the welfare of the industry, and an agreement wherein both parties will decide their disputes by voluntary agreement. Arbitration is a device of collective bargaining, a means of extending the agreement to those questions in which an outsider is necessary to bring the parties together.

What is the relation of this process to the strike? The strike is the weapon of the workers; it is the weapon which the employer must use if he desires to obtain a favorable settlement of labor troubles. The strike is the instrument by which the workers can compel the employer to accept the terms of the agreement. The employer must yield to the demands of the workers, for otherwise the strike will continue until he does so.

The purposes of an arbitral body are to decide disputes submitted to it, and to make such decisions authoritative. An arbitral body is not a substitute for collective bargaining, but a complement to it. It is the means by which the parties can settle their differences when they cannot agree otherwise.

Arbitrators as Courts

In one sense, arbitrators perform the same service in industrial government as courts perform in civil government. Courts exist to interpret or apply the laws to specific cases where disputes arise. The arbitrator also interprets and applies the law of collective agreements.

The conditions of arbitration and its general purposes are defined by these agreements. The arbitrator applies the rules in specific cases, comparing the dispute arises between the parties.

Brookwood Begins Fourth Year

Brookwood, the only resident trade union college in the United States, located at Katonah, N.Y., forty miles from New York City, opens its doors for its fourth year today. There is a capacity enrollment of about fifty men. The student body is composed of two-thirds men. A considerable number of applicants have had to be rejected this year because of lack of space.

Mining Concessions

The students, most of whom are emigrants for the purpose of obtaining a better education, represent over a dozen different industries and international unions. This year there will be an unusual increase in the number of miners, both bismuthus and anthracite, from the important coal mining states of Pennsylvania and Illinois.

Mexican Students

In addition to the American trade unionists, workers from other countries will be in attendance, including England, Denmark, Belgium, Chile, Columbia, and Japan. Steps are being taken by the General Confederation of Mexican Labor to send a number of Mexican trade unionists to Brookwood for training. It is expected that official representatives of the Mexican government will attend the annual convention of the Mexican Federation of Labor, in November of this year.

All the full-time resident instructors will continue as last year. These include A. J. Munn, the chairman of the faculty, and instructor in history; David J. Eppes, instructor in trade unionism, and J. W. Middle, instructor in economics. The college is located in the town of Brookwood, near the Belgian College at Brussels, which will also be attended by the students during the latter part of the year on European labor movements.

All the courses in English, history, political economy, foreign administration, and organization, etc., are designed to equip members and officers of the trade unions with more effective service to their organizations.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF WOMEN

In order to accommodate the many women members of Local 22 who desire medical examination, we have arranged, beginning October 1st, for Clinica by competent women physicians, daily, except Fridays and Sundays, from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5 to 6 p.m. at the Clinic.

Get Card from your Local or Pay One Dollar at the Clinic.

Saturday, October 12, 1954

UNION HEALTH CENTER

121 EAST 17TH STREET

3000

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A Course in Economics and the Labor Movement

By SYLVIA KOPALD

Given at the UNITY CENTERS of
THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
Season 1924-1925

(Continued from Last Week.)

It is this last attribute of corporations which plays a large part in industrial warfare against Labor. It has figured especially in what Labor calls the "Yellow Dog Contracts." The Yellow Dog Contract, widely used in the steel industry and the non-union coal fields, is a contract of employment between worker and employer by which the worker has to agree never to join a union, listen to union agitation or deal with the union in any way while in the employ of the contracting employer. The unions have carried these contracts to the courts in an attack on their legality. The courts decided that they required sent free individual contracts. But these free contracts are entered into by not two equal individuals but by an artificial (legal) individual—the corporation—and a natural individual—the worker. There is very little equality between the United States Steel Corporation and John Putovsky, steel hunk (cf. United States Department of Labor—"Court Decisions in Labor Cases," 1917; The American Labor Year Book, Volume III, 1919-1920, p. 250; Selig Perlman, "Trade Unionism in the United States"; John B. Commons, "Introduction to Winthrop D. Dane's "Civil War in West Virginia.")

