Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 23)

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.
Fine Concert Will Open Unity House
House Will Open Doors for Guests on Friday, June 18th

An exceptionally fine concert and entertainment will usher in the 1926 season of the Unity House on Friday, June 18th. The musical program will consist of a variety of selections to be performed by Miss Doris Bonhiver, soprano, Gregory Matsuzuk, well-known concert pianist, and Hana Sipocz, pianist. Miss Bonhiver will sing Russian, Yiddish and Italian folk songs.

In addition to the professional talent, a group of Brookwood Players, an able aggregation of amateur performers, will present a play. It is also planned to have a special section of the audience render a number of recitations.

Group singing will be a feature of the evening. The opening number will wind up with several hours of dancing. Reservations for the opening day are now being filled, and those who would not miss the joys and thrills of a Unity House opening night are urged to make arrangements without delay.

Remember the office of the Unity House, 2 West 16th Street, 3rd floor, apply to Miss Esther Friedman.

Joint Board Orders Referendum Vote on Commission's Report

Special Meeting of Joint Board Acts Upon Application by Board of Directors to Place Question of Acceptance or Rejection of the Recommendations to a Vote of the Entire Membership of the Union—Majority of Delegates This Report Unacceptable—Directors Authorized to Begin Negotiations With Employers' Groups for Renewal of Agreements Prior to Expiration—Strike Preparatory Measures Endorsed—Shop Chairmen Will Meet Next Tuesday.

The report and the recommendations of the Governor's Commission in the Cloth and their Industry of New York, issued two weeks ago, will be turned over to a referendum vote of the entire membership of the local affiliated with the New York Joint Board of the Cloth and Dressmakers' unions. The referendum will take place as soon as it can technically be arranged, probably within the next two weeks.

This decision was reached at a special meeting of the Joint Board on Tuesday last, June 1st, held at the I. L. G. W. U. Building, and summed to take definite action on the mediator's recommendations. The meeting lasted until after midnight, giving ample opportunity to all who participated the chance to examine and analyze by the report from various viewpoints and angles.

Majority Finds Report Unacceptable

The majority of the delegates who took part in the discussion reached the conclusion that the report, in its final form, is not acceptable to the Union. The speakers, one after another, pointed out that the commission's plan had failed to recommend a guaranteed period of employment, which materially weakens the commission's effort in limiting the number of steady sub-manufacturers, as without such a guarantee a majority of workers of labor in the year, the jobbers would (Continued on Page 2)

President Sigman Spends Busy Week-end In Boston

Boston Joint Board Protests Brutal Persecution of Sacco and Vanzetti

Call Upon Governor Fuller to Free Working Class Martyrs

The denial of a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti, the two Italian radicals languishing in a Massachusetts jail for 20 years on charges of highway robbery and murder, has stirred deeply the organized labor movement throughout the country. This decision, unless reversed by the United States Supreme Court to which the case has come, will enter upon her new duties next week.

Sister Rosencfält Accepts Secretary Post of Local 50

To Fill Former Office With Philadelphian Dressmakers After Two Years at Brookwood

Sister Ada Rosencfält, one of the founders of the Philadelphia dressmakers' organization and for many years its secretary, has accepted the offer made to her by the executive board of local 50 to act as secretary and comptroller. Sister Rosencfält will enter upon her new duties next week.

Ada Rosencfält is a familiar figure among the active women in the I. L. G. W. U. Besides pioneer work among Philadelphia dressmakers, Sister Rosencfält, in the past three years, acted as organizer and secretary for the Young Women's Christian Association, and for the past two years it has been her intention to enter upon the work of organizing among the workers in the local.

Sister Rosencfält was born in Stockholm, Sweden, and came to this country when 17 years of age. She learned the trade of dressmaking while in Stockholm, and after coming to the United States, she immediately entered the trade and became a skilled operator in the factories of New York City. She worked in this line for seven years, and then went to Philadelphia to work for the old local in that city. She has been very active in the work of organizing among the women in the Local 50, and is a very active worker in the International, having been secretary of the Local for the past two years.

This Sunday—A HIKE TO HUNTERS' ISLAND

Directions: Take East Side Subway to 125th Street; change for Pelham Bay local train and ride to last stop. See that you reach final station by 9:30 in the morning.

The hike leader will await you there. Bring along gray, comfortable shoes and simple walking clothes.

