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Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.

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Pres. Sigman
In Cleveland and Chicago

Will Consult Union Attorneys on Further Moves on Behalf of Sentenced 91 Chicago Dress Pickets.

President Morris Sigman left last Friday for Cleveland and Chicago, where he is expected to remain until the end of the week.

In Cleveland President Sigman attended the wage hearings on Saturday, June 5th, a report of which the reader will find on page 19 of this issue. He left Cleveland, after a consultation on local union affairs with all the leading workers of the organization, for Chicago, on Sunday night.

In Chicago President Sigman will devote himself largely to looking after the strike, a strike which picket case, sent by Judge Sullivan last year in connection with an alleged violation of an injunction during the Chicago dress strike in 1924. These sentences have recently been affirmed by a higher Illinois court, and the International is now fighting the case for the other appeal or for mitigating the severity of these sentences.

Chicago Federation of Labor Protests Jail Sentences

At its last meeting, a week ago, the Chicago Federation of Labor unanimously adopted a decision protesting against the sentences imposed upon the dress pickets by Judge Donald O'Callahan, which includes jail terms for 45 of the 91 condemned workers.

The Federation also decided to increase the fund for the support of the families of these workers in the event their final appeal is rejected and they are compelled to serve their terms.

Cloak Chairmen Endorse Joint Board Decision on Commission's Report

Find Recommendations Inadequate—Instruct Joint Board to Negotiate New Agreement With Employers—All Chairmen Rise in Memory of Meyer London—Union Will Forward Invitations for Conferences to Employers' Associations at Once.

At a crowded meeting of cloak chairmen in Cooper Union, on Tuesday afternoon, June 8th, after work hours, a resolution rejecting the recommendations made by the Governor's Commission as a basis for an agreement in the cloak industry, was unanimously adopted. The shop chairmen, after a discussion, decided that the Commission's report was inadequate to meet the immediate needs of the industry, and that, in the opinion of the officers of the Union to begin at once negotiations with the manufacturers, jobbers, and union representatives, for a new contract to take the place of the present agreements in the industry which are soon to expire.

The resolution presented by one of the shop chairmen reads as follows:

We, the Clothmakers' Union of New York, represented by the chairmen and shop committees of all shops in the industry, have carefully considered the recommendations of the Commission appointed by Governor Alfred E. Smith and declare:

1. We are grateful to the members of the Commission for the time and thought they have so generously given to the study of the difficult problems in the cloak and suit industry and for their efforts to establish better and juster conditions for the workers engaged in it. We are particularly appreciative of the Commission's clear and logical analysis of the evils of the jobber-subcontractor systems which is demoralizing our industry and destroying our labor standards.

2. We regret that we cannot accept the Commission's recommendations as a whole because we feel that they are inadequate to remedy our fundamental grievances. Unless the jobbers, who do the greater part of the business in the cloak and suit industry, are made to assume their just responsibility towards the employees who produce their merchandise, and unless the workers are assured responsible employment and earnings and are protected against arbitrary treatment by employers, the 40,000 employees in the industry will inevitably sink back into the disgraceful system of sweating and sub-contracting, and the recommendations of the Commission fall short of these requirements in several essential particulars.

We instruct the Joint Board of Clothmakers' and their Union and request the General Officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to confer with the associations of jobbers, manufacturers and contractors with a view of negotiating working (Continued on Page 3)

Cleveland Workers Win Wage Increase

Board of Referees Allows Five Per cent Raise to All Cloak and Dress Shop Workers—Beginners Minimum Also Increased—President Strongly Denounces New Union—Case Presented by Abraham Katovsky and Stuart Chase of Labor Bureau, Inc.

The referee in the Cleveland women's garment market decided last Monday, June 7th, after an all-day hearing, to raise an average of about $2 per cent in the wage schedules of all workers employed in the cloak and dress shops of that city to counterbalance the increased cost of living over the schedule of April, 1923. Under the new scale in the cloak industry male workers will earn in the future receive $46 a week, instead of $44; female operators $32 instead of $30 for a week, and, in the case of about $10; button sewers $21 instead of $20, and so on through the list.

In a dress shop, 22 of the workers will receive $44 instead of $42; full skilled cutters $42.50 instead of $41.50 (Continued on Page 3)

Entire Labor Movement Mourns Death of Meyer London

Hundreds of Thousands Pay Last Tribute to Labor and Socialist Leader—All Labor Unions Join in Striking Pageant of Sorrows—International Union and New York Joint Board Represented at Funeral—President Sigman Sends Message of Condolence to Burial Services Lieutenants to Remarkable Eulogies by Representatives of Labor Bodies.