10. It may appear that Labor could meet this situation by incorporating its unions under the laws of the state, thus freeing unions to incorporate. The unions, however, are opposed to such a course for the following reasons:

(1) Because a corporation can be sued it would be possible for employers to attack union funds during critical periods;

(2) To be continued next week.

Our Educational Program for 1924-1925

It is satisfying to know that so many of our sisters are interested in the educational program of the Educational Department for 1924-1925. This is reflected in the number of letters and cards of application for the thirty-two-page pamphlet in which the program is announced. There is also in it a description of each course. From it the reader can have an idea of what the instructor will cover and how it will be presented in his class. The description in itself is of educational value.

On the blank card at the rear of the reader will find an announcement of the courses as they appear in the pamphlet reprinted.

The Educational Department, together with the teachers, is planning to have the students write compositions on each subject. Some of the best of them will appear on the Educational Department Class Board and in The姐妹's Voice. Such papers will be of great value to the students. It will help them to formulate their ideas and express them effectively.

Our Unity Centers

Now, that the holidays will soon be over it will be time for our members to make plans for the coming winter. They will probably make plans to satisfy their emotional and aesthetic desires. They will plan to attend plays, recitals, and concerts. While planning to spend their time they will try to make sure that they do not neglect the educational side. They must remember that it is the purpose of the International Union to provide educational activities for its membership.

Our members will also remember the importance of knowing the English language, and that part of the educational work of the International is given in the Unity Centers. There are classes organized in English for beginners, intermediate and advanced students. In addition to the English, classes are arranged on courses in social, economic and labor questions. The best plan for some members is to go to the Unity Center nearest to their homes and register for the class they wish to attend. They will also have to tell the principal that they wish to enter the L. G. W. U. classes.

The worst of all this is the bitterness that the condition brings.

This costly experience taught the nations the lesson that a transformation of the war is necessary and that it is necessary to eradicate and bury the memories of the past. War stricken nations begin to know that no other nation is their enemy but that they themselves are their own enemies. They begin to realize that the destruction of a competitor nation does not make the other nations of the world safer. They began gradually to recognize the interdependence of the world and this realization makes mankind and teaches that it is not hatred and warfare but mutual help that will rehabilitate the world. Consciousness of the interdependence of the world will make the nations feel that they have a big responsibility to the world of the future.

Russia, the great nation that came out of the war on the world of the West with the remains of the old world of Asia, that was kept maimed by the most extraordinary and terrific war, is struck by this wild butcher. The 100,000,000 human beings who were not only maimed but also taken away that their chains were carried away by the gigantic waves. Suddenly an free men decided to make of their own destiny. They made a desperate effort to rebuild their social and economic life and to make an agreement with their own ideals of the future. They could not stand alone in this universe, that the other nations of the world, and the millions of people of their own country is dependent upon this cooperation of the progressive forces of the nations of the world. Germany and Russia have not on different terms since they made peace. It was in their interest to assist each other, both for of them and for the whole world. They agreed on a common program of the trade unions, and the governments and for the International Limited for the good cause shared the same ideas that they should be united in the same cause.

The United Nations

The United Nations was established in 1945 for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. It was created by the United Nations Charter, which was adopted by the United Nations Conference at San Francisco in 1945 and the Charter has been adopted by the 51 members of the United Nations. The United Nations has six main organs, each of which has its own functions:

1. The General Assembly
2. The Security Council
3. The Economic and Social Council
4. The International Court of Justice
5. The Trusteeship Council
6. The Secretariat

The General Assembly is the main organ of the United Nations and serves as a forum for member states to discuss international issues and to make decisions on them. It is composed of all member states of the United Nations.

The Security Council is an important organ of the United Nations, and it is responsible for maintaining international peace and security. It is composed of five permanent members (the United States, Russia, China, the United Kingdom, and France) and ten non-permanent members, elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms.

The Economic and Social Council is another important organ of the United Nations, and it is responsible for coordinating the work of other United Nations bodies. It is composed of all member states of the United Nations.

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, and it resolves disputes submitted to it by states, or gives advisory opinion on legal questions referred to it by the United Nations or its organs.

The Trusteeship Council is responsible for the administration of territories mandated by the United Nations. It is composed of all member states of the United Nations.