CLOAK DESIGNERS HAVE SPECIAL MEETING

This Saturday, June 5, at 9:30. In the afternoon, all the cloak designers of New York City assembled at Bro...
Joint Board Orders Referendum
Vote on Commission's Report

(Continued from Page 1)
not fail to escape its limitation provision.
Another reason for its ineffectuality, the Joint Board delegates asserted, was the failure of the committeemen to make any recommendation with regard to the 46-hour week as a means of lengthening the working seasons in the industry. Still another grave hindrance was the concession granted by the mediators to the manufacturers with regard to "reorganisa-
tion", or the right to use 45 per cent of the working staff of each shop employing 35 or more workers as it was given time during the year. This, the delegates felt, would seriously affect the standing of the active union men in the shops and would give many an employer an additional whip over their workers. The spokes-
cars also dwelt on the point that the Commission failed to make any sug-
gestions with regard to examiners and depots.

The meeting did not take a vote on the question but decided to refer the whole matter to a referendum vote of the workers. It was quite ap-
parent, however, that the majority of the Joint Board delegates were opposed to the acceptance of the report as a basis for negotiating a new agree-
ment with the employers.

Shop Chairmen to Meet Next Tuesday
The meeting of the Joint Board Be-
tered to a report given by the spe-
cial strike preparatory committee elected several weeks ago to act in shape the strike machinery of the
Unions in anticipation of a possible emergency. The report of the com-
mitttees, which consists of five Joint Board delegates and of all the local managers, was approved.

It was also decided to hold a special
meeting of all shop chairmen next Tuesday at Webster Hall to take
action upon the Commission's report and to obtain the endorsement of the chairmen for the referendum pro-
posal.

The Joint Board also decided that
the strike be called off if the agree-
ments in the cloak industry are soon to expire, that conferences be called
for the three existing unions, and
for the purpose of negotiating the terms of new agreements.

Boston Joint Board Protests Against
Persecution of Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from Page 1)
the Sacco and Vanzetti case and ad-
opted a resolution calling upon Gov-
ernor Fuller to free the two prisoners. This resolution, presented by the dele-
gates of the Italian cloakmakers' local of Boston, reads as follows:

WHEREAS, we have learned the fact that the workers of all nationali-

GIFT TO A PHILADELPHIA
CHAIRMAN

The workers of Quality Dress Co.
Philadelphia take this occasion to announce the presentation of a beau-
tiful gift to their former shop chair-
maker, Mayer Woltynsky, who has serv-
ed the workers of that shop faithfully for a number of years.

JOSE A. PELLEGRINO,
HARRY BRENNER,
DAVID KATZ,
Shop Committee

Buy
WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHI CHAI
Exclusively

REGISTER NOW
3 6 West 16th Street
3rd Floor

An Ideal Vacation Place For
Workers, Their Families and
Their Friends

1926 Unity
House Season Will
Open on
FRIDAY, JUNE 18.
MUSICIANS' UNION TAKES $25,000 UNION LABOR INSURANCE STOCK

With a subscription of $35,000 for stock, the American Federation of Musicians, Joseph N. Weber, President, takes a step to enable the half dozen organizations backing The Union Labor Insurance Company. The union's subscription was voted at its convention, just held in New York City, where the organization maintains its national headquarters.

"The subscription voted by the Musicians' Unions is an indication of the faith that the organized labor has in this tremendous project," said President Matthew Wall. "We value it all the more because it was voted by a convention by delegates representing the organization and speaking for all sections of the country."

Two organizations have subscribed for the limit, which is $40,000. There are now 63,000 members controlled and two for $20,000 each. "We are immensely gratified at the manner in which the sale of stock is proceeding," continued President Wall. "Each day brings us new evidence of the need of this great piece of life insurance and of the determination of the membership of our movement to make it possible to begin with insurance at the earliest possible date."

"It is a satisfying thing to know that one is helping in this great struggle with such a response everywhere," Treasurer Perkins said. "The American Federation of Musicians is engaged in the question of life insurance showed clearly the need for an insurance company owned and controlled by labor. It will be a great day for union labor when this company opens its doors to those who have not a dollar of capital and lends its first policy. I believe union labor ever—"where ought to celebrate that day."