Meyer London, for thirty years one of the outstanding leaders of the Labor and Socialist movement in this country, and for nearly twenty years one of the skillful workers in the Jewish trade unions, including the clothmakers' and dressmakers' organizations of New York, struck down and killed by an automobile last Sunday, June 6th, was buried at Mount Carmel Cemetery, Cypress Hills, on Wednesday, June 8th, exactly at the final resting place by one of the greatest past presidents of the world and one of the most respected leaders of the world. He has left a heavy and bitter legacy, but none other could have done the job so well.

Stidley London was born on January 10, 1914, and was educated in the city's public schools. He was a member of the Social Democratic Party and the International Socialist Party and other progressive bodies with which the late Meyer London had been associated for many years.

All New Labor Turns Out

It appeared as if every organized labor group in the city was represented at the funeral. It was a gathering of thousands of people, including factories workers, street workers, laborers, women workers, dressmakers, clothing workers, tailors, bakers, bakers, actors, newspapermen, women workers, and other labor leaders of the Socialist Party and other progressive bodies which the late Meyer London had been associated with for many years.

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(Continued on Page 3)
Cloak Chairman Vote Not To Accept Commission's Report

(Continued from Page 1) agreements on the principles above set forth and we authorize them to take such action and measures as in their opinion will be necessary to the mutual interest of our members to the end of securing for them a decent livelihood in return for their labor.

Chairman Rise in Memory of London

Immediately after the meeting was opened, the chairman, Bro. J. R. Rosenbauer, called the attention of the assembled to the tragic death of Comrade Meyer London, for many years the ad

Cleveland Cloak and Dress Makers Gain Wage Raise

(Continued from Page 1) $11; lifting cutters $11, instead of $9; $15 instead of $14; skilled pressers, $12 instead of $10; machine operators, $20 instead of $25; hand sewers, $15 instead of $10, etc.

Male beginners are increased from $12 to $15, and female beginners will receive $1 per week more than what they have been getting. All classes of workers in the classified groups received increases in proportion to wages they had been receiving, but the average run about the same through the entire list.

Katsavsky and Chase Speak for the Union

The hearing opened at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, June 5, before the board of referees, with Morris L.

Entire Labor Movement Mourns Loss of Meyer London

(Continued from Page 1) Buildings, where the body, delayed by flowers sent by comrades, lay in state Tuesday morning. Here nearly a thousand of Meyer Lon-
don's closest friends and associates, all wearing black, gathered in the labor movement to thank him, and the group of men and women went as leaders of London, the idol of working class East Side, was reviewed and his service to the letter was praised.

Congressman Victor L. Berger, the only Socialist in Congress then re-called the hardships of the London years and his work in Congress, where he represented the workers of New York for six years "survived them all. It was, by a sea of hatred. "It is hard to be a pioneer, whether in po-

President Sigismund Telegraphs

Message from Chicago President Sigismund, Sigismund of the I. L. G. W. U., is away this week in Chicago on organization business. He sent the following mes-

Cleveland Cloak and Dress Makers Gain Wage Raise

You in this hour of your great bereave-

ment our heartfelt sympathy and con-

Cincinnati, Ohio May 26

"BECOME INDEPENDENT" LEARN DESIGNING AND GRADING MEN'S GARMENTS, DESIGN PATTERNS, SENSE OF COLOR, FRENCH-DRAPING AND PATTERN-MAKING. Thousands of our graduates are now earning $5,000 per month.

The Mitchell Designing School

Established 1915 by Mrs. Mitchell

10 West 37th Street New York City Telephone: Wisconsin 6793
With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

BY JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer.

A special meeting of the Joint Board was held on Tuesday, June 11, 1926, at the Auditorium of the International, 3 West 15th Street.

Communications:
The same Local calls the attention of the Joint Board to the situation which appeared in the May issue of the Federationist, the official organ of the A. F. of L. of the United Garment Workers of Passaic, N. J., against which firm the textile workers are conducting a strike. They request the Joint Board to communicate with the A. F. of L. about this matter. The request is granted.

The Russian-Polish Branch requests the Joint Board to reconsider their request for full right of representation at the Joint Board, at its earliest possible convenience.

The Committee for the Protection of Foreign Union interests of the Joint Board to participate in a conference of representatives of labor organizations called for Sunday, June 16th at Washington Square, and the attendance at this conference is accepted, and Sister Perlmutter and Brother Frankreich are instructed to attend.

The Brooklyn Labor College invites the Joint Board to be officially represented at its commencement exercises Friday afternoon, June 4th, Sister Yanisky and Brother Gordon are appointed to attend.

The report of the Governor's Committee is taken up for discussion.