The Secretariat is the executive arm of the United Nations, and it is responsible for providing support and assistance to the other organs of the United Nations. It is headed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The United Nations has played an important role in promoting international cooperation and in addressing global challenges, such as the promotion of human rights, the fight against poverty and social injustice, the promotion of sustainable development, and the prevention of conflicts and wars.
A Course in Economics
and the Labor Movement
By SYLVIA KOPALD

Given at the
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9. It is this last attribute of corporations which plays a large part in industrial warfare against Labor. It has figured especially in what Labor calls the "Yellow Dog Contracts." The Yellow Dog Contract, widely used in the steel industry and the non-union coal fields, is a contract of employment between worker and employer by which the worker has to agree never to join a union, listen to union agitation or deal with the union in any way while in the employ of the contracting employer. The unions have carried these contracts to the courts in an attack on their legality. The courts decided that they required a franchise approach of their own. These free contracts are entered into not by two equal individuals but by an artificial (legal) individual—the corporation—and a natural individual—the worker. There is very little equality between the United States Steel Corporation and John Putfusky, steel hunky (cf. United States Department of Labor: "Court Decisions in Labor Cases," 1917; The American Labor Year Book, Volume III, 1919-1920, p. 250; Selling of the Unionism in the United States"; John B. Commons, "Introduction to Winthrop D. Dane's "Civil War in West Virginia").

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(1) Because a corporation can sue it would be possible for stockholders to attack union funds during critical periods;

(To be continued next week)

Our Educational Program for 1924-1925

It is satisfying to know that so many new students are interested in the program of the Educational Department for 1924-25. This is reflected in the great increase in the thirty-two page pamphlet in which our program is announced. There is also in it a description of each course. From it the reader can have an idea of what the instructor will cover in his course. The description in itself is of educational value.

On the opening day of the session, a reader will find an announcement of the courses as they appear in the pamphlet reprinted.

The Educational Department, together with the teachers, is planning to have the students write compositions on each subject. Some of the best of them will appear on the Educational columns. Some of these papers will be of great value to the students. It will help them to formulate their ideas and express them effectively.

The courses deal with varied subjects: social economics and wage-labor unionism, psychology, literature, etc. Those of us members who wish to get the full value of the course need to have the prerequisites. In all the subjects are discussed can only one by applying by mail or in person to the Educational Department, 5 West 16th street.

After reading carefully the description of the course the student select the one that appeals to them most and register for it with the Educational Department. An early registration will enable us to organize the classes more efficiently. It will be found that the classes are well attended in the activities of the Educational Department will discuss them with their fellow-workers in the shops; at the meetings, and in their homes and advise them to take advantage of the opportunities offered to them through their International Union.

Our Unity Centers

Now that the holidays will soon be over it will be time for our members to make plans for this coming winter. They will probably make plans to satisfy their emotional and aesthetic desires. They will plan to attend various forms of music and of art and the more harmonic concerts. While planning to spend their time they will by means neglect the educational side. They must remember that it is the purpose of our International Union to provide educational activities for its membership.

Our members will also remember that in order to speak English is not always easy, and that the course in English will be offered at the Unity Centers organized in English for beginners, intermediate and advanced students. In addition to the classes at the Unity Centers arranged courses on social, economic and labor questions. The best plan for the members is to go to the Unity Center nearest to their homes and register for the class they wish to attend. They will also have to tell the principal that they wish to enter the L. G. W. U. class.

The worst of all of this is the bitterness that these conditions bring.

This costly experience taught the nations the lesson that a transformation of our social and economic system is necessary to eradicate and bury the memories of the past. War stripped nations begin to know that the other nation is their enemy but that they themselves are their own menace. They begin to realize that the destruction of a competitor nation does not create the necessary conditions of the other nations. They began gradually to recognize the interdependence of the nations, which binds mankind and to learn that it is not hatred and warfare that can re-establish the world. Consciousness of this fact will rehabilitate the world. Consciousness of this fact will rehabilitate the world. Consciousness of this fact will rehabilitate the world. Consciousness of this fact will rehabilitate the world.