PACIFIC HATH BELGIUMS

by Sarah H. Cleghorn

There is a Belgium in the bedroom dark.
That tiny dark room, feeders to the world, and
Dark how the beseeched Belgians cough and gasp
When they wish to UHanna, Prussia, have cut off
Their splenetic and their air.
Their splenetic and their air.

Bad news from Belgium, in the morning paper:
A tale in: Belgium: The Belgians were atoned
By thirty thousand tons of fallen
In what dim corner of the Boardings workings
As evening of the second day draws near,
Huddled they now, to share their final
And every city winter has Her home-made Belgium of the unem-ployed.

There is a Belgium in the red-light that
Where all the habitations of the heart
And all the fair streets of the soul
Go up in smoke.

—Portraits and Protests

JUSTICE

Night Work by Mothers In Passaic

BY AGNES DE LIMA

Night work by mothers is one of the abominations against which the strikers are protesting in Passaic. The conditions are worse among the night workers and household servants than among the day workers. The women work both day and night and day shifts according to their capacity to stand the added strain and the needs of their families. The wide prevalence of such work may be observed by the fact that one may stand in line with working women and see children working, mothers working, and children working. The strike was employed on the night shift.

By such women were questioned recently as the effects of such work on their health and on the welfare of their children. Here are the results of a random from the visitor's notes, which show better than statistics why night work has been condemned throughout the civilized world.

M. P. who lives in a miserable tenement in Passaic, has six children. She lives in three dark rooms, two of which are windowless. The warden of her children. The first child is fifteen and expects to go to work soon; the youngest is two years old. For three years in this country she has two children, and as soon after they were born as possible. Her room is always absolutely unlighted, unless mist. Polish houses which are usually spotless, but Mrs. P. is too weary and ill to keep them neat. She or his. She is very thin, one baby on her knees, and two others clinging to her skirts. She is a white women. The interested, interpreted her for her mother. With an apathy like hers, the child repeated the story of low wages, insufficient food, an increasing family, and the necessity of the mother's working at night. Rather than a more truce than the race of these long starved children. Even the babies, they have no one to care for them. M. L. sat, one baby on her knees, and two others clinging to her skirts. She is white. She is very thin. Her eyes red from malnutrition, interpreted her for her mother.

M. P. also has seven children, ranging in age from four to fifteen. She earns $10 to $15 as plumber on the construction, and her husband earns $15 to 20 daily... to midnight, so that half of each night, the children are left in care of the fifteen-year-old girl. She, the strike, she said, had given her a little chance at night sleep, and that was like a son for tired. Two or three of the younger children stood daily about, their eyes red with hunger. Another child was stealthily eating from the frying pan on the stove. She would tell about her family Red Eye, a starved animal like a bit of food. She peculiarly sharpened fres than the others, she said, had been pitch Utah like a favorite picture from China.

In one of these lives six night working mothers. They were all con-{}
Editors

A JOB HALF DONE

Last week, we commented in these columns on the frank and admirable analysis of the bewildered and highly complicated state of the New York cloak industry contained in the report of Governor Smith's mediators, presented as a result of nearly two years of study and close observation. We stated, with a sincere gratification, that the background of this report, its theoretical premises, as well as its factual and documentary side, vindicate to a remarkable degree the position the leadership of our Union had taken with regard to the woebegone condition of the great cloak industry of this city, upon which so many thousands of their tradesmen.

This analysis, which simultaneously is a powerful indictment of the jobbing-submanufacturing method of cloak production, at present general in the trade, will, no doubt, rank among the most interesting documents ever presented by a group of investigators in a major industrial controversy. No matter what the practical wisdom of the mediators' recommendations, their courageous delve into the very vitals of this disordered industry and their ability to penetrate behind the confusing labyrinth of a fashion-ridden, highly seasonal trade, will be a permanent day's cloak making, an effort deserving of unsaited praise.

It is, therefore, all the more regrettable, in view of this open-eyed attitude of the mediators and their commendable ability to place their fingers upon the true ills of our main industry, that in their concrete suggestions for its cure, their ideas have fallen far below the mark of our expectations. The Union's demands, let us bear it in mind, are based exactly on the same line of reasoning as the mediators' report. If they take the same basis for its recommendations, but these recommendations cover only a part of the Union's program, leaving out some of its vital sections, then it must leave the impression of a half-finished, in-complete job.