Brother Hyman summarizes the opinions of the nine Preceding Directors with respect to the recommendations of the Governor's Commission, which were vigorously disapproved. He dwells at length on the recommendation of limitation of contractors and reorganization as well as the demands of the Union for the recognition of designers and examiners and the fourteen-hour week, which were denied by the Commission. He then submits the following statement of the conclusions on which that portion of the Joint Board's report are based which presents their recommendation to the Joint Board:

"The Joint Board of Directors has carefully considered the report of the Governor's Commission and has weighed the recommendations from all angles and came to the conclusion that while the Commission has made a thorough analysis of the evils existing in the cloak industry due to the jobbing and sub-manufacturing systems, the remedies prescribed will not indefinitely nor sufficiently alleviate the sufferings of the workers under the conditions prevailing at present.

The Commission has recommended that a system of limitation of contractors shall be worked out. They have not, however, recommended a time period of time. The Joint Board recommends a forty-hour week, the elimination of examiners and designers, nor the equalization of the

"The Commission has also recommended that firms having a force of more than two or three employees be given the right to reorganize their shops once a year at the beginning of a season, provided that it shall not in any case cause a total displacement of more than ten per cent of the workers in any shop, and that the reorganization be done on a group plan passed through the Labor Bureau; the Labor Bureau to be managed by the trustees of the New York Unemployment Insurance Fund in which the Union has one vote against three of the Employers.

The Joint Board commends the parties in controversy shall adopt a system of limitation of contractors. No definite proposal was worked out and since the Commission does not recommend the time period of employment, we are of the opinion that no system of limitation can really be put into operation without placing the job-" responsible for a certain number of employees, for work on certain order books. Otherwise, we believe that the employers will register contracts and in the time set forth as to the time without to the union and non-union shops as they have done in the past, enabling the members to look out for employers who are taking the Joint Board to direct enforcement of its rules has been declared.

"We have demanded the forty-hour work week, amongst other reasons that this will be a great element of the unemployment existing at the present time.

"With respect to examiners and designers, the Joint Board of Directors is very much dissatisfied with the Commission for having ignored the right of the workers to be represented and recognized by the employers, which is a denial of the fundamental principle for which the Union was organized.

"The right to reorganize—the Board of Directors is quite certain that this will be strongly resisted by our ex-" tralorers, who have not been principally opposed to giving employers such rights, and we do not think that our members are ready to give it up.

"Thus summarizing the opinions of the Preceding Directors, the Joint Board recommends that the report be submitted to the entire membership for final decision. A motion is made to approve the recommendation of the Board of Directors.

President Sigman in the next speaker. President Sigman reiterates his views on the recommendations of the Governor's Commission, both favorable and unfavorable. The Joint Board dwells on the recommendations concerning limitation of contractors and reorganization; while the Governor's report was for the Commission has merely outlined the procedure to be followed in these matters, the details to be negotiated at the organization, were driven away from the meetings in despair. Now, we do not believe that our local controls but a small part of the trade, and that we therefore can hope to advance work and make a better way if we will work cooperatively and with a spirit of devotion such as marked our activity from the years 1817 and 1930. We are, therefore, today facing a very grave organizational situation, and this situation, this question, as whether we shall prosper or not, can be decided only by our members themselves. We are, therefore, willing to pay in high-sounding phrases at meetings for getting the real purpose of our work, the real purpose of our work, the very purpose of our work, which is to bring about a way that would bring fruitful returns and material gain to all our workers. The aim of the members of our union is unchangeable, and we will stand by it and hold it to be a just and set to de- stroy. The members of the local who have gone through its various struggles and struggles, those who can recall the conditions which have existed in the trade prior to the formation of a union, and of an influential labor body in an industry like our own, these members, I hope, will turn out in large numbers to this election and to support officers and an executive body in whom they might have confidence to pilot the ship upon a straight and sound course.

As I already mentioned, the election will be held on Tuesday, between the hours of 4 and 7 p.m. at the office of Local 51, 7 East 15th Street, New York City, and of the office of the Brownsville Branch, 219 Sackman Street, and in Brooklyn, 403 Church Street, New York, New York.

Please do not fail to bring your union books with you in order to be able to vote.

LOCAL 91 ON THE EVE OF OFFICERS' ELECTION

By HARRY GREENBERG, Manager.

These few remarks, I hope, will be read carefully by members of our local as they concern them very closely.

On June 15, next Tuesday, there will take place in our local an election of officers, including charter holders and members. The election of officers is at all times an event in the life of a labor organization. This year, however, the importance of a general participation by all the members of our Union in the selection of our Administrators is particularly great and urgent.

During the last couple of years, a handful of individuals have left nothing undone to create dissension and disturbance at our local meetings and have thereby hindered the moral activity of the organization. Instead of following friendship, confidence and a spirit of fellowship among the members, these persons have striven hard to poison all occasions the minds of our workers, nooting distrust, pessimism, and hatred of one another.