A special note for the leaders. The international convention on workers education held in Rustick College, Oxford, Aug., 15-17, 1924. By FARMIA M. COHN

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Guard the Ballot Boxes

BY HERBERT S. BIGelow

There is enough La Follette people in the country to make a great American President. I am profoundly

persuaded of this. But I am not at all alarmed by the fact that

the ugly truth is in the corruption that La Follette and Wheeler have exposed at the top exists at the bottom. It starts at the ballot-box. Americans are not honest. We have to face the fact that men who will steal cabinet members will steal precinct election officers. This is a where bad government starts.

The workingmen of Cincinnati have been rudely awakened to the fact. Labor here in Cincinnati put up can-

didates in the Republican primaries. Precipitation was taken to have won by fraud. There is a large area of the city, where crookedness was to be expected.

But it was not believed that the count would be falsified in the self-

respecting residence sections. Such, however, proved to be the fact. Up on one of the hill tops a count was reported as containing exactly forty votes for every one of the eleven anti-

labor candidates and for every one of the Labor candidates exactly none.

That looked suspicious, so a committee was started out in that precinct. Man after man was found—men, men, ma-

chines, clerks, switches, electricians, shoes, workers, garment workers, store men, men—who declared that they had voted the Labor ticket and were amazed to hear that votes were recorded.

On further investigation this amazing result was shown: Wherever Labor had witnessed to the count the La-

bor candidates were victorious. They were beaten in the rest of the city.

The ballot boxes can legally be burned af-

ther thirty days, and burned they were. So nobody is going in the postmaster for it. But something better than a send-

ing-man to the postmaster has come of it. It has been worth much to have

the streets thronged with the hosts of Labor and the people rejoicing in the greatest victory for humanity since the election of Lincoln. But that picture may never be.

Instead the billsmen may win and the old masters keep their power. Tell me one thing and I'll tell you who will be elected President. Tell me, will Labor man the polls and be right there when the votes are counted? Then La Follette will be elected Presi-

dent and we will have another Lincoln in the White House. But tell me, will Labor neglect to do this; will Labor let the enemy count the ballots in this election when Labor has everything at stake?

If that is so, then the bank-

ers and the money bosses and the Labor drivers will win.

The politician's motive is this: "Let the steeples do the voting. Leave the count-

ing to us." Getting votes into the box is one thing; getting them out is another. They won't count out as they go in — unless Labor sticks around.

Guard the Ballot Boxes.
In spite of the double holiday which occurred on Monday, October 15, the attendance by the members at the regular meeting on that day was fair one.

At first it was thought that the members would take advantage of the holiday and not attend the meeting. However, the unusual number of cases which were brought to the attention of the Joint Board during the past month needed the immediate attention of the members and to be disposed of. It was therefore made impossible to dispense with these at the following meeting, particularly since the Executive Board still has a number of cases to act upon.

A Constitutional Amendment

There were two important questions taken up, aside from the action of the Executive Board in the regular case. First, the extraordinary and important report rendered by Manager Dubinsky in a matter which concerns the New York Joint Board and which is of particular importance to the members of Local 10. There was an immediate action by the Joint Board and the Board was authorized by the Executive Board to make the report.

It will be recalled that by the resignation of Brother Fisher some months ago, who resigned for the purpose of becoming the Manager of the associating member organization and of particular importance to the members of Local 10. There was an immediate action by the Joint Board and the Board was authorized by the Executive Board to make the report.

The Joint Board took the action just referred to, and it was decided to consult the local unions in regard to the contemplated changes in the constitution of the organization. The question arose as to whether that office should not be reserved for a member of the management or whether the office should stand separately, as in the past. Pursuant to the recommendation of the committee, the Executive Board had decided temporarily to combine the office of Manager with that of the Manager of the association. The proposed action by the Joint Board was referred to the members, who voted their approval by a large majority.

Manager Dubinsky was appointed as secretary-treasurer until the investigation of the case of the New York Joint Board is completed.

At the meeting of the Executive Board on October 9th, the committee on investigations of the Executive Board made its final report. Brother Maurice Jacobs, the chairman of the committee, summed up the case of the New York Joint Board that since Brother Fisher's resignation was accepted, the officers of the management and secretary-treasurer had been merged and that Manager Dubinsky had been charged with all the duties of the Secretary-Treasurer. As is usual with such departments, it was pointed out, was conducted efficiently and without the added expense incurred in the past by the maintenance of a separate office of Secretary-Treasurer.