It is as if a diagnostican, after having made a thorough study of his patient's ailments, were then to say that he had uncovered a true account of his ailments, would at the last moment fail to recommend the proper surgical operation that alone could bring about a recovery and restore him to normal activity and a rational existence.

Let us make our point a little clearer.

Both the Union and the mediators agree that the principal source of evil that is demoralizing the cloak trade at the present moment is the irresponsible, free-lance position of the jobber and his dependence, through the device of submanufacturing, on the regular employed through the device of submanufacturing. The Commission's re-port ministers no words in condemning this side-stepping, shifting pole position, in support of these two measures. By this time, as far as the workers are concerned, in their proper place as employees, indirectly employing three-fourths of the workers in the trade.

The mediators, like the Union, are likewise of the opinion that the petty contractor shop is the source of all ills in the cloak trade, that it must be discouraged, and efforts made for the employment of all workers who are ever to pull out of its demoralized condition. Of course, the fight against the small shop, the breeder of scabbard and degradat- ion, is a large trade, and it is not at all pretended that the mere direct attack against the myriad of their mushroom "owners", as these are themselves but the offspring and the creatures of the true masters in the industry, will suffice. But their frontal attack upon the small submanufacturers has been tried by the Union in the past several times and each time with results that proved the inadvisability if not the futility of such a move.

Well, to achieve a solid and permanent cure of this cancerous growth on the body of the cloak industry, the Union has proposed, both as a means of fixing responsibility on the jobbers and to encourage the formation of larger production units in the trade, the double remedy of limitation of steady submanufacturers and of a guaranteed period of employment for all workers. Throughout the long discussion of the Union's entire program of industrial demands, proposed as far back as 1924, these two measures have been the focal points of their appeal. If the same degree depending on the other, or rather, competing each other.

It would hardly be in place here once again to resolute in full the pedagogically for the future, organization and system in the relations between the workers and the employers in the industry and as an effective re-storer of the bigger shop, the desirability of which can not be denied by anyone who is earnestly concerned about the welfare of the cloakmaking industry in New York City.

The failure of the Commission's report to recommend a guaranteed period of employment is a serious gap, a glaring breach that is keenly felt by all the promises that have been made to them from the framers of this report, after they had so realistically revealed in their preamble the true fountain-dead of disorder and that is earnestly to be hoped out of the way. By the present- ing out the proposal for a guaranteed period of employment, the report leaves out precisely the teeth of an industrial measure that would maintain the trade's respectability and the responsibility of an employer upon the jobber and the incentive for the coming back of the big shop.

Another serious omission among the recommendations is the failure of the mediators to state concretely their view with regard to the forty-hour week demanded by the Union. There will be a second, the Commission's recommendation that in its judgment "the time was not opportune" for the granting of the shorter week called for by the workers. That was before the exhaustive study of industrial conditions in the New York cloak market was undertaken by the Commission's investigators. It was before the appalling figures concerning the brevity of employment periods in cloak shops of all types had been made known, and before the threat of the inflation of the mediators could quite easily be understood.

But, whatever doubts there may have existed concerning the burning necessity of lengthening of the work day, that is precisely what the mediators, in the opinion of the mediators, have not lengthened the work day. They, in the opinion of the mediators, have not lengthened the work day.

The mediators agree with the Union in theory concerning the futility of expecting that such a lengthening of the work season would come by itself in the cloak industry, is clearly evident, that the machinery that should the labor-con- trolling factor in the industry, "have no incentive for lengthening the season, for the manufacturing overhead is carried by the employers of sub-manufacturers, their interests are not served by a few machines." Is it not clear, therefore, that the only effective means that would bring about an increase of the work season, even if that means would be the establish capture of a program that would automatically give the workers an opportunity for a few additional weeks of employment during the year and a chance to somewhat increase their meager earnings?

The Commission's report also leaves out of consideration the rejecting of the right to adopt new contracts, and the power to examine the workers in the cloak trade. The workers in these two crafts, though legitimate and full-fledged members of a cloak producing union, have been here and there been subjected to various inopportunely drastic procedures that would appear not to be included in any of the agreements between the Union and the employers. Invari- ably, whenever contracts would be renewed with the manufactur- ing organizations, the clause provided that the two crafts, which are the two crafts of workers should be excluded from the scope of these agreements.