As a result of such tactics, many members of our Union, who were accustomed to attend the meetings and to participate loyally in the work of

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MAX D. ANSHIN, Editor

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THE VOTE OF THE SHOP CHAIRMEN

The unanimous vote of the shop chairmen against the adoption of the recommendations of the Commission's report, classifies, for the time being, an important chapter in the history of the Cloakmakers' Union of New York and its relations with the organized employers' groups in the cloak and suit industry. The men, who, in resigning from their unionized representative, have declined to accept as a whole the proposals of the mediators as sufficient to ameliorate the ills and evils that are dragging down the cloak industry to the ground. The men and women in the shops, the direct victims of the chaos and demoralization never before experienced in the course of a long life of toil, have been powerless to escape the impossibility that in industry today, frankly and courageously spoke their mind about the inadequacy of the measures suggested by the Commission, and their vote registers accurately the state of mind of the great mass of cloakmakers in the New York market.

The vote of the shop chairmen should not, and, of course, will not, be interpreted by any sincere observer of conditions in the cloak industry as a repudiation of the Governor's Commission's effort, won as it was, the respectability of this industry. We already had occasion to speak in these columns about the praiseworthy attitude of the Commission toward the fundamental problems checked into the industry and the excellent manner by which the demand of the ills and evils that are dragging down the cloak industry to the ground. It must be borne in mind that seldom in the history of our organization has there been a time when the rank and file of the membership followed with such keen interest a discussion of their own problems as they have followed, for the past two years, the great debate on the issues and measures involved in the program presented by their Union for the stabilization of the cloak industry with the prime object in view of making it a fit trade for self-respecting workers with an American standard of living.

It is hardly an exaggeration to state that by this time there are few if any workers in the New York cloak trade who are not thoroughly conversant with the sound logic and the incontrovertible arguments that have been put forward, by the Union that their Union had presented to the employers' organizations more than two years ago and which today more than ever before stand entirely clear and unmistakable, and that now, the crushing burden which prevailing productive methods and practices are imposing on the wage-earners in the cloak industry.

And it is principally because of that basic conviction of the justice and logic of the demands of their organization that the workers, speaking through their shop chairmen, are compelled, with due respect to the honesty and integrity of the Commission's leaders, to reject the report as a basis on which to build the cloak industry. They realize now as perhaps never before that, while the mediators' recommendation of a plan of limitation of steady work was a step in the right direction, it did not go far enough. They realize furthermore that, without a material shortening of the work-week, the disheartening brief seasons in the industry can never be lengthened and their earning breaded to a standard that would give them and their families a reasonably decent livelihood.

And they furthermore know, they who work and toil in the shops, that the reduction in their total hours of work has meant the giving up of a valuable right they had gained at great sacrifice more than ten years ago and the placing into the hands of the employers of an arbitrary whip with which they can terrorize at will such workers as they might consider as "undesirable" and as "interfering with peace and order in the shops."
Shorter Workday As Unemployment Cure

By JAMES M. LYNCH
President International Typographical Union

Printer's Leader Sees Unemployment As Prime Cause of Unstable Balance Between Production and Purchasing Power — Reduced Hours Would Mean More Jobs — Points to Cultural Advantages of Added Leisure for Employed Worker

By working three hours a day, the worker could get away from his job and thus put more into the labor market. Money would be spent on those things that people need for their health and welfare. This would bring about a more balanced economy and a greater feeling of security among workers.

The proposal was supported by many economists and labor leaders, who argued that a shorter workday would not only reduce unemployment but also improve the quality of life for workers. They believed that a more balanced economy would lead to greater stability and prosperity.

The proposal was met with mixed reactions. Some saw it as a viable solution to the unemployment problem, while others were concerned about the potential impact on businesses and the economy. However, most agreed that it was worth considering as a potential solution to the unemployment crisis.

The proposal ultimately did not gain widespread support, and the issue of unemployment continued to dominate the political landscape.

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JUSTICE

Printers' Leader Sees Unemployment As Prime Cause of Unstable Balance Between Production and Purchasing Power — Reduced Hours Would Mean More Jobs — Points to Cultural Advantages of Added Leisure for Employed Worker

By JAMES M. LYNCH
President International Typographical Union

The printers’ union leader argued that reducing hours would not only create more jobs but also improve the cultural quality of life for workers. He believed that a balanced economy and a greater sense of security would lead to a more prosperous society.

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Last Sunday's Hike

A group of members, men and women, representing different institutions in our Union, joined the hike this past Sunday to Hunters Island. This outing was a combination of fun, food, and education. Our members were organized by I. L. G. W. U. Brookwood group, under the leadership of Roes Pessina and Anna Baniskow of Local 22, Minne Minnors and Bessie Gehin of Local 30, where we met at 108 Bereng, an exchange student from Germany at Brookwood.