For this reason the committee recommended that the constitution be amended to the effect that the position of Secretary-Treasurer be combined with the manager's office, and that this office be known as Manager-Secretary. The Executive Board accepted the recommendation of the committee and instructed the Manager-Secretary to give the matter immediate consideration.

Operators to Follow Example of Local 10

In his report to the members, Manager Dubinsky made public a very important decision reached by the Executive Board, which is continuing its quarterly meeting in this city begun about two weeks ago in Philadelphia. The decision is to the effect that the charters of the existing operators' locals be revoked, and that these operators' locals be merged and conducted under the charter of the Joint Board.

Many of our members know that the charter of the Joint Board has been consistently fought against by a number of the locals and that it was often held by some of the leaders of the local organizations comprising this board to have been of more value than one operators' local. In the discussions for the merging of the three locals into the Joint Board, Local 10, the manager stated, was held up as an example. It was pointed out that the benefits of the members of the Cutters' Union, the influence wielded by them in all important matters as they affect the International and the Joint Board, is mainly due to the fact that the Cutters' Union has been a very active, powerful local organization.

Dubinsky quite strongly opposed to this fact. He said that Local 10 earned its position in the organization by reason of its activity and not because of its organization. It is strongly believed that the International Joint Board has been instrumental in promoting the Joint Board particularly in this line of work, and it is the opinion of management of the operators' organization which is concerned.

Wore in the holidays, and the somewhat smaller attendance, Brother Dubinsky would have not been expected to grant such consideration to this matter. It is possible that at the next meeting, which is expected to be called at a later date, some important matters which will be taken up, the manager will again make reference to this point and in greater detail.

Executive Board Action Upheld

One of the oldest traditions of Local 10 is that of no time has permission been granted by the members of previous executive boards or officers to work on Sundays. While the Joint Board, in previous years permitted other workers to work on Sunday in order to meet the demand, the members of Local 10 were never induced in such a proceeding.

This time, however, the manager pointed out in discussing this question that he was astonished to learn that members of the union of fifteen years' standing were still prepared to ask for the permission of a 4-4 order issued by the officers. For this reason he said that it would not be desirable that the members discussed this question in the near future. He said that it is by no means a pleasant task to have to issue this communication on Sunday and for cutting, every Saturday afternoon and Sunday for close cutting, and then to attend the meetings of the Joint Board, where the local officers have to come to a decision which the member involved.

He pointed out that the members of Local 10 are still in the majority of the cases, find it by any means pleasant work. They are subject to many trials during those hours.

However, as the secretary reported each case to the members, they approved of the action of the Joint Board. The course of the fines imposed were made in view of the circumstances under which the members were operating and not in violation of the rules. Nevertheless, it is significant that the only opposition at a meeting against the action of the Executive Board was on the part of three or four men. The majority of the members were in favor of the action.

One thing was made very plain by the manager, and that is that in line with Local 10's tradition no member should decide on any question which may be, or is, unusual without consulting his organization.

As to whether there will be a sufficient number of members to support the re-employment of the dress men could not be said. Insofar as the dress trades are concerned, there is no question that they expect to continue for a few weeks. They predict that the conditions are better in other trades.

During the course of his report on trade activities, the manager called attention to the fact that many members are going on union within the dress trades. It particularly emphasized the work of the Executive Board and the joint industry with a view to bringing in recommendations by the Commission on the organization and training program in this industry. The matter of the renewal of the agreement in the dress trade also occupied a considerable part of the manager's report.

Another member rose to plead against the imposition of a small fine. He pointed out that the union was going on union with the order of the Joint Board and that he was about to approach the committee according to the information as to why and how he came about because of this.

His story seemed so convincing that Manager Dubinsky suggested to the meeting that they be referred back to the Executive Board. The manager, however, pointed out that as a member of the executive and standing in the organization he had erred in failing to see that the information is as to why and how he came about because of this.

In speaking of the conditions in the trade, the manager said that the cutters, who are still the majority of the cases, and that the 4-4 order issued by the officers.

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