Of course, the failure of the Commission to make specific recommendations with regard to the examiners and the designers leaves this subject an open one as before. The Commission's subse- quent notification that it would keep its hands off this question means that the Union will, in all probability, be left to take up the defense of these two classes of workers in the only way open to it, unless the employers will choose to avert a clash on this matter-either by limiting the scope of the agreements including these workers in the general agreement covering all cloak- makers in all shops, without exception of any craft or trade.

It will be argued, we expect, of course, that in putting forth its recommendations the mediators could not see sight of that much and that some unions are always here to be inclined to view every concession recommended to the workers with hostility and opposition, and that their failure to recommend some legislation, some part of the program of the Union, therefore, be explained by their desire to placate these stand-patters and to put them in a more conciliatory mood towards the report as a whole. It is a case of a direct frontal attack upon the small submanufacturers has been tried by the Union in the past several times and each time with results that proved the inadvisability if not the futility of such a move.

To this, however, the answer is plain: That group among the employers which regards every move or step that tends to stabilize the industry or benefit the workers as a mere "burden" upon themselves, will, no doubt, be pleased with the Union's program, and will continue to treat it in an oppositional mood. These em- ployers and their spokesmen have for months now been filling the newspapers with propaganda designed to advance the new of the Union's original analysis of the critical situation of the cloak industry and the causes responsible for it, have given us no reason to hope that the recommendations would not stop short of adopting only a part of the Union's program but that in the in- terests of the industry and of all those who are genuinely concerned in it, will not fail to endorse every other indispensable part of this program.
The Company Union in West Lynn

BY ROBERT W. BRUERE
in the Survey Graphic

The success of the Plan of Representation in removing the more acute grievances that had occurred arises from the recognition that the company is no longer committed to the interests of the workers away from their union.... The union to whose military strength and autocracy the workers at West Lynn owe the Company have ceased to function there. The highest court of appeal in the adjustment of grievances. Any grievance must first be taken up with the leading hands or foremen of the department under which the employee is engaged. If the employee is not satisfied with the departmental appeal, he may appeal to his shop committee. If in turn, he is not satisfied with the rating of

ditions, and has superceded those basic elements of the usual collective agreement, with an answering program for educating the workers in the financial and production problems of the company and otherwise enlarging their loyalty.

This [the General Electric Company] has done to an unusual degree. Many years before the Plan was inaugurated the company had stimulated the organization of a Mutual Benefits Association to provide modest sick and death benefits and relief for emergency distress. Also before the inauguration of the Plan of Representation the company started a pension system under which any male employee who has reached the age of sixty, any female employee who has reached the age of fifty, and any employee who has served twenty or more consecutively years and who becomes permanently incapacitated for further work may, at the discretion of the pension board, be granted a pension. In recognition of the credit of continuous service the company further gives all employees receiving less than $4,000 a year, of five or more years' continuous service, semi-annual supplementary compensation equal to 5 per cent of their wages or salaries, either in cash or General Electric Employee Security Corporation bonds as the employee chooses. It was during the six months ending December 31, 1925, supplementary compensation amounting to $1,167,108 was paid to 85,312 employees.

In 1919, by arrangement with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the company provided to its own employees (for which it paid premium) protection against death. This service has established and maintained satisfactory wages and other working con

In 1915, by arrangement with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the company provided to its own employees (for which it paid premium) protection against death. This service has established and maintained satisfactory wages and other working con

"For in West Lynn the forms of democracy are becoming in the hands of experts, a device for maintaining a machine even more than channels of free democratic expression."
Why Is It Among the L. L. G. W.
Brookwood Graduates?

Legislating For Society

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN
Instructor in Economics, Brookwood

The Dear Public

SOCIAL legislation in general is pres-
sumed to come under the so-called
"police-power"—the alleged inherent
right of government to provide for
"the public health, the public morals,
and the public safety." Even the Uniat
Senate constitution gives Congress
a certain power to provide for "the
general welfare." What then, when
we are introduced to our old friend, the
dear public. And who is he? When
some rude boys want to play hooky and
run away powers they take them slaps shooting.
When they have got to the right place, they
leave him holding the bag waiting for theireturn with the game. That is the last
he sees of them (tilt turn up his hat
and run away from the boys see.)

Such is the role of the
public in real life.

It is a considerable
belief that
the government should protect "the
public" against the excesses of Capital
and Labor in the class struggle. From
this standpoint, whenever Labor and
two or three boys playing tricks on the
public and doing damage by their
(poverty) public. It is supposed
that the business of the
government to keep him from being
sucked off, especially since they pro-
gress to pay the taxes.