The hike took place on Workers' Education, Pioneer Youth, and the Youth Movement in Germany. The hike included games and exercises, and activities that focused on education, learning, and drama in which the entire group participated.

The long walk to Hunters Island developed fine appetites, and the food that was served by all in true communal spirit was most welcome.

Remaking the Miners' Union

By ARTHUR W. CAlouHN

Instructor in Economics, Brookwood

A speaker at a manufacturer's meeting for not long ago proposed that the United Mine Workers be made over. Oh, how the old-time heroes relished this, how much they were pleased to hear the old saying, "As long as you stand up straight as you go, what difference does it make?"

There will be "no foreigners" in positions of importance. Probably the posts in churches, newspapers, and the ranks and files will also still be devoted to the organization; but one will need to sit up straight as you go in the form of standing order to shine in the high places.

That's not all. No ordinary worker needs to hope for a lockout in control of the counsels of the revamped union. Power is to reside with a small group of key men, men who are essential because they have a monopoly of the skill that is needed in the industry.

Educational Program for Unity House

The Educational-Department of our Union will carry on its educational activities in Unity House, Brookwood. An interesting program is being prepared. Lectures and discussions will be given under the pine trees overlooking the beautiful lake. They will deal with social, economic, and cultural subjects, as follows:

"What is Play?"

"Appreciation of Nature". What do we live through when we are close to Nature.

"Art and Life". What influence has Art on our daily life.

"Social Interpretation of Literature". This will trace the progress and change of American and European social, industrial and intellectual life as reflected in the more important writers and literary movements.

"Modern Drama—Its Atms". What place does the drama occupy in literature.

"Current Labor Problems." This will be a discussion of recent developments in the labor movement.


"Giant Power". Its effect on industry and possibly of revolutionizing work in the home and eliminating drudgery.

"The Making of Industrial America." An attempt will be made to trace the development of the I. L. G. W. U., based on the LeVity-Templeton report, "The Women's Garment Workers", with Indian historical background.

"Social Psychology." A discussion of the fundamental human traits which make men and women behave as they do.

"The History of Civilization," and the place that workers occupy in it.

Most of the lectures and discussions will be conducted by the members of our faculty. In addition we will invite prominent persons qualified to deal with many of the subjects mentioned above. We plan to have each lecturer spend a few days in our Unity House and during that time to conduct several discussions.

We consider our educational program for Unity House the most important, as this offers to thousands of our members an opportunity to get acquainted with the objects of the Union, and these lectures will stimulate an interest of our members for these subjects, giving them a new and collective hope for the winter in the classes arranged by our Educational Department.

Workers' Art Scholarships

By FANNIA M. COHN

The workers' education movement has entered the field of art. Through the Workers' Art Scholarship Committee, artists have been admitted to the Art School of the Educational Alliance to enable gifted young students to continue their studies abroad.

On May 22, at the exercises attending the opening of the Annual Exhibition of the Art School, before the Board of Trustees of the Educational Alliance, representatives of the labor movement, students of the school, their relatives and friends, two $1,500 scholarships for travel and study in Europe were awarded to Miss Emilia Meltico, a promising sculptor, and to David Boyer, a talented painter, the two students showing the greatest ability and potentiality.

The establishment of the workers' art scholarships has long been the dream of Abbé ostrofsky, director of the Educational Alliance Art School and himself a distinguished artist. A year ago he organized the Workers' Art Scholarship Committee to get the enterprise under the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, the Cap Grub, the New York Hebrew Actors' Union, the Pansey Leathers Workers' Union, the Workers' Union, the Hebrew Circle, the United Tailor and Garment Workers' Union of the Jewish Daily Forward joined to form the Committee. Its work was carried on by the Executive Board composed of: Philip Gissler, as secretary; Abraham Baroff, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; J. Schlagbaum, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union; Israel S. Baer, Secretary of the Workers' Union, Max Pine, director of the Workers' City Art School, Fanni M. Cohn; and Abbé Ostrofsky, Director of the Educational Alliance Art School. These organizations with the Typographical Union Local 175 and the Perets Verein contributed the amounts of the bursars.

The other scholarship was provided by the Trustees and their associates of the Educational Alliance.

The students who received the scholarships, indeed, the whole class was extremely appreciative of the interest of the labor movement and delighted that it went so far to create the Workers' Art Scholarship.

And, in addition to the present at the exercises expressed their enduring belief in the possibility of workers' art.