Pity the old gentleman! His safest
move is to take the boys into a candy
store now and then and get on
the good side of them. But, alas, there
are few of us who should not
rump him to get on the good side
of them all. Anyway, who cares
for a public or a government? He does not make
the world move.

So there's your public. If you
want to get exact, the public is that
part of the population that it has been
in the struggle that is on between

Class Ideals In Education

BY KATE RICHARDS O'HARE

The College of Big Business

In the battle which raged between
the rising industrialists and the de-
clining landed aristocracy, between
communism and individualism, a new
form of institution of higher learning
was born. It was called the college.

First to come had to stand for social snobbery,
intellectual repression, and religious
intolerance; and secondly for the
new two types of college—a modern and an
academic—some were in education, and those
who were not in universities in the ac-
cepted sense of the word.

Most of the new academies and uni-
versities were situated in the suburbs
as a protest against the social exclusiveness,
many of the new institutions were
in the suburbs; and the new sciences of
the physical sciences in the older colleges.

And they grew like mushrooms. The
United States was a rich nation where
banks, parks, natural resources, slipshod
and corrupt government, marvelous institutes,
and unlimited financial

The L. L. G. W. University

in Brookwood, it was in 1916, having
been a member of the United
Gymnasium Club of New York. Last
year, she became a member of the New
York Local of the L. L. G. W. In 1921 she
took her degree in education on the
executive board, and on the executive board
in 1916 to 1918.

Anna Borsnky became a member of
Local 25 in 1917, served in various
capacities in the union, and has been
active in strike activities.

She was one of three students
You are referring to, who were
at a debate at Vassar College be-
tween the two schools—on the ques-
tion: "The South as an industrial
industry," and acquitted herself very
creditably. She has also taken a
prominent part in dramatics, being the
"leading lady" in "Maimers," a play
written and staged by the students at
the annual Washington's Birthday
Conference of Teachers in workers
education at Brookwood, and in "A
Bullet," by David Epstein, given earlier
in the year.

The other girls have also contribut-
ed to the labor cause—as those who
saw the three plays given at the New
York Labor Temple in March will rec-
ognize. One of the three, "Sweat,"
by a 1924 graduate of the University,
Miss Ruth Pennington, has been
to "The People." Miss Rosenfield also played the part of a
Pompeian in "The Casts.

Twice during their two
years at Brookwood the girls have been called from
their studies to help in strikes
where they were called upon to help,
white goods workers and this last win-
ter when the Tucker's, Hemstichers,
and Weinsteins struck. They joined in
successful strike for wages negotiations.

Recently the entire group accum-
plished an increase in wages for
field representative to the anthracite
mine region around Harriard and
Wilkes Barre. They gave a first hand
study of the mining industry. They
 came back enthusiastic over the pro-
ject and have recommended to the
faculty that such opportunities for
workers of one Industry to visit other
would be of the utmost value to the
part of Brookwood's curriculum.

Upon their graduation on June 6th,
all the students were given a
 cousin, and to go back to their trade and there
put into practice the added knowledge
of the important social and political
conditions which their work at Brook-
wood has given them.

The College of Big Business

in the United States—Clark Univers-
ity at Worcester, Massachusetts, where
President G. Chalmers has labored
in educational history than any other
one man in the United States, and
the history of the South of the
earlier times. With all their
wealth they were outsiders and aliens.

In the new institution, however,
they established their own schools where
they might solve their wounded pride by
the study of social and political
wealth to stand of one of birth and brooding.

The new-rich business man rushed
to establish and endow those new
colleges where not only might their
children be educated without being subjected
to the scorn of their parents because
of their lowly origin and vulgar

-plain text
ON March 6th and 7th Santiago was the scene of a special congress of the International Federation of Commercial and Clerical Employees. The Congress deserves particular attention because it has for the first time proposed to form a national trade union centre for Chile. The proposals have been accepted by the Congress with enthusiasm, and are at present divided and weakened by theoretical disputes.

The proposal, originally prepared by the Congress, and then accepted by the government, was to propose to form a national trade union centre for Chile. The proposals have been accepted by the Congress with enthusiasm, and are at present divided and weakened by theoretical disputes.

The Greek Trade Union Movement

After the recent Italian trade union congress held at Sofia, Bascharach, Secretary of the I.P.U. in Greece, and Bros. photographed a file of the "Greek trade union movement and to investigate the possibilities of strengthening it. He was impressed by the importance of new decisions of the union congress attended by 235 delegates from the "free" trade unions, the communist unions and the independent unions, instructing the executive committee of the national trade union centre to affiliate to the I.P.U. and to bring about complete unity of the Greek trade unions inside that organisation.

Bascharach then addressed a meeting of the congress, which was attended by the trades council and by Mihaldes, a representative of the Greek national committee of labour, who had visited the camp of Greek refugees, and returned to Amsterdam after further meetings in Greece and Jugoslovakia.

The Company Union in West Lynn

(Continued from Page 5) electrical industry is highly controversial on the grounds that the policies of the industry came into conflict with public policies aimed at stimulating national, social, and municipal governments, the employees would feel that they had also been damaged by the policies of the industry. They have no independent channel such as the or- ganized companies to defend their interests to make their free judgment as citizens effective. This is in sharp contrast to the situation in which a company which is not only an institution of national and international scale locates the interests of the organized groups such as these represented in the National Committee of Commercial Employees of Light Association which give very special attention to questions of public policy and the free judgment of interest of industrial management.

The striking fact about West Lynn is that practically all the special advantages enjoyed by the workers have been denied to them as a result of their own but of the company's initiative. For in West Lynn the forms of democracy are becoming, in the hands of the experts, a device for promoting technical efficiency even more than for the ends of free democratic expression. Having agreed to supplant autocratic control with the idea of republication of the management, with the assistance of its technical staff, got the jump not only on the plans the company representatives and had maintained the initiative ever since.

We are living in a scientific age, the age of the expert. The fundamental problem of the present age is to combine the Plan of Representation in West Lynn and the autonomous organizations of workers in the clothing industry is this: Shall the democratic group, conscious of its historical role, try to make the management submit to the beneficial direction of the expert, or shall it adhere to the traditional democratic faith that the voice of the people is ultimately the voice of God and make the expert its servant.

In the first part of the book, the author describes the history of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, with particular emphasis on the role of the labor movement in promoting social justice and worker rights. He traces the evolution of the labor movement from its early days as a collection of independent trades unions to its modern role as a powerful force for social change. The book also highlights the contributions of key figures in the labor movement, such as John L. Lewis and Walter Reuther, and examines the challenges faced by the labor movement in the 21st century.

In the second part of the book, the author focuses on the specific case study of the United Steelworkers of America (USWA) and its efforts to organize workers in the steel industry. He details the strategies employed by the USWA to overcome resistance from management and union contractors, and highlights the role of the labor movement in advocating for workers' rights and improving working conditions. The book concludes with a discussion of the broader implications of the USWA case study for the labor movement and society as a whole.

Overall, the book provides a comprehensive and insightful analysis of the labor movement in America, offering valuable insights for students, scholars, and activists interested in the history and future of the labor movement.
At the time of writing no action had been taken by the union on the recommendations of the Commission in the Cloth and Suit Industry in the matter of the new agreements. The report was received about two weeks ago. Aside from the consideration that the document received was minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors and two meetings of the Joint Board, it was not discussed by any other body of the membership of the Joint Board except the cutters.

Last Tuesday night, June 1, the Joint Board took up the report for the second time. Whatever action, if any, was taken is in all likelihood outside of this issue. The members will be advised as to what steps will be taken to effect some of the recommendations. It seems certain that the recommendation of the Joint Board will be presented to the members through a referendum vote. No information has reached the union with regard to steps taken by the employers in the direction of the recommendations of the Commission's recommendations. It is certain that since the agreement does not expire until July, there is sufficient time for all concerned to take action.

The Dress Trade Still Inactive

The dress cutters continue to be suffering from unemployment in the trade. The only way of work in the trade during the past few weeks was largely a sort of sudden rise and an equally sudden drop in work. At no time, however, has there been so active as to afford any appreciable number of men for work for the course of a few days.

The larger shops are still inactive and they are not expected to begin any work for the next few weeks since this is the sample season in these shops. The greatest difficulty experienced by the trade is the fact that a quite a number of these large shops have lately been closed down.