In the speakers in their addresses praised the Art School which offers the children of the allot side an opportunity to develop their artistic abilities. They promised their cooperation in continuing to aid the Workers' Art Scholarship. They pointed out that the labor movement is breaking up, no longer bound up with the so-called economic aspect of the labor movement only but becoming interested in every kind of human endeavor, including art. They believed the Workers' Art Scholarship Committees was an extension of the Workers' Education Movement, started by the trade unions of this country. "The workers who, throughout the trade unions in this country, are engaged in a new and just form of society are convinced that art as well as science can help them achieve their ends," they said. Concluded by expressing the hope that this future art will be devoted to the beauty of the galleries and the masses; but that these artists would cultivate the art and beauty in their appreciation of the beautiful and carry it into the homes and streets where the works live.

Abbé Ostrofsky, the artist, made an inspiring address, dedicating the occasion. He told of the fortunate students that they were under no obligations to any committees, but were free to exercise their own discretion while traveling, and expected only to be true to themselves and to art.

The two students were chosen from their classes by Robert Atkinson, Instructor in painting at the National Academy of Design, William Auerbach, Instructors in etching at the National Academy of Design, and Jerome Myers, painter, all prominent American artists. Miss Meltico and Mr. Boyer will sail for Europe in a short while carrying with them the $1,500 scholarships to leading men and women of the Labor movement on the continent.

The remarkable fact is the beginning of a new development in the movement for workers' education. For years, the question of the trade unionists has been the problem of the trade unionists; for years, the workers in the factories have been the problems of the workers in the factories. The trade unionists have wanted new activities to be developed to embrace the whole working class, so that the problems of all of them might become the problems of the whole class.

To millions of workers the union is not only the organization that protects them from the problems of their own group and industry, but to those of society as a whole.

"Students' Council Meets"

An interesting meeting was held by our Students' Council, made up of representatives of our various classes. At its meeting the plan of the Educational Department for the coming year's activities was placed before them. They discussed the various phases of our plan at length, and in connection with it, the activities of the past year were analyzed. On the basis of this year's events, discussions and recommendations were made to our Educational Department.

We feel that the Students' Council, the creation of the Educational Department, is a most valuable institution for the students. The Students' Council is in the hands of the students themselves able to advise and recommend improvements in the work of the Students' Council. In touch with the rest of their fellow students with whom they discuss their problems of the class room. Needless to say the Educational Department is happy to lend its ears to the criticism, suggestions and recommendations of the Students' Council representatives of the student body.
Payment of Unemployment Insurance for Spring Season of 1926

BY MORRIS KOLCHIN

1. Rules for Payment to Shop Workers

The spring season of 1926, for which unemployment insurance payments are due, begins on the first of June, and it is quite natural that the office of the insurance fund is in receipt of numerous letters of inquiry as to how, when, and where the payments will be made this season. Since it is impossible to reply to all of these letters individually, unless one did not make any inquiries are entitled to know the rules of payment of insurance benefits, the following is a synthesis of these rules in order to make these rules known through the Union press, which, there is reason to believe, are the only body of the Clackman’s Unions.

It will be remembered that the fall season of 1925 extended over a period of four months. Unemployment insurance was computed on the basis of employment of workers in shops during those four months, and payments were made in accordance with the records of employment for that period. There were 17 weeks in those four months, and any worker who had worked for 17 weeks or more during the season was entitled to and had received unemployment insurance. Because the seasonal period of employment in 1925 was the highest amount paid to any worker was $40. Practically one-third of all the workers in the industry received benefit, ranging from $10 to $40 per person.

According to the records in possession of the Board of Trustees of the fund, at a period of much larger number of workers will be eligible for unemployment insurance during the spring season of 1926, which consists of a period of six months, from the first of December to the first of June. Hence, the amount of unemployment benefit to which workers are entitled is larger this time than during the fall season, by a factor of about three, as a result of six months of receipt of benefit is the same whether or not the worker is entitled to unemployment insurance. It is only on the basis of these records that payments can be made.

The rules of payment of unemployment insurance benefits for the spring season of 1926 are practically the same as those employed for the fall season of 1925, because they are made in accordance with the records of employment and the membership of the Board of Trustees of the fund.

As in the previous season, a worker must be in the industry at least six months in order to be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. Six months’ employment gives the right to be paid out of the fund during the season in so far as he has not been employed during the six months before the season in order to become eligible for insurance. Of course there are workers who worked six weeks or less during the season, or who could not find any employment at all. The rules for payment to these two categories of workers, however, will be considered next week.

The season consist of 26 weeks. In accordance with the regulations of the Board of Trustees, a worker who has been unemployed six weeks out of every season is not entitled to receive unemployment insurance benefits in full. In other words, a worker with unemployment of 10 full weeks is entitled to unemployment insurance benefits of only $100, whereas a worker with unemployment of 15 full weeks is entitled to unemployment insurance benefits of $150. Of course there are considerable difficulties in the regulations for payment, and it is one of them in the fact that not all the reports from the shops are coming in as speedily as is desirable. Another difficulty lies in the fact that there are a number of workers whose local union numbers are not registered. The office has done everything that was in its power to collect the reports from the shops, if they were not sent in by the employers, and if not, to find out the names of these workers. Agents were sent out to practically all the shops the information necessary, information was written to individual members and announcements were made through the Union press requesting workers to furnish the office of the fund with the necessary information.

In order to make it absolutely clear that payments of insurance can be made only when the employment and the membership of the worker are known to the Board of Trustees, the following is a statement of the rules:

1. Workers must be employed for at least six months in order to be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits.
2. The payments are based on the number of weeks of employment during the season.
3. Workers who worked six weeks or less during the season are not entitled to unemployment insurance benefits.
4. Workers who worked six weeks out of every season are entitled to unemployment insurance benefits of only $100.
5. Workers who worked 10 full weeks are entitled to unemployment insurance benefits of $150.

NATIONAL HOSPITALITY:

The Union is planning to hold a national hospitality in order to have a chance to meet delegates from all parts of the country.

The hospitality will be held in the Union Hall on the evening of the 22nd of June, and will consist of a dinner and a dance.

The dinner will be served at 7:00 P.M., and the dance will follow at 8:00 P.M.

RESERVATIONS ARE REQUIRED. Please send your reservations to the Secretary of the hospitality committee.

The cost of the dinner will be $5.00 per person, and the cost of the dance will be $3.00 per person.

The hospitality committee is planning to have a special guest speaker, who will give a talk on the history of the Union and its achievements.

The hospitality committee is also planning to have a raffle, with prizes to be donated by local businesses.

The proceeds from the hospitality will go towards the Union's charity fund, which is used to help members in need.

The hospitality committee is looking forward to seeing everyone there and hopes to see you there.

SALON DE VENTE:

The Union is also planning to hold a salon de vente, which will be held on the afternoon of the 15th of July.

The salon de vente will feature a variety of vendors, who will be selling handmade crafts, paintings, and other items.

The salon de vente will be held in the Union Hall from 2:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.

The admission fee for the salon de vente will be $2.00 per person.

The proceeds from the salon de vente will go towards the Union's charity fund, which is used to help members in need.

The Union is looking forward to seeing everyone there and hopes to see you there.

WE ARE SEEKING FOR MEMBERS:

The Union is currently seeking for new members to join our ranks. If you are interested in joining the Union, please come to our headquarters to fill out the membership application.

The Union is dedicated to providing a voice for the working class, and we welcome everyone to join us in our fight for fair wages and working conditions.

If you are interested in joining the Union, please contact us at our headquarters or visit our website for more information.

Thank you for your support.
At the time of writing the meeting of the shop chairman in the cloak industry was taking place in Cooper Union. A full report of this meeting, with respect to its outcome, will be found on the first page of this issue of "Justice."

Referendum Vote on Commission's Study Report

After two special meetings of the Board of Directors on the subject of the recent strike, the recommendations of the Governor's Special Mediation Board, which were submitted to the special meeting of the Joint Board which took place today, is expected to be decided directly to submit to a referendums on the entire membership of the union to vote whether the report of the Commission shall or shall not be accepted.

The discussion on the report, which lasted until about midnight, revolved around three points: one of which was the recommendation of the Commission, and a second and third one in favor of the employers who are members of the Proprietary and the manufacturers. The assumption of the "failure" by the Commission to a grant a guaranteed period of employment for the period of the strike, and in the grants to the inside manufacturer, the members of the Industrial Committee in support of the recommendation for re-organization once a year.

It was in connection with these three points that the majority of the delegates and leaders of the Joint Board were prompted to declare the final rejection of these recommendations. It was argued that while the Commission declared the jobber responsible for the strike and the manufacturer manufacturing system and decided in view of this in favor of the limitation of the guarantee period of employment the matter of limitation is considerably weakened and does not mean much.

Say Re-organization Equals Discharge

The delegates to the Joint Board also pointed out that the failure by the Commission to an additional guarantee of forty week also makes the report unacceptable. They declared that in so incorporating an industry as the factoring of cloths cutting down the hours of work to forty a week "defeasive to the well-being of the industry which faces the cloakmakers during the greater part of the year." The basic issue is on the question of the employer's right to reorganize their factories to the extent of ten per cent in the employ of workers employed in shops having thirty-five or more workers, the offices of the Joint Board said that this amount to practically periodic discharge which are directed against the active members of the industry.

For many years, one delegate set forth, the employers have sought the right to recognize that the hours of work in the factories were now set to be a guarantee of employment once a year. And the union resisted this, feeling certain that the aim could only be an attempt by employers of an element which they term unacceptable, but which in reality comprises an active minority.