The owners of the larger shops were found to be either sending out work to men who are giving up their inside establishments for the sake of holding steps by the unions to keep the inside men supplied with work resulted in the calling of strikers. Some of these shops involving about forty cutters are closed to the numbers of the union membership. As to the small shops, the great majority of these have not had any work since the trade closed down. The work was taken in by the employers and resulted in the lign of cutters until they were being placed to work. These employers, because they secure work only periodically, try to evade the employment of a cutter. As a result of this state of affairs, an unusual number of complaints has been filed.

A number of cutters were employed. The report from the Dress Commission in the cloth industry. The report covers complaints and adjustments in the want and dress branch for the period ranging from January 1st, 1926, to March 31, 1926.

In favor of union

Unemployed

Fired

Refused to work

No action taken

(3) Cutters were discharged.

(2) Cutters were discharged.

(7) Equal division of work.

(8) (Firms on working agreement Compelled cutters to work on Washington's Birthday.

(9) Firm paid

(10) Cuts were to be stopped off from work for failing to take out their union books.

(11) In favor of union

(12) Cutter in out of shop

(13) Non-union shop

(14) Dress Trade Still Inactive

(15) Executive Board Takes Up Many Cases

For the number of cases disposed of by the Executive Board at the last meeting, the Executive Board, the one which took place on Thursday, May twenty-seventh, is perhaps the longest in its history in the past few months. This, of course, does not apply to the months during which there was a shutdown in the trade. The present out committees and which solved the cases much beyond the normal number of cases.

Most of the cases handled by the Executive Board at the session mentioned involved to some extent charges brought up on violations of the rule covering hours of work. Such of the past few weeks the Executive Board has had an unusual number of committees out to investigate shops in which dress cutters were charged with working overtime, Saturdays or Sundays. Only those of the number of charges and groups will be mentioned of those already reported to the membership meeting.

Members will recall a lengthy report in the case of one man who was found going to work on Sunday morning, May sixteenth, it was reported here that a cutter worked all day. Of those recorded in the report did the cutter receive the same salary. In addition to the reports as to the amount of the convictions on those who were charged with working regular days, it was reported that on the Sunday in question the three men named by the office as the committees to apprehend these men reported at the shop at 6:45 A. M.

These cutters are Adeline Lawrence, Ledger 4627, and Max Rothbaum, Ledger 4525. They are employed by the Dress Co. in the A. J. Dress Company. They were summoned before the Executive Board at the session on Saturday and charged with violating the rules. They were attempting to justify their being in front of the shop on the Sunday night in violation of the rules.

When the committee apprehended them they failed to avoid this, as they could not give any reason for their presence. At the Executive Board meeting, however, they stated that the shop chairman, who was present at the time, told them to appear for the purpose of watching the shop, the owners of the shop suspected the sending out of the shop to a non-union shop.

The chairman admitted, when he appeared to testify, he testified in behalf of the man, that the order which he issued to the cutters was not authorized by the office of the Joint Board or Local 10. Even had such authorization being given him the cutters would have been found guilty because the chairman admitted that he had given them the order about three weeks prior to Sunday, May twenty-seventh, the presence of the cutters in front of the shop was not more or no other than the intention to work.

The office had received information from those who were stationed that men had been in the habit of working on Sundays, reporting at 6 A. M. during the past few months. The Executive Board felt that only an order to turn in their working cards for work for a few days a week to see what the trade was up to after being under union control would put them in the same place as their before.

The stress of the denim by the cutter of his guilt compelled the Executive Board to refer this matter to the Business Agent Nagler for investigation. A meeting with the members of the shops and the cutter showed the man of his guilt. Not only was it proven to him that the cutter worked on Saturday nights that the violation had been habitual. In the face of this information the Executive Board, after full investigation on the cutter and ordered him off the job. For the Executive Board felt, concluded that the cutter should not receive any work put in by the cutter, that the employment of an additional cutter. Of course the cutter is omitted until after the report of the case before the membership meeting.

Business Agent Fleischer received a complaint to the effect that the cutter, who was referred to the Business Agent for investigation of the books disclosed that his wages varied from $10 to $17.35 weekly in instances. None of those recorded in the report did the cutter receive the same salary. In addition to the reports as to the amount of the convictions on those who were charged with working regular days, it was reported that on the Sunday in question the three men named by the office as the committees to apprehend these men reported at the shop at 6:45 A. M.

The Executive Board decided that the cutter was either to receive no wages.

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