Authorized to Begin Negotiations

Following the decision by the Joint Board, the Special Board of the Commission to a referendum vote the delegates authorized the Joint Board to begin negotiations with the various employing groups in the matter of a new agreement in place of the present contract and which is to expire during the course of the first week in July.

What the attitude of the employers will be as to this connection cannot be said just yet since no comment on this score had reached the office at the time of writing. However, what seems to be the most important thing right now is that the fact that the referendum vote will bring nearer to the union the question of a strike which is held that the members decide not to accept the recommendations the likelihood for a strike. It would seem to be only last strike.

The union, as could be noted from the report on this question in last week's issue of "Justice," is completing preparations for any emergency. The special meeting of the Joint Board also informed a report by a special committee created for the purpose of making the preparations. The report was approved.

The purpose of the shop chairman meeting which was held yesterday, as will be seen from the report elsewhere in this issue, is to obtain a guarantee of employment on the referendum proposal.

Special Meeting of Cutters, Monday, June 16th

The last meeting of the Executive Board, which was held on Thursday, June 15th, was devoted entirely to the discussion of the Joint Board and the shop chairman meeting. The report of the Governor's Commission was not before us.

The result of the Executive Board's action will be reported to a special meeting of the members of Local 10 scheduled to be held on Monday, June 18th, in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, Cooper Union. Chairman, Isreal H. Greenberg, is expected to attend this meeting, since it is doubtful as to whether another opportunity will be afforded for the calling of another meeting before final action will be taken by the union.

Local 10 to Meet: Meyer London

"The world of labor, and particularly that of New York City, was shocked on Tuesday last when word of the death reached on Monday morning to learn of the assassination of Meyer London, social leader and ex-Governor. It is doubtful whether the shock was felt more loudly by any group of workers than by the cloakmakers, in whose ranks he fought for the advancement of their organization.

Death came to London in the Bellevue Hospital as a result of injuries he sustained on Saturday, June 14th, when he was struck by an automobile at First avenue and Eighteenth street. A new philosophy of humanism, his last request was that the chauffeur driving the fatal car be not punished.

Meyer London came to this country in his early youth and white making a living by helping in the stores he used his way through law school and became a lawyer in 1894. His first gained prominence through his strenuous efforts in an effort in behalf of the cloakmakers, which he joined in his activity from 1910. From 1914 to 1918 he served as a Congress, having been very active and respected on the Socialist Party ticket.

Immediately upon receiving information of his death a fervent appeal was made to the memorial arrangements in the Board of Education, with a memorial service for the Zap industry, by the union's desire to send its members to this vacationing resort. Lecturers have been engaged as well as Artists for the rendition of drama and music.

The list of prices is as follows: For members of the union, at $20 per week, and for women members, at $10 per week.

For children of the members of the L. I. G. W. U., up to five years of age, $11 per week; from six to ten years, $11; from 10 to 15 years, $14; and children fifteen years and up, $18 a week.

Children of members of other unions who are not connected with the International, as well as employees of the L. I. G. W. U., will be charged for at the rate of $10 per week; from five to ten years, $14; ten years and over, $16. For members of the International who are not members of the L. I. G. W. U., will be charged for at the rate of $2.25 per week, and for members of the International who are not members of the L. I. G. W. U., will be charged for at the rate of $2.25 per week for each week ends for non-members are $4.50 per day.

Think It Better to Fight

Among the factors, which the Executive Board met on Thursday, June 3rd, were two which concerned the working by two cutters who would not plead guilty to the charge that an error in their testimony was not a reason for their being held to the cutting. The investigation which the office made of this with a view to apprehending for the guilt of the offenders resulted in irreparable evidence to prove the guilt of the two cutters and the other, another cutter and an errant boy, were cutting and stretching.

Meyer London had previous worked for this firm and knew the shop and the personnel of the firm and was able to give a clear and identification. In the case of the two men apprehended and charged with cutting and stretching, the office also managed to secure evidence which proved their guilt beyond doubt. The court of the two cases stubbornly denied their respective charges. They had nothing to do with the cloths, it was said, and the extreme penalties were imposed.

It seems, however, that when any firm appeared in the office to bear the decisions in their cases the desired effect was secured. For in both instances, the amount of the judgments which the in the office. In the case of the men who worked on Saturday, the case of the cutting and stretching the first decision and meted out a more lenient one.

OUT OF WORK

Went WANTED, experience unnecessary. Occupies very profitable position. Apply in person to E. LINN and CO., 53 N. Y.

Cutters' Union, Local 10

SPECIAL MEETING: Monday, June 14th

Purpose: The question of the report of the Governor's Special Committee, and the recommendation of the Executive Board on the question of the striking furriers.

At Arlington Hall, 22 St. Mark's Place

Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.